

Universal Periodic Review

Midterm Report of the Republic of Macedonia on Progress in Implementing Recommendations

May 2009 – December 2011

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Macedonia organized the discussions about and the preparation of the Midterm Report of the Republic of Macedonia on Progress in Implementing Recommendations (May 2009 – December 2011). For that purpose two working tables were organized with the representatives from the responsible ministries in the Government, as well as the consultations with the representatives of the non-governmental sector in the Republic of Macedonia.

On the occasion of the Human Rights Day, in December 2011, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in the Republic of Macedonia, organized a workshop at which the Midterm Report was discussed with the representatives of the governmental, non –governmental sector and the Ombudsman’s Office. The Report was finalized in February 2012.

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
No. 1 Accepted	To ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Turkey, Croatia, Argentina) and its Optional Protocol (Croatia); to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol and harmonize its national legislation with the provisions in these instruments (Mexico); to accelerate	The Convention and the Optional Protocol were ratified on 5 th December 2011. NGO representatives were involved in the ratification process. By ratifying this Convention, the Republic of Macedonia accepts the obligation to

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	the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Azerbaijan); to undertake national consultation to improve the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (the United Kingdom)	adopt series of legal and other measures in cooperation with NGOs in the field of employment, judiciary, culture, health, social protection, education, science, sports, urban planning and family, to the end of full implementation of these rights, since such rights will become part of the national legal system in the Republic of Macedonia. Necessary changes and additional harmonization for the purpose of transposing the Convention in the national legal framework and its adequate budgeting will be made in the coming two years from the moment of the entry into force of the UN Convention in the Republic of Macedonia. Implementation of the Convention provisions requires allocation of additional financial resources in the Budget of the Republic of Macedonia, and such resources will be planned when amendments to the laws are made.
No. 2 Accepted	To ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons against Enforced Disappearance (Croatia, Argentina) and to recognize the authority of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (Argentina): to ratify this Convention as soon as possible (France)	The existing criminal legislation in the Republic of Macedonia does not correspond to the provisions in this Convention and there is a need to harmonize it, which also requires in-depth analysis to be carried out.
No. 3 Accepted	To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Argentina)	As regards the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, procedure for its signing and subsequent ratification is being considered. With respect to the “International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families”, the Republic of Macedonia, in line with the existing legal solutions in the country regulating this field, will additionally consider the possibility to ratify the Convention as soon as possible.

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
No. 4 Accepted	To carry out a comprehensive review over the harmonization of the national legislation with the provisions in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Poland); to continue the harmonization of the national legislation with the international standards in the field of human rights (Ukraine)	<p>The National Commission on the Rights of the Child (NCRC) adopted the Report (February 2011) on the Operations of the National Commission on the Rights of the Child in the Republic of Macedonia and the Implementation of the National Action Plan on the Rights of the Child in the Republic of Macedonia for the period 2006 – 2015. Provisions in the Convention on the Rights of the Child are fully taken into consideration when relevant laws are being adopted. This refers, in particular, to the amendments to the Law on Family, the Law on Juvenile Justice, the Law on Social Protection, etc. UNICEF Office in the Republic of Macedonia is consulted on a regular basis, and is involved in the process of adopting the respective laws. In addition, in 2011, NCRC confirmed the need to revise the National Action Plan (2006 – 2015), which is on-going. Its realization is agreed with the financial assistance by UNICEF.</p> <p>In 2010, the Ministry of Justice, supported by UNICEF, prepared a comparative analysis of the legislation in the Republic of Macedonia and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p>
No. 5 Accepted	To take into account the undertaking of appropriate measures so as to ensure that the Ombudsman acts in line with the Paris Principles or possibly to envisage establishment of a human rights institution in line with these Principles (Algeria); to establish a national institution for human rights accredited by the International Coordinating Committee on National Human Rights Institutions for Human Rights (Brazil); to review the role and the mandate of the Ombudsman Office, in particular in the filed of anti-discrimination and abuse by the police and to guarantee its sufficient funding, such as suggested by the Council of Europe High Commissioner for Human Rights (Poland); to undertake all necessary measures so as to ensure that the Ombudsman Office acts in line with what is determined in the Paris Principles and is	<p>A reply to the application by the Ombudsman Office to the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the promotion and protection of Human Rights is pending. The mandate of the Ombudsman as regards anti-discrimination is determined in the Law dated 2003. Pursuant to the new Law on Protection against Discrimination (Article 33), the Commission for Protection against Discrimination cooperates with the Ombudsman in particular cases of discrimination.</p> <p>With respect to the budget necessary for the functioning of the national preventive mechanism, the Ombudsman Office has no separate budget intended for this purpose, however, funds from the unified budget are used for this purpose.</p>

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	fully independent as regards financing (Argentina); to allocate sufficient funds necessary for the functioning of the national preventive mechanisms following the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Czech Republic)	
No. 6 Accepted	Most attention to be paid on the implementation of Ohrid Framework Agreement and to fulfill the strategic priorities arising there from (Switzerland)	<p>Maintenance of good inter-ethnic relations on the principles of mutual tolerance and respect, equal treatment before the law for all and implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement is a priority of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia in 2011.</p> <p>In 2011, the Law Amending the Law on Use of Languages spoken by at least 20% of the citizens in the Republic of Macedonia and the local government units was adopted, extending the use of the languages. It affected the work of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia, especially the work of the Parliamentary Commissions, but also the local government units.</p> <p>In the course of 2011, the Secretariat for the Implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement (SIOFA) undertook a number of measures and activities to implement the Strategy for Adequate and Equitable Representation of non-majority communities in the Republic of Macedonia, as well as the Annual Plan for Employment of Members of Non-Majority Communities, adopted by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia. In the course of 2011, 259 persons, members of non-majority ethnic communities, were employed.</p> <p>Pursuant to the Law on Local Government, twenty municipalities, with at least 20% of the total number of citizens being members of a certain community, have established a local Commission on Relations between Communities, while additional 14 municipalities have established commissions, although not obliged by law. The Commissions work pursuant to the Practical Guide on the Operations of the Association of Local Government Units (ALGU), which, in the coming</p>

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		<p data-bbox="1062 191 1234 212">December 2011</p> <p data-bbox="1062 256 1751 277">period, will be translated into all languages of the communities.</p> <p data-bbox="1062 321 1942 570">UNDP, UNESCO and UNICEF Project – general objective of the Project is improvement of inter-ethnic dialogue and cooperation in the Republic of Macedonia. Timeframe of Programme realization: 3 years (2009 – 2012). The Programme started to be realized in December 2009. As regards the outcome from the implementation of UNDP project for improvement of inter-ethnic relations in three municipalities (Kumanovo, Kicevo and Struga), the following results were achieved:</p> <ul data-bbox="1062 613 1942 1279" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1062 613 1942 711">-learning about institutional mandate, legal parameters, laws that concern smaller communities and monitoring the implementation of the new laws, closely related to the EU integration; <li data-bbox="1062 755 1942 813">-learning how to improve coordination and communication between the local government units, the civil sector and the media; <li data-bbox="1062 857 1942 915">-improving the coordination and the communication between the central government, the civil sector and the media; <li data-bbox="1062 959 1942 1279">-establishing a forum between the local government units and the business community in three municipalities (Kumanovo, Kicevo and Struga). By establishing clear and significant change in the general approach to the educational system according to the multi-ethnic reality in the Republic of Macedonia, a Strategy on Integrated Education was adopted in 2010. At the moment, the Secretariat for the Implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement has established a working group to review the Strategy on Integrated Education, which will contribute to overcoming the disagreements as regards the second topic group. <p data-bbox="1062 1323 1942 1421">The decentralization process continues, in particular the development of decentralized government, as one of the main pillars of the Ohrid Framework Agreement.</p>

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No. 7 Accepted	To take into account the possibility to carry out medium-term evaluation of the Action Plan for the Rights of the Child (Morocco)	The Commission on the Rights of the Child carries out annual evaluations of the implementation of the Action Plan. Revision of the Plan, supported by UNICEF, is ongoing. The revised Plan should be submitted to the Government for approval.
No. 8 Accepted	To adopt comprehensive national plan on registering civil status and right to identity, which includes campaigns to raise awareness at the parents, the guardians and other responsible persons, to help accelerate the birth registration (Argentina)	On 26 th September 2011, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, in cooperation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Office for Keeping Record Books, started carrying out action for identifying persons not registered in the record books. Mixed teams, comprising of representatives from the regional offices of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Office for Keeping Record Books, Social Work Centers, Roma Information Centers and Roma NGOs, located and identified, on site, the Roma population not registered in the birth record books. A Working body was established, comprising of representatives from the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Office for Keeping Record Books, which continuously reviews and discusses the on-site findings. During the first stage in resolving this issue, focus will be placed on the persons not at all entered in the records, while the second stage will cover the persons having no personal documents, regulated citizenship or a status of an alien.
		Action is ongoing at the moment, carried out by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, in cooperation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Office for Keeping Record Books, within the Ministry of Justice, for the purpose of which mobile teams were established. These mobile teams visit the families with children not registered in the birth record books, to the end of informing them for the need to do so. The Office prepared a questionnaire used during the interviews with the families being visited, to the end of collecting all the information the Office needs for the registration procedures. It is agreed with the NGOs, involved in this action, to create dossiers, to submit such dossiers to the Office for Keeping Record Books and the Ministry of Internal Affairs for

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		<p>December 2011</p> <p>consideration, and after receiving instructions for their resolving by the Office, to determine how many of such dossiers can be resolved immediately, and how many of them need additional evidence. After instructions for all dossiers are given, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy will prepare an Information to be sent to the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, so as for the Government to make its position as regards their registering in the birth record books in line with the existing legal regulations.</p>
<p>No. 9</p> <p>Accepted</p>	<p>To ensure urgent implementation of the recommendation produced by the Committee Against Torture in 2008 with respect to overall conditions in the prison system (Italy)</p>	<p>Since 2008 onwards, the Office for Execution of Sanctions within the Ministry of Justice continues with huge reform attempts aimed at improving the accommodation capacities for the convicted persons and minors, improving and strengthening personnel capacities, as well as improving the working premises for the personnel in the institutions, for the purpose of meeting the requirements and approximation to the standards necessary for ensuring better quality sentence serving according to the recommendation provided by the Committee Against Torture. One of the most important activities is the realization of the Project for Reconstruction of Penitentiary Institutions, which is on-going. The Project is realized with loan funds from the Council of Europe Development Bank and budget funds, envisaging the construction and reconstruction of 4 penitentiary institutions, as follows: Idrizovo Penitentiary Institution, Skopje Prison and construction of new educational-correctional institution in Tetovo.</p> <p>In the past period, the Ministry of Justice – Office for Execution of Sanctions successfully realized the preparatory stage of this Project, thus timely preparing urban projects, as well as other project documentation pursuant to the Law on Construction. Preparation of project documentation for construction and reconstruction of facilities in Indrizovo Penitentiary Institution and Tetovo educational-correctional institution is in final stage, while construction commenced at the end of 2011. On 28th May 2011, construction of Kumanovo Prison commenced, including facilities covering an area of 3,000 m2 and capacity of 250 persons.</p> <p>In order to improve the conditions for accommodation of minors, as a temporary solution, until the construction of the new educational-correctional institution, in</p>

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		<p data-bbox="1060 191 1234 215">December 2011</p> <p data-bbox="1060 256 1942 378">2010, Tetovo educational-correctional institution was moved to Skopje Prison in the Open Unit of Idrizovo Penitentiary Institution located in Veles, thus making it fully available for accommodating the minors serving the pronounced measure referral to an educational-correctional institution.</p> <p data-bbox="1060 402 1942 557">In addition, there is no institution in which no budget funds have been invested under the Programme of the Government for financing construction, reconstruction, maintenance and equipping of penitentiary and educational-correctional institutions, thus significantly improving the conditions for accommodation of convicted persons.</p> <p data-bbox="1060 581 1942 735">At the moment, penitentiary and educational-correctional institutions employ a total of 788 persons, 273 out of which in Idrizovo Penitentiary Institution. In 2010, penitentiary institutions employed 28 persons, while in 2011, 45 persons were employed in the penitentiary institutions, 25 out of which in Idrizovo Penitentiary Institution.</p> <p data-bbox="1060 760 1942 930">For the purpose of increasing the number of prison personnel, in November 2010, the Government of the Republic of Macedonia adopted a Conclusion, obliging the Ministry of Finance to provide consent for the vacant positions in the penitentiary and educational-correctional institutions on the basis of retirement, termination of employment agreement, etc.</p> <p data-bbox="1060 971 1942 1076">In May 2011, all employees in the penitentiary and educational-correctional institutions (except the employees in economic units) became civil servants, thus significantly improving their status in the society.</p> <p data-bbox="1060 1117 1942 1287">The Project “Piloting Prison Reforms aligned with EU Required Standards”, financed by the British Embassy, is fully and successfully implemented, also within which a Strategy for Rehabilitation and Re-socialization of Prisoners while Serving Sentence (2010 – 2012) was also prepared (See Status on implementing Recommendation no. 30).</p> <p data-bbox="1060 1328 1942 1466">Through IPA Programmes, EUR 2,100,000.00 was provided, which, among other things, are also used to support the preparation of National Strategy for Development of Prison System in the Republic of Macedonia. National Strategy will ensure a comprehensive analysis of the situation in the penitentiary system</p>

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		<p>in the Republic of Macedonia, i.e. positive and negative aspects of its functioning will be identified and, on the basis of the existing conditions, specific goals will be determined and real solutions will be offered for improving the overall functioning of the prison system in the Republic of Macedonia. Due to administrative reasons, the Council of Europe is behind schedule with the commencement of the realization of this activity. Our recent information shows that preparation of the National Strategy will commence at the beginning of 2012.</p> <p>In addition, realization of the Project "Support for Establishment of Probation Service in the Republic of Macedonia", financially supported by the British Government, is ongoing, under which Strategy for Development of Probation Service in the Republic of Macedonia will be prepared by the end of 2012. The Strategy will serve as the basis for preparation of the Law on Probation and other activities related to introducing probation service, to be realized within IPA 2010 Project for establishment of probation service, to commence its realization at the end of 2012.</p>
<p>No. 10 Accepted</p>	<p>To continue the efforts for harmonization of the national legislation with the international human rights instruments (Nicaragua)</p>	<p>Continuing efforts to strengthen the legal and political framework at national level so as to be harmonized with the international human rights instruments.</p> <p>The Republic of Macedonia continues with close cooperation with the treaty bodies from different UN Conventions and Council of Europe and acts upon their recommendations.</p>
<p>No. 11 Accepted</p>	<p>To continue with the submission of reports to different bodies that monitor the implementation of the Conventions, to the end of meeting the obligations by implementing the recommendations of these committees (Nicaragua)</p>	<p>The Republic of Macedonia submits reports to different bodies on regular basis. The last Report (4 and 5 periodic) submitted to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women was submitted in May 2011. 8-10 The Report to CERD and 2-4 Report to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are in the process of preparation.</p>

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No. 12 Accepted	To continue the open policy to special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Mexico)	A standing invitation to special procedures, extended on 13 th October 2004, continues.
No. 13 Accepted	To undertake further specific measures for strengthening the relevant legislation on fight against discrimination (Czech Republic); to organize campaigns for raising awareness on fight against all forms of discrimination, including those related to gender, ethnicity , sexual orientation or gender identity (Czech Republic); to adopt comprehensive legislation against discrimination (Croatia); to accelerate the process of establishing a legal framework against discrimination and to strengthen the role of the administrative structures established for sanctioning any form of discrimination (Albania); to adopt and implement the Law on Protection against Discrimination and to ensure effective access to court legal remedies for victims of discrimination (Canada)	<p>On 8th April 2010, the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia adopted the Law on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination (LPPD). This Law fills in the legal gaps that existed in our legal system in the field of non-discrimination and, at the same time, it also provides for easier legal protection of individuals and legal entities – victims of discrimination. Legal protection is much more available and facilitated, in particular as a result of the establishment of the Commission for Protection against Discrimination, as well as the special court procedure for protection against discrimination envisaged in the Law on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination.</p> <p>The Law on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination is the first law in the Republic of Macedonia which addresses discrimination in a comprehensive manner. In parallel to this Law, many other special laws (<i>lex specialis</i>) continue to exist in the legal system, regulating the right to equal treatment in different areas and sectors, or laws in which the principle of equality is considered only on the basis of particular discriminatory basis. The Law incorporates the core international principles, concepts and standards as regards prevention and protection against discrimination.</p> <p>What is positive for the Republic of Macedonia is that the new LPPD regulates the most of the discriminatory bases known both in the comparative national legal system and the international law. Thus, Article 3 of the LPPD explicitly forbids discrimination, direct and indirect, on the basis of sex, race, skin colour, gender, belonging to marginalized group, ethnicity, language, citizenship, social origin, religion or confession, other types of belief, education, political affiliation, personal or social status, mental or physical disability, age, family or marital</p>

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		<p>status, property status and health condition. Following the modern trend of the other national legislations, as well as the most important instruments incorporating discriminatory clauses, LPPD includes an open-ended list of discriminatory bases. It can be seen in Article 3, as well as Article 5, item 3, of the LPPD, which, at the end of the list of discriminatory bases, contain the wording "... or any other basis ...". Thus, with such an open list of discriminatory bases, any type of discrimination on the basis of personal characteristics, not explicitly listed in the LPPD, is prohibited.</p> <p>The Law started to be applied from 1st January 2011. The period between the adoption of the Law and its application was used to prepare all necessary requirements for successful implementation of the Law.</p> <p>Following the adoption of the Law by the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy carried out training in Bitola, Strumica, Delcevo, Kumanovo and Lipkovo, and Skopje, for the municipal administration, Commission for Equal Opportunities, Social Work Center, the police, health sector and NGOs.</p> <p>In the course of 2011, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, in cooperation with the British Council, carried out a series of activities aimed as promoting the Law on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination. 12 municipalities, the representatives of which were trained in the discrimination concept, took part in the realization of the activities, and they carried out several activities at local level. These 12 municipalities prepared a local plan on non-discrimination, which was adopted by the municipal councils, and the action plans include the priorities of the municipalities in the field of non-discrimination.</p> <p>Health-related legislation establishes a solid basis for protection against discrimination in the health protection.</p> <p>"Everyone shall have the right to health protection" (Article 3, indent 1, Law on Health Protection). All citizens in the Republic of Macedonia are guaranteed the realization of general preventive measures for the purpose of ensuring a healthy</p>

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		<p>environment, annual medical check-ups and other measures and activities for preventing diseases (immunization, brucellosis, tuberculosis, AIDS, contagious diseases, etc.) (Article 32 of the Law on Health Protection).</p> <p>The Law on Protection of the Rights of Patients contains an anti-discriminatory clause. A patient has the right to health protection against discrimination based on sex, race, skin colour, language, religion, political or any other opinion, national or social origin, belonging to national minority, financial status, origin of birth, sexual orientation or any other status (Article 5, paragraph 2). Discrimination of patients is forbidden (Article 32, paragraph 4). This Law regulates the protection of the rights of patients when using health protection, obligations of the health institutions and health workers and associates, municipalities and the Health Insurance Fund in promoting and protecting the rights of patients, procedure for protection of the rights of patients, as well as supervision over the implementation of the Law. The Law also governs the procedure for protection of the rights of patients on the basis of the principle of urgency.</p>
<p>No. 14</p> <p>Accepted</p>	<p>To introduce adequate measures to the end of promoting cohesion of all ethnic groups (Greece)</p>	<p>See notes on Recommendation no. 6</p>
<p>No. 15</p> <p>Accepted</p>	<p>To continue the efforts for improving the rights of vulnerable groups (Kazakhstan)</p>	<p>To the end of achieving equal opportunities for all, in 2010, the Government of the Republic of Macedonia adopted a National Strategy on Fight against Poverty and Social Exclusion 2010 - 2020, paying special attention to 5 priority areas, as follows: employment, social and health protection, long-term care and housing, as well as inclusion of gender concept and introduction of rights of children.</p>
		<p>To the end of achieving better social protection of street children, activities are undertaken aimed at development of relevant social services. So far, three daily</p>

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		<p data-bbox="1060 191 1234 215">December 2011</p> <p data-bbox="1060 256 1942 657">centers for street children were opened (two in Skopje and one in Bitola) and one 24-hour transit center was opened in Skopje. For the purpose of better responding by the institutions competent in the field of the phenomenon of street children, a Multidisciplinary Protocol on Treatment of Street Children in the Republic of Macedonia was adopted, and methodological instructions on acting by expert workers in Social Work Centers have been revised (focus is placed on preventive work). Continuous training is carried out for employees in the Social Work Centers, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Justice, as regards treatment of street children, and operational working teams have been established, making efforts to identify and register these children in the birth record books.</p> <p data-bbox="1060 698 1942 982">Joint actions of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and the Ministry of Internal Affairs are being realized, and on-site activities for reducing the phenomenon of street children are being implemented. During these actions, expert teams from the Social Work Centers provide expert advice to the parents as regards taking care and upbringing the children, ensuring personal documentation for the street children, providing health care, education, etc. In addition, consequences are also pointed out arising from not taking care and neglecting own children, as well as sanctions arising as a result of such behavior.</p> <p data-bbox="1060 1023 1942 1193">To the end of strengthening the local capacities for protection of street children, 20 meetings of local council for prevention were held in 20 municipalities, at which problems and their possible solutions were discussed, which would lead to better protection of street children, as well as better horizontal communication of institutions at local level.</p> <p data-bbox="1060 1234 1942 1412">In 2007, the Government of the Republic of Macedonia adopted a National Action Plan on Gender Equality 2007 – 2012, envisaging strategic objectives and activities to be realized for the purpose of improving the position of women in the ten strategic areas included in the National Action Plan. Operational plans on implementation of the National Action Plan, containing the priorities for the</p>

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		<p>current year, are being prepared each year.</p> <p>In March 2011, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy commenced the process of amending the Law on Equal Opportunities of Women and Men. Analysis was prepared on the level of implementation, on the basis of which weaknesses in the existing Law were detected and guidelines were proposed on improving the legal regulation and successful establishment of equal opportunities of women and men in all spheres of the social life. The Law was adopted by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia on 11th January 2012. New solutions envisaged in the Law include greater commitment of all relevant institutions to inclusion of gender concept in the main streams and improvement of gender equality in all spheres in the social life.</p> <p>In order to improve the status of Roma women and the integration into the social mainstream, and also under the Strategy for Roma, in which one of the priorities and specific needs of Roma women, the Government of the Republic of Macedonia in December 2007 adopted the first National Action plan for improving the social situation of Roma women in Macedonia, with 2008-2010 timeline and with operational plans. Implemented are activities in order to improve the situation of Roma women, especially in the area of human rights.</p> <p>In 2010, the Government of the Republic of Macedonia adopted the second National Action Plan for improving the social situation of Roma women in the Republic of Macedonia 2011-2013. The Action Plan covers four priority areas for action including: employment, health, education and human rights.</p> <p>The general objective of this Action Plan is to promote the status of Roma women and the integration in the spheres of social life. Activities are directed toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased opportunities to integrate in the labor market through timely informing the target group with suitable models adapted to the needs. For this purpose there were 24 informative meetings that involved 379 Roma women. Also 20 training sessions for successful presentation on the labor market were

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		<p>carried out, which involved 275 Roma women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving access to primary health care through increased informing and awareness of the need for prevention and opening of gynecological clinics in municipalities with a significant number of Roma. For this purpose "Report on the health status of population in the Republic of Macedonia" is prepared, and in its frame the report on the health of Roma is included. Further, a brochure entitled "Happy and healthy in Macedonia" was translated on Roma language. - Increase the number of Roma women with completed primary and secondary education through detection of the correct drop out rate of Roma man and women and their inclusion in the educational process; - Equal opportunities and equal access to the exercise of human rights of Roma women. For this purpose were conducted three trainings for employees of institutions to which the Roma women are mostly addressing (Ministry of Interior, Social Welfare Centers, Ombudsman, Employment Agency of Republic Of Macedonia). The total number of employees from institutions was 29 people, 8 representatives from the NGO sector and three representatives from the Roma information centers.
No. 16 Accepted	To undertake more systemic measures for promoting gender equality in practice, among other things, by increasing women representation in the police (Greece); to promote participation and representation of women in both government and private sector (Brazil); to intensify efforts to accelerate equal participation of women at all levels and areas of public life (Norway); to accelerate the efforts for ensuring access of women to education, health, employment and participation in the political and public life, especially in rural areas and of women belonging to ethnic minorities (Malaysia)	<p>Until June 2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of employed women compared to the total number of employees in the Bureau for Public Safety in the Ministry of Interior is 14.39%. • Proportion of women in managerial positions of strategic work in the Bureau for Public Safety in relation to the total number of employees at the strategic level is 25% • Proportion of women at senior management level positions in the Bureau for Public Safety in relation to the total number of employees at managerial level is 9.1% and

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		<p data-bbox="1060 191 1234 212">December 2011</p> <ul data-bbox="1108 256 1942 354" style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of women at the operational level in the Bureau for Public Safety in relation to the total number of employees at the operational level is 14.7%. <p data-bbox="1060 394 1942 643">The conditions for promotion of women and men in the Ministry are the same for all employees. According to the Rulebook on the manner and procedure for career development system of the law enforcement officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the promotion is done in a transparent procedure, based on the professional qualities and qualifications of the law enforcement official, the skills, completed training during the employment and the performance of the duties regardless of the gender, race, skin color, political or religious beliefs.</p> <p data-bbox="1060 719 1942 816">Within the Sector for Common Affairs and Human Resources Management there is a Department for development of staff and representation of communities that care about the principle of gender equality.</p>
<p data-bbox="130 862 205 883">No. 17</p> <p data-bbox="130 987 233 1008">Accepted</p>	<p data-bbox="319 862 1035 1073">To double the efforts in the field of promoting women and effective gender equality in the labour force, as well as in the social sphere (Switzerland); to adopt all measures necessary to ensure equality between men and women in all areas relevant to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (France)</p>	<p data-bbox="1060 862 1942 1273">Active employment programmes and measures treat women as a special target group, to the end of increasing the rate of participation on the labour market and reducing the difference between genders as regards employment, unemployment and salaries, through activities related to supplementary education, vocational training, re-qualifications, raising awareness for women's entrepreneurship, stimulating women to engage in agricultural business activities and special programmes for unemployed Roma women. An operational plan for active employment programmes and measures for 2009, through the Self-Employment Programme and the Programme for Support for Formalizing Existing Businesses, supported 319 unemployed women, accounting for 35% of the total realized employments. The Programme on Preparation for Employment provided for training of a known employer in foreign languages and computer use for 1,658 women, accounting for 48% of the overall training carried out.</p> <p data-bbox="1060 1281 1942 1435">For the purpose of improving the situation on the labour market for women, in April, mapping was commenced at local level, so as to increase the rate of employment of women in the rural areas. In 2010, it was planned, in line with IPARD Info Days, to introduce women with the possibility of using IPARD funds in order to stimulate women to apply for rural development programmes.</p> <p data-bbox="1060 1443 1942 1464">In 2010, within the Operational Programme "Development of Human Resources</p>

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
		<p>2007 – 2013” (IPA Component 4) a first public call was announced for awarding grants to NGOs for support of projects for improvement of the potentials for employment of women of minority ethnic communities on the labour market. Issues related to improving and harmonizing work and personal life are aimed at increasing the scope of children in the rural areas and the municipalities where there are no kindergartens.</p> <p>In addition to the special active employment programmes intended for young persons, women and elderly people both in 2009 and 2010, they also had the possibility to be included in the other active employment programmes and measures, which were part of the operational plans for active employment programmes and measures.</p>
<p>No. 18</p> <p>(a) accepted</p> <p>(b) not accepted</p>	<p>(a) To ensure that sexual orientation and gender identity are explicitly included in the anti-discrimination laws and programmes (Sweden); and that sexual orientation and gender identity are explicitly included through anti-discrimination laws and programmes (Denmark); (b) to ensure that same-sex partners have equal rights and responsibilities as opposite sex partners (Denmark)</p>	<p>The Law on Prevention and Protection Against Discrimination contains an open list of discriminatory bases. It can be seen in Article 3, as well as Article 5, item 3, of the LPPD, which, at the end of the list of discriminatory bases, contain the wording “... or any other basis ...”. Thus, with such an open list of discriminatory bases, any type of discrimination on the basis of personal characteristics, not explicitly listed in the LPPD, is prohibited.</p> <p>According to the data provided by the Commission for Protection Against Discrimination, four complaints were received on the basis of sexual orientation, one out of which is still ongoing, and the other three were resolved with a proposal to act on the basis of determined discrimination.</p>
<p>No. 19</p> <p>Accepted</p>	<p>To implement a comprehensive reform of penitentiary system, to address concerns raised by the international observers, in particular the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Canada)</p>	<p>See notes under Recommendation no. 9.</p>

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
No. 20 Accepted	<p>To encourage respective institutions to undertake further activities for tackling violence over women (Croatia); to implement measures for protection and punishment of violence over Roma women, so that they can enjoy their rights without any prejudice (Japan); to lessen rigorous requirements for proof of domestic violence, so that the existing law that criminalizes domestic violence can be easily applied in practice (the Netherlands); to implement measures for early detection and protection against domestic violence over women and children, including sexual abuse or mistreatment (the Netherlands); to continue the cooperation with the civil society so as to raise awareness and ensure protection and support for the victims (Austria); to adopt decisive criminal policy to prosecute and punish perpetrators of violence over women and to practice preventive policy in order to increase sensitivity of the whole society for this issue (France)</p>	<p>A National Strategy for Protection Against Domestic Violence 2008 – 2011 is being continuously implemented. A National Coordinating Body was established therefore, which monitors and estimates the realization of the envisaged measures and activities in line with the time frame and dynamics envisaged in the above-mentioned Strategy. Both representatives from the relevant Ministries and the civil associations, treating the issue of domestic violence in the Republic of Macedonia, actively participate in the Coordinating Body. A Multi-sectoral coordinated approach was established as regards protection of victims of domestic violence by preparing a Joint Protocol on Acting upon Cases of Domestic Violence. At local level, 30 municipalities established 30 local coordinating bodies, working on prevention and practical implementation of the Joint Protocol as regards the acting by the professional structures. A Programme for Economic Strengthening of Victims of Domestic Violence is being continuously implemented through the three sub-programmes in the form of active employment measures, as regards the following: self-employment, subsidized employment and qualifications/additional qualifications. Capacities of professional workers in the following areas were strengthened: police, health sector, social work centers, judges/public prosecutors, civil associations, through training in prevention and treatment of victims of domestic violence. For the needs of victims of domestic violence, a Counseling Office for Parents and Children was opened, and a Counseling Office for Perpetrators of Domestic Violence was opened as well.</p> <p>For the purpose of raising public awareness to report domestic violence, national campaigns are organized every year, which yield exceptional results in stopping the circle of violence. Respective normative framework for prevention and treatment of victims of domestic violence is established through amendments to the Law on Family and the Law on Social Protection, thus providing the possibility for the civil associations to render services to victims of domestic violence, as well as giving the possibility to the victim to initiate proposals for protective measures to the competent court.</p> <p>Regarding the work of the Centers for Social Work it must be noted that the</p>

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
		<p>Office for Social Affairs of the Republic of Macedonia, under the work program, continuously conducts trainings to raise the professional capacity of the Centers. The same is done in the framework of the support project of the UN – agencies in supporting the Strategy of domestic violence. With their support a research on domestic violence in the Republic of Macedonia will be carried out.</p> <p>A new Strategy against domestic violence, covering the period of 2012-2015 will be developed until April 2012.</p>
<p>No. 21</p> <p>Accepted</p>	<p>To do everything in power to improve the detention conditions and to prosecute all perpetrators (Switzerland); to fully address all issues raised in the Report of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment dated 4th December (the Netherlands)</p>	<p>To the end of improving the conditions, respecting and protecting the rights of persons in detention, the Minister of Justice adopted a new Rulebook on House Rules on Detention in Detention Units in prisons.</p> <p>In July 2011, a new detention wing was put into operation in Skopje Prison, thus the capacity of the detention unit increased by 170 persons, and this prison can accommodate 310 detainees.</p> <p>An out-patient unit was built within the new detention unit, which is equipped for regular medical check-ups and medical protection of the detained persons. The new detention premises include working premises for the officers, the kitchen was reconstructed, partition wall with control towers was built, 8 open-air yards were built for the detained persons and facade of the building was renewed. The Detention premises are 40 to 50 square meters large, accommodating two to three persons, which is in line with the international standard for necessary minimum space per person in a penitentiary institution.</p> <p>The Republic of Macedonia actively cooperates with the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.</p> <p>See notes under Recommendation no.9.</p>
<p>No. 22</p>	<p>To develop judicial assistance and protective mechanisms for</p>	<p>See notes under Recommendation no. 20.</p>

	Recommendation	Implementation status
		December 2011
Accepted	victims of domestic violence (Spain)	
No. 23 Accepted	To adopt and implement legislation to prohibit corporal punishment under any conditions and to support this with a campaign for raising awareness (Austria); to adopt respective measures, consistent with the international standards, to avoid corporal punishment of children in all settings and to educate and carry out campaigns for raising awareness in schools and the society as a whole (Argentina)	The Law Amending the Law on Protection of Children, adopted on 30 th June 2009, also incorporated provisions (Article 9, paragraph 2) prohibiting all forms of forceful recruitment, sale or trafficking in children, psychological or physical violence and mistreatment, punishment or other inhuman treatment, exploitation, commercial exploitation and abuse of children, that violate fundamental human freedoms and rights and the rights of the child. The Law also envisages fines (Article 130, paragraph 1, indent 1) for failure to implement the provisions of the Law. A child institution will be pronounced a fine in the amount of EUR 500 to EUR 1,500 in Denar equivalent for an offence, if it: organizes political or religious gathering and acting and it abuses children for the same motives, as well as carries out an act of psychical and physical abuse, punishment or other inhuman treatment or abuse of children (Article 9). Responsible person, as well as an employee, with the child institution is also pronounced a fine in the amount of EUR 500 to EUR 1,000 in Denar equivalent for the same offence, if he/she: inflicts corporal punishment upon a child, i.e. psychically abuses a child (Article 9).
No. 24 Accepted	To increase the level of protection of minorities, in particular of those that are facing lack of protection and are outside the compulsory school system (Spain)	See notes under Recommendation no. 41.
No. 25	To continue and increase the efforts for fight against human	In line with the obligations arising from the Law on Social Protection, a state

	Recommendation	Implementation status
Accepted	<p>trafficking and prostitution and to continue the efforts to help women victims of human trafficking (Sweden); to accelerate the measures for fight against prostitution and human trafficking of women and girls, including carrying out of more national campaigns for raising awareness and training of enforcement officers, migration unit and cross-border police (Malaysia)</p>	<p>December 2011</p> <p>shelter home, i.e. Center for Persons Victims of Human Trafficking was opened on 28th January 2011.</p> <p>The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy prepared a “Rulebook on norms and standards for space, equipment, professional personnel and funds necessary for establishment and commencement of work of an institution for social protection – Center for Persons Victims of Human Trafficking .</p> <p>In cooperation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, supported by OSCE Mission, 3 regional working meetings were held with representatives from the Local Preventive Centers so as to place fight against human trafficking on their agenda and to provide for preventive activities in their plans and programmes.</p> <p>The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy is a partner of the German International Cooperation (GIZ) in implementing the “Regional Programme on Fight Against Human Trafficking and Social Protection”. The Objective of the Programme is to strengthen decentralized social services so as to be able to successfully fight human trafficking, to outreach vulnerable groups, to achieve long-term social inclusion of victims and high-risk groups through various social programmes that are in line with their needs, provided by the Government and the NGOs. Implementation period – 2011 – 2016.</p> <p>The National Commission to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration in the Republic of Macedonia was established in 2001. The National Commission is responsible to follow and analyze the trafficking in human beings and illegal migration and to coordinate the activities of competent institutions, international and non-governmental organizations involved in solving the problems in this field. As of 2003, a Sub-Group to Combat Trafficking in Children operates under the National Commission.</p> <p>In 2012, the outstanding activities foreseen under the 2009-2012 National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings and Children continue to be implemented, and the new National Strategy and Action Plans are to be developed. Therefore, the fight against organized crime including trafficking in</p>

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
		<p>human beings, and effective preventive, educational, legislative and criminal justice response to human trafficking will remain our priority areas. Our country will continue to be acknowledged and recognized outside of our borders and will keep the leadership in the region in the overall institutional response to combating trafficking in human beings.</p> <p>Awareness raising and education</p> <p>NGO 'Open Gate', NGO 'For a Happy Childhood', NGO 'For Equal Opportunities – Semper' from Bitola, the Network 'Awakening', the Macedonian Red Cross and the Association for Equal Opportunities 'Ezerka' from Struga, conducted the following activities aimed at awareness-raising and education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising campaigns in 8 urban and 8 rural areas. • 4 focus groups with teachers and psychologists from the primary schools in Bitola were held, aimed at identifying the potential victims of trafficking in human beings among the primary school students. • A peer education on prevention of trafficking in human beings was conducted, which included training of 15 new peer educators. • Provision of education on prevention of trafficking in human beings to 373 students from the Faculty of Pedagogy in Stip, Tetovo and the Faculty of Philosophy in Skopje (Institute for Social Work and Social Policy, Institute for Psychology, Institute for Pedagogy and Institute for Defectology). • The peer educators conducted a total of 48 workshops in 8 cities throughout the country, which were attended by 1189 pupils. • A total of 106 preventive lectures on human trafficking were carried out in the primary and secondary schools in Bitola, Skopje and Demir Hisar, which included 3299 pupils and 37 teachers and relevant professionals. • Screening of educational and prevention movies: 'You are alive', 'Lilija

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
		<p>Forever’, ‘Sisters’, and ‘Two girls’ in the primary, secondary schools and Culture Halls, aimed at awareness-raising among the young population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artistic creations on the topic of trafficking in human beings were organized in 10 primary schools in Bitola, which resulted with 98 artistic creations made by seventh and eighth grade students from the primary schools in Bitola. • Approximately 13.450 of educational and prevention leaflets were disseminated among children, pupils and students throughout Macedonia. • A total of 14 forum theater plays and one school competition were organized in 15 secondary and primary schools in 9 cities of Macedonia. • Training of 15 volunteers of the Macedonian Red Cross from 7 cities. • Surveys on awareness of human trafficking phenomenon were conducted and included 517 students from 7 secondary schools and 620 students from 10 primary schools in the Municipalities of Bitola and Demir Hisar. • The SOS Helpline provided information, emotional and psychosocial support and assistance to 354 clients. • A total of 21 workshops on the topic of trafficking in human beings were delivered and included training of 43 representatives of different institutions, 44 NGOs – members of the National Network “Awakening” and representatives of local self-government and Local Prevention Councils of the Sectors for Internal Affairs from 10 cities of Macedonia. Two workshops were delivered to Trade Unions (UNASM) and NGOS working on prevention of trafficking in human beings, attended by 37 participants. • Preventive workshops and public debates were held with 28 representatives of the local institutions and police and aimed at raising the awareness on trafficking in human beings at local level. • On the occasion of 18th of October - the European Day for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and the ‘Week Against the Human Trafficking’, the National Commission held a press conference with Ms. Gordana Jankulovska, Minister of Internal Affairs, and also organized many activities targeted towards prevention of trafficking in human beings and children, in partnership with the

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
		<p>international and non-governmental organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 55 events (preventive lectures, forum theater plays, open calls for art and literature, roundtables, coordination meetings, art exhibition on the topic of trafficking in human beings, debate forums attended by local self-government, police, social workers, NGOs, labour inspectors, media, health workers, Unit for prevention of the Mol, customs, border police and public prosecution;) dissemination of educational materials at frequent points throughout 10 cities in Macedonia. • In 2010, the NGO 'Semper' implemented the project "Cross border local partnerships fighting against human trafficking in Macedonia, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina", in partnership with CISS Italy, NGO 'Emanuel", Albania and Human Rights Office, Tuzla. The Project has been implemented with support of EU, in the framework of IPA Programme for Cross-Border Cooperation. The main project goal is: to help decreasing human trafficking in the Albanian - Macedonian border area through common action of both countries local actors. The Project should encourage the local actors to undertake responsibilities for dealing with this phenomenon and identify decentralized measures for this crime. A Joint Committee for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Bitola and Korca, Albania was also established in the framework of this project.
<p>No. 26</p> <p>Accepted</p>	<p>To strengthen independence and overall capacity of the judiciary system (Slovenia)</p>	<p>In the field of independence of the judiciary, a set of laws were adopted at the end of 2010, envisaging significant novelties, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - new requirements were introduced regarding election of judges - career system was introduced as regards promotion of judges - provisions on disciplinary liability and determining unprofessional and negligent performance of the judges were redefined by introducing objective and measurable criteria - transparency of the work of the courts was increased - new system for evaluation of the work of judges was introduced on the basis of objective qualitative and quantitative criteria. <p>In November 2010, the Law Amending the Law on Court Budget was adopted, pursuant to which, in the period from 2012 to 2015, court budget will be increased by twice, by equal annual increase by 0.1% of the existing 0.4% of GDP until reaching 0.8% of GDP in 2015.</p>

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
		<p>In the field of education of judges and public prosecutors, a Strategy for Determining the Number of Candidates for the next generations was prepared.</p> <p>In the field of efficiency of the judiciary, key activities undertaken were the adopted amendments to the Law on Litigation Procedure and the new Law on Forensic Expertise.</p> <p>Undertaken measures according to which acting upon payment orders is transferred from the jurisdiction of the courts to the jurisdiction of the notaries public will contribute to increasing the efficiency of the judiciary.</p> <p>For the purpose of obtaining unified and quality statistical data, in July 2011, the Ministry of Justice adopted a Methodology for Court Statistics.</p> <p>In the field of ICT, it starting 1st January 2010, e-judiciary is in place and ACCMIS application is fully applied in all courts in the Republic of Macedonia.</p> <p>With respect to criminal law reform, a key priority is the realization of the Action Plan for implementation of the new Law on Criminal procedure, in particular the three new segments: normative section, carrying out training and strengthening the capacities of the institutions.</p>
<p>No. 27</p> <p>Accepted</p>	<p>To continue providing the police, prison and judiciary personnel with practice-oriented training and education on human rights (Czech Republic)</p>	<p>With respect to training of prison personnel, the Office for Execution of Sanctions undertakes measures and activities to establish an efficient system for continuous professional training of prison personnel.</p> <p>On 1st December 2010, the Ministry of Justice adopted a Programme on Initial and Continuous Training and Testing of the Knowledge and the Abilities of the Employees.</p>
		<p>In the period January – March 2011, all employees in the penitentiary and the educational-correctional institutions underwent testing so as to determine the level of knowledge for legal, safe and professional performance of duties and</p>

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
		<p>tasks by the prison personnel.</p> <p>In the course of April 2011, results from the knowledge testing of the employees in the penitentiary and the educational-correctional institutions were analyzed so as to get the whole picture of the level of qualifications of the employees in different sectors.</p> <p>On the basis of the results obtained from the testing and the made analysis, groups for further training (initial, intermediate and advanced) were established and an Action Plan was prepared for continuous training of employees with the penitentiary and the educational-correctional institutions, which started to be realized in June 2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in June 2011, training in management of key management staff in the penitentiary and the educational-correctional institutions was carried out - training and workshops were organized to the end of improving mutual cooperation among employees in the security department and the re-socialization department. - three training cycles were organized for ensuring adequate application of laws and improving the manner of organizing the work in the institutions, as well as ensuring successful implementation of the treatment of convicted persons, attended by directors of the penitentiary institutions and the mid-level management in all educational-correctional institutions. <p>In addition, procedures and protocols were prepared as regards acting by the employees in the institutions, the implementation of which is expected to significantly improve the manner of treating the convicted persons, as well as improve the operations in the penitentiary and the educational-correctional institutions.</p> <p>Curriculum for the initial training of police officers includes a special learning task on human rights and freedoms, while the existing learning tasks are revised and all legal changes pertaining to human rights and freedoms, as well as the recommendation arising from the ratified international agreements, are</p>

	Recommendation	Implementation status
		<p data-bbox="1062 191 1234 212">December 2011</p> <p data-bbox="1062 256 1209 277">incorporated.</p> <p data-bbox="1062 321 1938 456">Police units in which individual cases of disregarding human rights and freedoms (Rapid Deployment Unit, Special Task Unit, Police Dog Unit) were detected attended one-day training on several occasions on the topic “Police and Human Rights”.</p> <p data-bbox="1062 500 1927 521">In the period 2009 – 2011, the Training Center carried out the following training:</p> <p data-bbox="1062 565 1938 662">In the period September-November 2009, specialized training of police inspectors was carried out in four sessions, covering the topic “Law on Juvenile Justice and Rights of Minors”.</p> <p data-bbox="1062 706 1938 803">In the period 6th – 7th June 2010, two-day training for police officers was organized, covering the topic “Role of National Preventive Mechanism in the Republic of Macedonia” and “Rights of Persons Deprived of Liberty”.</p> <p data-bbox="1062 841 1226 862">17th June 2010,</p> <p data-bbox="1062 906 1938 971">One-day training: “Protection of Human Rights when Applying Police Authorizations”,</p> <p data-bbox="1062 1008 1434 1029">30th September - 1st October 2010</p> <p data-bbox="1062 1073 1938 1170">Two-day training: “Role of the Ombudsman as National Preventive Mechanism in the Republic of Macedonia” and “Respecting Rights of Persons Deprived of Liberty”,</p> <p data-bbox="1062 1208 1318 1229">1st - 3rd December 2010</p> <p data-bbox="1062 1273 1938 1338">Training, in cooperation with OSCE and ODIHR, in line with the Manual for “Fight Against Terrorism and Protection of Human Rights”,</p> <p data-bbox="1062 1375 1325 1396">3rd - 4th November 2011</p> <p data-bbox="1062 1440 1938 1461">OSCE and ODIHR training “Human Rights” and “Investigation of Acts of</p>

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
		<p>Terrorism”.</p> <p>In the period from 1st to 3rd December 2010, training was organized, covering the topic “Fight Against Terrorism and Human Rights”, attended by 23 representatives from the Ministry of Internal Affairs.</p> <p>In 2010, the Department for Internal Control and Professional Standards in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in cooperation with the Ombudsman and the NGOs, carried out two training sessions in the field of human rights of the category of police officers most often being in touch with the citizens when carrying out police tasks and duties.</p>
<p>No. 28</p> <p>Accepted</p>	<p>To introduce mechanism for internal control of prison guards in the rules and the regulations on prisons and detention centers (the Netherlands); to establish an effective and independent mechanism for police oversight (Denmark)</p>	<p>To the end of strengthening the role of oversight as regards the work of the penitentiary institutions performed by the Office for Execution of Sanction, pursuant to the Law Amending the Law on Execution of Sanctions, areas in which professional and instructive oversight is carried out are more closely specified. In addition, types of oversight are also specified, as follows: regular, control and extraordinary. The Office for Execution of Sanction carries out its function for internal control directly through its inspectors, who carry out the professional and instructive oversight.</p> <p>In 2009, the Office for Execution of Sanctions was institutionally strengthened. Four job positions in the Department for Treatment and Health Care were filled in, as follows: Head of Department for Security, Equipment and Technical Standards, Adviser - Inspector for External Security, Adviser – Inspector for Treatment of Young Adults in Penitentiary Institutions and Adviser – Inspector for Treatment of Minors.</p> <p>The State Commission for Oversight in Penitentiary and Educational-Correctional Institutions in the Republic of Macedonia was established (in August 2010). At the same time, the Ombudsman, within which operates the National Preventive Mechanism, has smooth access and control over the operations in the penitentiary institutions.</p> <p>According to Article 39 of the Law on Internal Affairs, external control over the</p>

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
		<p>operations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, thus over the Department for Internal Control and Professional Standards, is carried out by the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia and the Ombudsman, within which operates the National Preventive Mechanism.</p> <p>Reforms in the criminal law system in the Republic of Macedonia and adoption of the new Law on Criminal Procedure have contributed to making radical changes in the overall process of investigation actions. Adoption of the new Law has led to introduction of a completely new system of procedure, being transferred to the Public Prosecutor's Office, where new institutions - Judiciary Police and Investigation Centers of the Public Prosecutor's Office were established. Representatives of the Department for Internal Control and Professional Standards will, at the very beginning of the criminal procedure, be available to the public prosecutor.</p>
<p>No. 29</p> <p>Accepted</p>	<p>To ensure that allegations for ill treatment by law enforcement officers are timely, thoroughly and objectively investigated and that those responsible are punished (Denmark)</p>	<p>With the view to strengthening the capacities of the Department for Internal Control and Professional Standards in order to provide for effective and efficient performance of tasks and duties, a series of measures and activities were undertaken:</p> <p>At the beginning of 2010, the Rulebook was modified and amended, and it is thus harmonized with the Law on Acting upon Complaints and Motions; working methodology of the Department was amended; new organizational setup and systematization of working posts were adopted, and subsequently five Units were established and the number of officers increased from 40 to 60; the Ministry of Internal Affairs website includes a segment where citizens can electronically submit their complaints and reports to the Ministry; each Tuesday is an "open day" for the citizens and on which they can get informed, give remarks and suggestions all to the end of achieving increased transparency and getting closer to the citizens; specialized training of the employees was carried out, with the support of OSCE, ICITAP and SECI Center, to the end of strengthening the capacities of the Department and the professionalism when performing the tasks and duties; cooperation with the Ombudsman and the NGOs is continuously improved, and joint training is organized in the field of</p>

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
		respecting freedoms and rights.
No. 30 Accepted	To continue the prison system reforms and to improve the conditions in the penitentiary institutions (Azerbaijan); to continue and to strengthen ongoing efforts to ensure well-being of the prisoners and the detainees in line with the Convention Against Torture, as well as other international standards (Sweden); to accelerate prison system reforms and to take into account the introduction of re-socialization programmes so as to ensure reintegration of the prisoners in the community, as well as to reduce the risk of they re-offending (the United Kingdom)	Having the importance of the re-socialization process of convicted persons as a starting point, being the main objective of serving a prison sentence, the Ministry of Justice – Office for Execution of Sanctions continuously undertakes activities to introduce modern methods and techniques and to ensure the necessary conditions for successful implementation of this process.
		<p>In April 2010, a Strategy for Re-socialization and Social Adaptation of Convicted Persons Serving Prison Sentence was adopted, together with an Action Plan for its implementation.</p> <p>In the period March 2010 by the end of 2010, for the purpose of successful implementation of the Strategy, the Office for Execution of Sanctions established working groups comprising experts from the Office for Execution of Sanctions and the penitentiary institutions, who worked on the preparation of the key documents that will significantly improve the process of re-socialization and treatment of convicted persons both when admitting the convicted persons and during the serving of the prison sentence.</p> <p>Standard operational procedures for treatment of convicted persons when admitted were prepared, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instructions on Treatment of Convicted Persons when Admitted; - Contents of the professional dossier was amended; - Standardized Form – sentence plan - Standardized forms for evaluation of the risk of the convicted persons and Instructions on the application of the instrument. <p>Risk evaluation is a new activity that will provide for the various professional profiles in the expert team in the admittance unit, on the basis of different qualitative and quantitative parameters, to predict the risk and to plan, adequately to the indicators obtained, the treatment, which can include regular and special programmes.</p> <p>Eight standardized programmes for specific treatment groups are prepared, as</p>

	Recommendation	Implementation status
		<p>December 2011</p> <p>follows: psycho-social programme for treatment of convicted persons abusing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, programmes for treatment of convicted persons abusing alcohol; persons convicted of sexual offence; persons convicted of violent behavior, persons convicted of criminal acts with elements of violence, minors and young adults - convicted persons, convicted persons – women and programme for treatment of convicted persons sentenced to life imprisonment.</p> <p>By introducing the standardized programmes for specific treatment groups, through specific steps, stages and treatment activities, smooth and continuous treatment is ensured for the vulnerable categories of convicted persons, to the end of their re-socialization and social adaptation for better integration in the society.</p>
<p>No. 31</p> <p>Accepted</p>	<p>To continue the efforts for implementation of the Law on Execution of Sanctions (Vatican)</p>	<p>In 2010, to the end of improving the process of execution of sanctions, the Law Amending the Law on Execution of Sanctions was adopted. The main objective of the amendments to the Law was to improve the text, to more precisely stipulate the legal provisions and to harmonize them with the provisions in other regulations, thus contributing to more successful implementation of the international standards on execution of sanctions and exercising the human rights of convicted persons. Several rulebooks and manuals were prepared for the purpose of successful implementation of the Law on Execution of Sanctions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rulebook on Classification of Convicted Persons, Rulebook on the Manner of Applying Benefits for Convicted Persons. - Instructions on Inclusion of the Security Department in the re-socialization process; - Instructions on Organizing Conference Meetings. <p>By implementing the above-mentioned Rulebooks and Manuals, the preparation of which is either completed or is in progress, the process of re-socialization and social adaptation of convicted persons serving imprisonment is expected to be significantly improved, as well as the manner of their treatment to be improved,</p>

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011																																
		their better inclusion in the community following the serving of the imprisonment, which will also lead to reducing the recidivism in the Republic of Macedonia.																																
No. 32 Accepted	To ensure financial and human resources for the Ministry of Internal Affairs to seize the large quantity of weapons at the civil population and to improve the security and the living conditions in the prisons (Spain)	<p>The Unit for trafficking illegal arms and hazardous materials of the Center for suppression of organized and serious crime in the Ministry of Internal Affairs as of 15.06.2010 filled in 4 out of 7 specific job posts.</p> <p>Internal announcement for filling in the remaining vacant positions is ongoing.</p>																																
		<p>Until 2010, the Department for illegal arms trafficking was operating within the Sector for illegal trafficking of drugs and arms.</p> <p>In the course of 2009/2010/2011 by the Unit as part of Center for suppression of organized and serious crime in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, 8 criminal charges have been submitted, 44 persons have been reported and substantial amount of arms has been confiscated which is set in the table:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1075 894 1848 1453"> <thead> <tr> <th>Weapon</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2009</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Recoilless gun</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mortar</td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hand grenade launcher</td> <td></td> <td>24</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rocket propelled grenade launcher</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Machine gun</td> <td></td> <td>4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Machine gun</td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sniper</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Weapon	2011	2010	2009	Recoilless gun		2		Mortar		5		Hand grenade launcher		24		Rocket propelled grenade launcher				Machine gun		4		Machine gun		5	1	Sniper		2	
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	Recommendation	Implementation status			
		December 2011			
		Automatic Rifle	2	17	8
		Semi-automatic		3	
		BB gun			
		Double-barreled rifle			
		Hunting rifle	5		
		Pistol	135	6	12
		Revolver	4	2	
		Rockets		29	
		Shells		533	
		Grenades	2	117	2
		Mines		343	2
		Bullets	744	1234 и boxes	1031
		Cartridge shells	35		
		Dynamite		26 charges	
		TNT		95	
		Plastic explosives		6,5 kilograms	
		Gunpowder charges		74	
		Blasting caps	125		

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
		See notes on Recommendations no. 9.
No. 33 Accepted	To check the conditions in the prisons, detention locations and other facilities covered by OP CAT, to the end of ensuring their full harmonization with the international standards, in particular the use of means of tying and with respect to minors (Czech Republic)	<p>Regarding the conditions of detention in the Police stations, the development of an Action plan for the dynamics of renovation of Police stations is ongoing, in compliance with the standards of the UN and CoE Committees against Torture. In 2010 the premises for detention in 10 Police stations were finished and put into use.</p> <p>Regarding the procedure for dealing with minors, the Law on Police determines that the police competences toward minors can be applicable by police officials who are particularly trained for suppression of juvenile delinquency, which is in compliance with the Law on juvenile justice as well.</p> <p>Use of means of force is regulated by the Law on Police. Under the Law, tying persons is considered means of force. Article 85 of the Law on Police lists the reasons when the measures for tying persons can be imposed, indicating that a police official usually ties person's hands behind his back.</p> <p>The Code of Police Ethics, article 52 which refers to the police intervention, unambiguously stipulates that during police interventions, police officers act in compliance with specific needs of certain categories of persons, such as: children, minors, women, elders and weakened persons and persons with health issues.</p> <p>In none of the penitentiary and educational-correctional institutions employees with the Security Department carry baton, they are kept in special cabinets in the office of the commander.</p> <p>Should a need arise to prevent an incident in the institution and should the commander in charge estimate that it is necessary to use physical force, an order is issued to the supervisors in charge of preventing the incident. Each time physical force is used, the Director of the penitentiary institution submits a report to the Office for Execution of Sanctions for the justification to use such</p>

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		<p>force, which carries out control through its authorized inspectors.</p> <p>In addition, the juvenile Ohrid Prison and educational-correctional institution in Tetovo use no means for tying the minors.</p> <p>The Ministry of Health is in charge of the convicted persons accommodated in psychiatric hospitals. As regards the conditions in these hospitals, the Ministry of Health carries out regular inspections and expert supervision (once a year) pursuant to the provisions in the Law on Health protection.</p>
<p>No. 34 Accepted</p>	<p>To enhance the procedures for investigation and punishment of any ill treatment by police, prison and judicial personnel, including strengthening of the supervisory role of the Ombudsman (Czech Republic)</p>	<p>With respect to acting upon individual allegations of torture in police treatment, in prisons and other institutions where persons are deprived of liberty, upon submitted request by the Ombudsman to the Public Prosecutor's Office, many criminal procedures have been initiated so far and several persons have already been convicted for the criminal act – torture.</p>
		<p>The supervisory role of the Ombudsman in all institutions as regards deprivation of liberty is strengthened with the introduction of the National Preventive Mechanism in 2011, which, so far, has carried out unannounced preventive visits in these institutions.</p> <p>See notes on Recommendations no. 5, 9, 29</p>
<p>No. 35 Accepted</p>	<p>To adopt all necessary measures so as to ensure freedom of speech and protection against any interference in the freedom of the press (Switzerland)</p>	<p>Freedom of expression is indicated as first among the objectives of the Law on Broadcasting (Article 2, paragraph 1, indent 1). Among the principles on which radio and TV programmes are based is the right to free reception and transmission of information, right to freedom of expression (Article 68). Guaranteeing the right to reply and correction is regulated in a separate chapter (Chapter 14), as well as the respecting of secrecy of the source of information (Chapter 12).</p>
<p>No. 36</p>	<p>To monitor the implementation of the legislation related to</p>	<p>Commission for Relations with Religious Communities and Religious Groups</p>

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
Accepted	freedom of religion, so as to ensure full enjoyment of freedom when practicing religion by all religious communities and groups in the country (Italy)	<p>implements the Law on Legal Status of a Church, Religious Community and Religious Group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15 churches, 7 religious communities and 7 religious groups are registered on the basis of this Law. - the Commission has prepared Registry of Religious Facilities, and is now working on preparation of Registry of Religious Clerks. - The Commission has published the book "Religion and Culture – Inextricable Bond between People". - In cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, the Commission organized the Second World Conference on inter-religious and inter-civilization dialogue in Ohrid, and preparations are underway for the Balkan Conference titled "Religious Identity as Main Fundament for the Identity of the Nations".
No. 37 Accepted	Implementation of effective measures to prevent threatening the voters at the next elections (Ireland); composing new voters' list so as to ensure full participation of the electorate on the next elections (Ireland)	<p>The Republic of Macedonia in whole implements the recommendations contained in the Report from the observance of the presidential and local elections held in 2009, carried out by OSCE/ODIHR, which include further reforms of the election legislation, the legislation closely related to the election process, as well as revision of the voters' list.</p> <p>In April 2011, amendments were made to the Electoral Code, which implemented OSCE/ODIHR recommendations from the presidential and the local elections held in 2009.</p> <p>Pursuant to the Electoral Code, keeping the voters' list and the procedure for its updating are regulated by a law and it is within the competence of the State Election Commission.</p> <p>The Government adopted a decision on establishing a Steering Committee for addressing the Recommendations of the Final OSCE/ODHIR Report for the early parliamentary elections in 2011 (Chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister), as a successful model for further enhancing of the electoral process and following the</p>

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
		Recommendations of the OSCE/ODHIR Final report, that started to work from February 2012.
No. 38 Accepted	To undertake steps to ensure that all other obstacles to the work of the defenders of human rights are promptly eliminated, so they can function in an open and save environment (Ireland)	Participation of the civil society in the process of decision making and providing social services is continuously supported. Constant development of the civil society will continue to be supported through implementation of the Strategy for Cooperation with the Civil Society. Pursuant to the Law on Associations and Foundations (adopted in April 2010), it is envisaged to establish Commission for Organizations with Public Interest Status in the first quarter in 2012.
No. 39 Accepted	To determine the level to which owners of media try to influence the journalists and to adopt adequate measures to prevent interference of private interests in journalism (Norway)	The Law on Broadcasting strives for limiting the possibilities to use the media through the provisions in Article 11, pursuant to which political parties, government bodies, state administration bodies, public enterprises, local government units, holders of public office and members of their families are forbidden any participation in the establishment and the ownership of broadcasters. As regards the core principles of radio and TV programmes, objective and unbiased presentation of events is also included, thereby equally treating diverse views and opinions, in particular independence, autonomy and accountability of broadcasters, i.e. editors, journalists and other authors involved in the creation of programmes and editorial policy (Article 68).
No. 40 Accepted	To adopt provisions so as to address the phenomenon of withdrawing from school as regards Roma children and children who live in rural areas, in particular girls (Algeria); to continue the efforts to guarantee free primary education for all children, paying special attention to minority groups (Vatican); to continue paying special attention to the access to education for all children, regardless of their ethnic origin and at all educational levels, pre-school, primary and secondary education (Belgium)	State primary and secondary education are free and compulsory for all children in Macedonia. In relation to the inclusion of Roma children in pre-school education, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy implements, fourth year in a row, the project "Inclusion of Roma Children in Pre-School Education", in cooperation with the Roma Education Fund and 19 local government units, to the end of implementing part of the measures and the activities arising from the Decade of Roma Inclusion and Roma Strategy in the Republic of Macedonia.
		<u>The Main objective of the Project</u> is to improve and support the integration of Roma children by increasing the number of Roma children in pre-school

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
		<p>institutions, one year prior to going to primary school.</p> <p><u>Direct beneficiaries 2010/2011:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 410 Roma children ranging from 4.8 to 5.7 years of age (one year prior to going to primary school) • At least 820 Roma parents, whose children will be supported during the project implementation, as well as closer members of the family • Project activities are implemented in 19 municipalities throughout Macedonia. • 19 nursemaids from the Roma ethnic community and 15 Roma NGO partners were engaged in the project implementation. <p>The State Education Inspectorate continuously monitors dropout phenomenon and acts pursuant to the Law on Education Inspection.</p>
<p>No. 41</p> <p>Accepted</p>	<p>To continue efforts to ensure that Roma, Albanian and other minorities have access to adequate and convenient accommodation, employment, education and health protection, and that attention will be paid to promoting the integration of this population in all areas of the social life, without discrimination (Algeria); to continue adopting measures for improvement of the conditions of women from the rural areas, belonging to the ethnic minorities, above all, Roma and Albanians (Argentina); to ensure implementation of the relevant legislation, mainly laws pertaining to the use of languages, as well as those aimed at improving the living conditions of the Roma (Switzerland); to effectively support ethnically mixed organizations with respect to general civil, professional and business interests, so as to fully support social cohesion of all ethnic groups (Austria); to ensure fast implementation of the measures for the National Roma Strategy (Austria); harmonization with the Roma Strategy and the Decade of Roma</p>	<p>Improvement of the implementation of the Decade of Roma Inclusion and Roma Strategy in the Republic of Macedonia:</p> <p>On 14th - 15th September 2011, a two-day workshop was organized for preparation of Strategy for Intensification of Social Inclusion of Roma People in the Social Protection System in the Republic of Macedonia. Members of all relevant departments from the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy were involved in the preparation of the Strategy.</p> <p>On 22nd September 2011, Information was submitted to the Government as regards the preparation of the Strategy and it was approved.</p> <p>On 28th – 30th September 2011r, a two-day conference was organized within the presidency of the Republic of Macedonian with the Decade of Roma Inclusion – meeting of the 21st International Steering Committee of the Decade of Roma Inclusion was held.</p> <p>In the course of the first half of 2011, direct activities were carried out as regards prevention of irregular migration and human trafficking in Roma</p>

	Recommendation	Implementation status
	<p>Inclusion, to end in 2015 (Brazil); to implement the Roma Strategy and the action plans, in line with the Roma Strategy and Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005 – 2015 (Canada); to ensure equal and smooth access to health protection for Roma people (Austria); to support the use, by Roma population, of their economic, social and cultural rights, mainly by implementing programmes for facilitation of registration of births and issuance of identification documents for this population (Mexico); to provide the Agency for the Rights of Ethnic Groups less than 20% of the Population with the necessary resources for effective resolving of the problems (Ireland); to improve the conditions for inclusion of some ethnic groups, mainly Roma people, who often face lack of protection (Spain); to focus more resources to ethnic reconciliation in the education of school children to nurture tolerance and respect diversity in the future generations (the USA)</p>	<p>December 2011</p> <p>community by strengthening labour skills in Stip, Kumanovo and Kocani (30th June 2011).</p> <p>Project title – Prevention of Irregular Migration through Enhancement of Decentralized Labour Promotion Measures for Vulnerable Groups.</p> <p>Implementation of the project “Support to Building Capacities for Implementation of Roma Strategy in the Republic of Macedonia”</p> <p>The Project realization commenced on 17th October 2011. International experts have been engaged who, in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, prepare analysis and determine the training needs, the needs for preparation of local action plans. The Project “Support to Implementation of Roma Strategy”, financed under IPA Component I, is being implemented in the course of 18 months. This Project will provide expert assistance and support to strengthening the capacities of the relevant entities at national and local level included in both the coordination and the implementation of the action plans for Roma inclusion, training, workshops and seminars will be organized, existing local action plans will be revised and new ones will be prepared, as well as adequate support to the implementation of activities will be ensured. The Project also envisages training for the employees in the Unit for Implementation of Roma Strategy and Decade of Roma Inclusion, Cabinet of the Minister without Portfolio, the National Coordinating Body, local government units and the Roma Information Centers.</p> <p>Implementation of activities for employment of Roma in line with the active employment measures for Roma</p> <p>The Operational Plan for 2010 and 2011 includes 2 programmes especially aimed at employment of unemployed Roma:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Self-Employment Programme in which registered unemployed Roma are one of the target groups. The Programme is realized through training of interested unemployed persons in learning about entrepreneurship, preparation of sound and sustainable business plans, assistance when registering own business and subsidy for starting up a business. - Programme for Roma Support, training is aimed at scarce professions on the labour market, on the basis of results from the Analysis of

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
		<p>Qualification Needs on the Labour Market.</p> <p>As regards the active employment programmes/measures in the Operational Plan for 2011, as of October 2011 inclusive, coverage of Roma is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - under the Self-Employment Programme (starting up own business), 6 Roma will be included. - under the Programme for Support for Formalizing Existing Businesses (eradicating grey economy by registering existing business), 1 Roma will be included. - Under the Programme for Roma Support, according to which Roma were to be included in training in scarce professions on the labour market, 23 Roma completed the training. <p>Roma Information Centers</p> <p>Roma Information Centers are a link between the institutions at national level, the institutions at local level and the members of the Roma ethnic community. Roma Information Centers are active in improving the level of integration of Roma, providing information, representation and ensuring support for easier resolving of problems Roma population faces, holding information and consultation meetings, discussions with local authorities, lobbying, participation in the communities and other activities. In addition, meetings are initiated with local institutions with which Roma Information Centers have signed a Memorandum of Understanding.</p> <p>From January 2007 to March 2011, Roma Information Centers were located within Roma NGOs with which the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy has signed a Memorandum of Understanding, while starting March 2011, they are located in the local government units.</p> <p>Since their establishment up till today, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy has allocated approximately Denar 14,700,000 from its budget.</p> <p>In April 2011, OSCE Mission to Skopje and the Ministry of Labour and Social</p>

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
		<p>Policy signed a Memorandum of Understanding as regards the implementation of the project Legal Aid to Roma Community.</p> <p>As a result of the successful implementation of the project for mobile legal assistance, activities have continued to be carried out in the eastern part of the country (Stip, Kocani, Vinica, Delcevo, Strumica).</p> <p>Since 2011, OSCE, in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, also opened mobile legal offices in the City of Skopje, primarily focusing on settlements with larger concentration of Roma population (Suto Orizari, Topaana and Zlokukani). Mobile legal offices are opened in Roma NGO Sumnal – Topaana, Umbrella – Suto Orizari and NGO Lil in Zlokukani.</p> <p>OSCE supports the activities of the legal adviser, while the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy has engaged two assistants/volunteers for the purpose of more successful implementation of the project and mainly legal assistance to Roma community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within the joint project of OSCE and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, workshops on capacity building of Roma Information Centers were organized and carried out. - the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy organized a workshop for preparation of an Action Plan for Roma Information Centers for the period 2011 – 2013, as well as a workshop for capacity building of employees in the Roma Information Centers for the purpose of learning about the rights and the obligations arising from social and health protection. <p><i>Activities within the Project “Roma Health Mediators”</i></p> <p>In cooperation with the NGOs, in 2011 the Ministry of Health commenced the Project “Roma Health Mediators”, which is in line with the activities envisaged in the National Health Action Plan for implementation of the Roma Strategy. The Project is aimed at raising awareness at Roma population to take care of their health; getting Roma population familiar with the possibilities and the access to health protection; facilitating the access to health protection; sensitivity of</p>

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		<p>health institutions to the particularities and the needs of Roma population as regards health; facilitating the access to exercising social rights; facilitating the access to exercising civil rights and increasing the confidence in the institutions for health and social protection of the Roma population.</p> <p>In addition to this Project, Roma population, as well as all citizens in the Republic of Macedonia, are beneficiaries of public preventive and curative Programmes of the Ministry of Health. The Programme for Mothers and Children and the Programme for Annual Medical Check-Ups, which are of special importance for targeting health issues of Roma, pays special attention to this vulnerable group. Such practice will continue in 2012.</p> <p>In 2010, the Ministry of Health signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Foundation Open Society – Macedonia, aimed at stimulating Roma pupils and students, through scholarship, to enroll, in large number, in medical high schools and Faculty of Medicine. Pursuant to the Law on Primary and Secondary Education, all representatives of the minorities are ensured free education and accommodation in dormitories.</p> <p>Under a decision by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, an Agency for Communities Rights Realization was established, pursuant to the Law on Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Members of Communities, representing less than 20% of the population in the Republic of Macedonia. Most important activities of the Agency in 2011 include the following: creation of a website, implementation of a project for strengthening the strategic capacities of the Agency, including training of representatives of smaller ethnic groups as regards strategic planning, mobilization of funds, public relations, managing project cycles, gathering data, instruments for human rights and rights of minorities, supervision, analysis and reporting on minority rights of the communities, advanced management and office administration.</p> <p>In the course of 2011, the Agency for communities rights realization completed the following activities:</p>

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web site of the Agency was developed and permanently updated; • Strategic Plan for 2012-2014 and Annual Programme for 2012 were developed; • Data Base for current situation with the equitable representation of the members of the communities on central and local level was developed; • Situation Analysis for current situation with the education of members of the communities – regular classes and optional class; • Permanently updated data base of NGOs and Foundations that within their statutory provisions foreseen encharging and protecting the rights of members of the communities in the Republic of Macedonia; • The Campaign of Census on population, households and dwellings was realized by visiting 12 census areas, promotional materials have been disseminated, meetings with citizens have been organized and panel discussions that had one goal and that was the members of the communities in the Republic of Macedonia to get familiar with their rights on the upcoming Census; • The process of organization and implementation of participatory forums in order to strengthen the cooperation between administrative bodies and the communities, jointly review the issues of concern to the communities, development of recommendations, legislative proposals and other texts, providing opinions on proposed government policies that may affect directly or indirectly the rights of communities. In December 2011, the first forum was organized where the working methodology was presented. The forum was attended by representatives from civil society, representatives of institutions on central level, Committee for communities relations, national and foreign experts, prominent representatives of the communities and international organizations (with observer status and opportunity to be engaged in Forum’s discussions). In the course of 2012, 4 more thematic forums will be organized. Topics will address issues related to the

	Recommendation	Implementation status December 2011
		<p>enhancing and protection of communities' rights.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Macedonia undertakes series of activities aimed at nurturing mutual respect and understanding among different ethnic communities as regards education. There are on-going activities for implementation of the Strategy for Integrated Education, adopted in October 2010. Since 2010 onwards, working meetings have been held on regular basis, to the end of revising the text-books, the qualifications of teachers, as well as for the purpose of promoting integration through joint activities and considering the issue of changing the competences as regards education in line with the decentralization process. Programme 4, related to "Promotion, Coordination and Monitoring of Integrated Educational System", is being implemented at the moment, in line with the Strategic Plan for 2012-2013 of the Secretariat for the Implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement.</p>
<p>No. 42</p> <p>Accepted</p>	<p>To progressively achieve the objectives for human rights set by the Human Rights Council 9/12 (Brazil)</p>	<p>Pursuant to Resolution 9/12 on human rights voluntary goals adopted by the Human Rights Council in 2008, the Republic of Macedonia undertakes all measures to realize the 10 human rights voluntary goals and to promote the realization of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. See notes under Recommendation no. 10.</p>
		<p>Progress of their implementation is contained in the Final Observations of UPR and its recommendations (accepted). Further progress will be reflected in the second cycle pursuant to Resolution 16/21, Annex, paragraph 15, and pursuant to Resolution 9/12.</p>

