



Promoting and strengthening
the Universal Periodic Review

Recommendations & Pledges

BARBADOS

Second Review Session 15

Review in the Working Group: 25 January 2013
Adoption in the Plenary: 6 June 2013

Barbados’s responses to recommendations (as of 16.07.2013):

| In the Report of the Working Group: | In the Addendum: | During the plenary: | Summary: |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| No response, all pending | The delegation accepted 58 recs in full (12 of which were considered as in the process of implementing: n°29, 35, 45, 46, 53, 73, 89, 95, 105, 111, 114, and 115), accepted 12 in part (underlined in blue), rejected 46 ¹ and did not respond to one | The delegation clarified its response to the pending rec. which was accepted | Accepted: 71 Rejected: 46 No clear position: 0 Pending: 0 Total: 117 |

Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/23/11:

102. The recommendations will be examined by Barbados which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 23rd session of the Human Rights Council in June 2013.

¹ The total number of recommendations is now 117 as two were split.

R - 102.1. Consider ratifying Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) (Chile);

R - 102.2. Consider ratifying CAT and OP-CAT; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICRMW); and the Protocol to Prevent Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol) (Peru);

102.3. Step up efforts to consider

R - acceding to ICRMW

A - as well as ratifying ILO Convention 189 (Philippines);

R - 102.4. Sign and ratify CAT (Maldives);

R - 102.5. Ratify CAT as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT) (Estonia);

R - 102.6. Ratify CAT and OP-CAT (Hungary);

R - 102.7. Ratify CAT and OP-CAT and subsequently implementing them (Germany);

R - 102.8. Ratify CAT and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED) (France);

R - 102.9. Continue its efforts to ratify CPED (Argentina);

R - 102.10. Ratify the CAT, CPED and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR-OP2) (Costa Rica);

A - 102.11. Continue its efforts in the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, including its early ratification of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (Malaysia);

A - 102.12. Continue with the efforts undertaken by the National Disabilities Unit, with a view to promoting the ratification of CRPD (Paraguay);

A - 102.13. Ratify CRPD to better ensure the rights of such persons (Thailand);

A - 102.14. Ratify CRPD (Maldives);

A - 102.15. Ratify the CRPD already signed in 2007 as well as the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC) (Algeria);

A - 102.16. Ratify CRPD (Trinidad and Tobago);

102.17. Continue working towards the ratification of major international human rights instruments, such as

A - CRPD

R - and the Optional Protocol to Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Nicaragua);

R - 102.18. Consider ratifying the Palermo Protocol, as well as CRPD (Namibia);

R - 102.19. Step up efforts to consider ratifying the Palermo Protocol (Philippines);

R - 102.20. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (OP-CEDAW) (Guatemala);

R - 102.21. Strengthen efforts in the fight against all forms of violence against women and to ratify OP-CEDAW (Spain);

R - 102.22. Consider ratification of the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia);

A - 102.23. Ratify the ILO Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers in order to protect the rights of domestic workers (Germany);

A - 102.24. Ratify ILO Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 102.25. Ratify ILO Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers (Uruguay);

R - 102.26. Accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);

R - 102.27. Complete the process of the national legislation's full alignment with all obligations under the Rome Statute, including acceding to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Slovakia);

A - 102.28. As a party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, fully align its legislation with international obligations under the convention (Slovenia);

A - 102.29. Define the crime of domestic violence and sexual harassment in the legislation (Spain);

A - 102.30. Adopt legal measures to punish domestic violence (Paraguay);

A - 102.31. Accelerate the adoption of the Employment Sexual Harassment Bill (Italy);

A - 102.32. Establish a national human rights institution (Maldives);

A - 102.33. Step up efforts to complete the process to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Peru);

A - 102.34. Create a National Human Rights Institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Morocco);

A - 102.35. Ensure the compliance of the Office of the Ombudsman with the Paris Principles on national human rights institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (France);

A - 102.36. Consider allocating the Office of the Ombudsman with sufficient human and financial resources to allow it to be fully operational (Morocco);

A - 102.37. Continue its commitment to the cause of promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to advance the implementation of policies and measures that reflect this commitment (Cuba);

A - 102.38. Show leadership in human rights issues by protecting all human rights within the country, including those LGBT, and the freedom of movement and expression of human rights defenders, starting by organizing a dialogue between government, civil society and interested individuals, on these and other human rights related issues (Netherlands);

A - 102.39. That the engagement with NGOs and civil society should be continued during the implementation of the second cycle accepted recommendations where appropriate (South Africa);

A - 102.40. Continue cooperating with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms (Guatemala);

R - 102.41. Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures mechanisms (Guatemala);

R - 102.42. Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Council (Hungary);

R - 102.43. Step up its cooperation with special procedures mandate holders by responding positively to the pending visit request and eventually consider extending a standing invitation to all the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);

A - 102.44. Continue to engage with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and other UN agencies to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights within the country (South Africa);

A - 102.45. Continue efforts relating to the fight against discrimination, analyzing the possibility that the national legal framework includes all forms of discrimination (Paraguay);

A - 102.46. Consider formulating and implementing national policies on gender to help define and coordinate efforts to tackle discrimination, marginalization and violence against women (Australia);

A - 102.47. Put into practice awareness-raising programmes to combat the discriminatory practices against women (Mexico);

A - 102.48. Continue efforts to combat gender stereotyping and gender inequality across the board and work towards empowerment of women in all spheres of society, including addressing sexual harassment in the work place (Sri Lanka);

A - 102.49. Enhance its efforts to eliminate gender stereotyping (Bangladesh);

A - 102.50. Reform national legislation to enable mothers with Barbadian nationality to confer their nationality to their children born abroad (Ecuador);

A - 102.51. Resolve gender inequality with regards to conferring Barbadian nationality from parents to their children (Slovakia);

A - 102.52. Consolidate positive results in combating racial discrimination, trafficking in persons as well as promoting gender equality (Viet Nam);

A - 102.53. Continue efforts made aimed at combating discrimination and religious intolerance, especially against the rastafari; and to strengthen measures to eliminate any discriminatory treatment based on sexual orientation (Argentina);

R - 102.54. Introduce measures to promote tolerance and non-discrimination of the LGBT persons (Slovenia);

R - 102.55. Establish policies and initiatives to address discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Brazil);

A - 102.56. Implement measures to protect the LGBT population from harassment, discrimination and violence (Uruguay);

R - 102.57. Support a complete moratorium on the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (Australia);

R - 102.58. While commending Barbados for not resorting to executions since 1984. Establish a formal moratorium with a view to the abolishment of the death penalty (Brazil);

R - 102.59. Make official the moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (France);

R - 102.60. Consider the adoption of a de jure moratorium on executions with a view to abolish the death penalty (Italy);

R - 102.61. Study the possibility of repealing the death penalty from its legal system (Argentina);

R - 102.62. Consider abolishing the death penalty (Norway);

R - 102.63. Consider abolishing the death penalty as it negates the right to life and since it has not been used in Barbados for over 30 years (Namibia);

R - 102.64. Continue moving forward with the adoption of measures leading to the abolition of the death penalty (Chile);

R - 102.65. Take steps towards a full abolition of the death penalty, commuting existing death sentences to life imprisonment terms (Slovakia);

R - 102.66. Abolish the death penalty from its penal system in compliance with calls made by various international and regional organs in this regard, such as the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, and to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Spain);

A - 102.67. Follow up on the request of the Inter-American Court to remove the mandatory death sentences for murder and treason and to ratify the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to abolish the death penalty (Germany);

A - 102.68. Implement the commitment to abolish the current mandatory death sentence system, as well as to commute all death sentences to terms of imprisonment before the next UPR review (Hungary);

A - 102.69. Speed-up the abolition of the mandatory death penalty in line with the commitment taken by Barbados during the first UPR (Italy);

A - 102.70. Take action to promote and increase the opportunities for public and open debates on death penalty (Italy);

A - 102.71. Adopt the necessary measures to guarantee that norms that regulate the use of the force in activities relating to public security are in accordance with international human rights standards (Mexico);

A - 102.72. Continue to enhance its domestic framework to eliminate violence against women and to promote gender equality (Singapore);

A - 102.73. Establish a mechanism for collecting and evaluating data on incidents of domestic violence and sexual harassment so as to assist the Government in tackling violence against women (Canada);

A - 102.74. Gradually form special police intervention units with the inclusion of female personnel qualified in handling domestic violence cases (Hungary);

A - 102.75. Implement the recommendations of the reform committee established by the Bureau of Gender Affairs, including the inclusion of a gender sensitive and victim-centered approach in the legislation (Indonesia);

A - 102.76. Address the gaps in the legislation on domestic violence identified by the Committee established by the Bureau of Gender Affairs (Italy);

A - 102.77. Implement recommendations made by the national reform committee tasked with reviewing the Domestic Violence Protection Orders Act, continue to develop a National Action Plan on Domestic Violence, train police on domestic violence issues and seek to expedite criminal trials, where appropriate (Ireland);

A - 102.78. Devote more resources to the protection of women and children from domestic violence and any other kind of abuses (Italy);

A - 102.79. Consider establishing a national plan of action to prevent sexual violence against children and women (Mexico);

R - 102.80. Prohibit the practice of corporal punishment (Norway);

R - 102.81. Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in family and school (Italy);

R - 102.82. Adopt measures to eliminate corporal punishment (Slovenia);

R - 102.83. Repeal the provisions allowing for corporal punishment in public schools and strengthen national legislation to protect children against all forms of violence or ill-treatment (France);

R - 102.84. Abolish corporal punishment as a disciplinary measure for children in all areas (Germany);

R - 102.85. Adopt immediate measures to abolish corporal punishment as a disciplinary measure, and intensify efforts to educate the population on the negative effects of corporal punishment on the development of the child (Uruguay);

A - 102.86. Continue to request international assistance and advice on successful examples on ways to change traditional social attitudes that accept corporal punishment (Uruguay);

A - 102.87. Step up their efforts in combating trafficking in persons (Indonesia);

A - 102.88. Continue to strengthen its efforts to fight against trafficking in persons and to ensure protection of its victims (Singapore);

A - 102.89. Amend the 2011 Transnational Crime Bill to prohibit all forms of human trafficking by removing migration as a necessary element of human trafficking, prescribe penalties that are commensurate with those prescribed for other serious crimes, and publicly report any investigations, prosecutions, convictions, or sentences of trafficking offenders under this law, or other statute (United States of America);

A - 102.90. Continue the fight against police violence, notably through the implementation of the 1994 Evidence Act that allows for the video surveillance of police custody (France);

A - 102.91. Take measures to prevent and sanction police harassment and torture, including through human rights education and training modules (Costa Rica);

A - 102.92. Investigate all complaints made against the Police Force, including alleged unprofessional conduct, beatings and assaults, and to introduce electronic recording of interviews (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 102.93. Review and if necessary update existing human rights training for police and security forces with the assistance of independent nongovernmental organizations to foster more consistent application of international human rights standards, and ensure that cases of abuse or killings by police are processed in a more timely manner (United States of America);

A - 102.94. Provide human rights education, including related to sexual orientation and gender identity, to all law enforcement officials (Estonia);

A - 102.95. Develop an appropriate mechanism to mandate the collection, disaggregation and standardisation of data such as social data, crime statistics and other criminal justice indicators (Australia);

R - 102.96. Repeal laws that criminalize consensual same sex adult sexual relations (Canada);

R - 102.97. Repeal the provisions that criminalize consensual homosexual relations, notably those contained in the Sexual Offences Act and establish policies to combat discrimination, prejudice and violence based on sexual orientation or gender identity (France);

R - 102.98. Repeal all legislative provisions that discriminate against persons on the grounds of their sexual orientation, including in the Sexual Offences Act, within the next two years (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

R - 102.99. Repeal all provisions that criminalize same-sex conduct (Norway);

R - 102.100. Decriminalise consensual same-sex conduct between adults and take all necessary steps to protect LGBT community from all forms of discrimination (Ireland);

R - 102.101. Amend the criminal code to decriminalize same-sex sexual activity between consenting adults and adopt legislation that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (United States of America);

R - 102.102. Adopt all necessary political and legislative measures to decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations between adults (Uruguay);

A - 102.103. Consider instituting more programs to further facilitate access by domestic workers and migrants to basic social services and just conditions of work (Philippines);

A - 102.104. Consider establishing a Wages Commission on Domestic Workers (Namibia);

A - 102.105. Consider launching a holistic national plan to prevent and deal with economic recession impact and ensure job creation, public services and social welfare in favour of the people of Barbados without any discrimination (Viet Nam);

A - 102.106. Continue investments toward the achievement of economic, social and cultural rights (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 102.107. Continue its efforts to promote sustainable economic and social development and further strengthen the protection of rights of women and children (China);

A - 102.108. Continue moving forward with its fitting social policies in the area of economic, social and cultural rights so as to provide the best possible well-being for its population (Venezuela(Bolivarian Republic of));

A - 102.109. Continue its efforts to eradicate poverty (Bangladesh);

A - 102.110. Continue and further intensify the programs on combating HIV/AIDS (Algeria);

A - 102.111. Continue addressing, as a priority, the effects of HIV/AIDS on women and children as a priority, in particular, the mother-to-child transmission (Thailand);

A - 102.112. Noting that HIV is one of the greatest maladies affecting the population in Barbados, and as this has a negative impact on the entire country, continue to strengthen capacities to combat the spread of HIV (Sri Lanka);

A - 102.113. Continue its efforts to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS in the country, in line with its National Strategic Plan for HIV Prevention and Control 2008-2013 (Malaysia);

A - 102.114. In the context of the provisions of Barbados' Constitution in the area of the fight against discrimination, continue promoting legislative and public policy action to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities, especially in the areas of employment, education and the provision of State services (Chile);

A - 102.115. Conduct a census of the population with disabilities so as to identify the types of disabilities involved, causes, potential levels of intervention including medical care and rehabilitation, education requirements, food and adequate housing appropriate to disabilities, technical aids and prosthesis, among others (Ecuador)

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