

Responses to Recommendations

BARBADOS

Review in the Working Group: 3 December 2008
 Adoption in the Plenary: 18 March 2009

Barbados' responses to recommendations:

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Recommendations pending responses:	Summary:
No response, all pending	The delegation responded to all REC but n°13 (end); n°14 (middle) and n°16	No additional information provided	3 REC	Accepted: 13 Rejected: 9 No clear position: 0 Pending: 3

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/10/73:

“77. In the course of the discussion, it was recommended that Barbados:

- 1. Sign and ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol thereto, as well as the Convention for the Protection of all Persons against Enforced Disappearance (France); accede to the Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocol thereto, together with the establishment of an effective national preventive mechanisms, according to the Protocol (Czech Republic); consider ratification of the Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocol thereto (Mexico); consider acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mexico); accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Chile); consider the possibility of accession to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Argentina); consider the possibility of acceding to the Convention against Torture and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria); consider the possibility of ratifying the Convention against Torture, since that international instrument is a fundamental tool in working to promote and protect human rights, particularly with regard to people deprived of freedom (Argentina);

- 2. Give consideration to all international obligations in the field of human rights provisions in revision of the Constitution (Mexico); take and strengthen necessary legislative measures required to incorporate in its domestic law the provisions contained in international human rights instruments to which it is a party (Algeria); adopt further measures to ensure the incorporation of its international

human right obligations into national legislation (Czech Republic); consolidate the process of updating its national legislation in accordance with its international commitments (Cuba);

- 3. Closely involve civil society in the follow-up to the present review (United Kingdom);
- 4. Strengthen cooperation with human rights mechanisms to overcome challenges presented frankly in the national report (Republic of Korea, Brazil); extend an open, permanent invitation to international human rights mechanisms (Mexico); consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Council (Latvia); submit its pending reports to the relevant treaty bodies (Pakistan);
- 5. Work for the establishment of an independent human rights commission (Pakistan); establish an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Brazil); provide the Bureau of Gender Affairs with sufficient human and financial resources to enable it to contribute efficiently to the promotion and protection of the rights of women (France);
- 6. Properly address discrimination against women, also by means of sensitizing civil society (Italy); take steps to enact legislation to enshrine a specific right of non-discrimination on the basis of gender, in accordance with article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Canada);
 - consider formulating an integrated national plan of action, as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to fully address the issue of discrimination against women in all its aspects (Malaysia);
- 7. Incorporate a legal definition of racial discrimination into domestic legislation (United Kingdom);
- 8. Consider the possibility of abolition of capital punishment (Turkey); promote the abolition of the death penalty (Chile); abolish de jure the death penalty (Mexico); amend its laws to remove mandatory sentences relating to the death penalty and recognize an official moratorium on its use (Canada); establish a moratorium on the death penalty, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 62/149 (Brazil); consider the establishment of a de jure moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to abolishing capital punishment in national legislation (Italy); maintain the de facto moratorium, to continue consultations on changing the mandatory death sentence for murder and treason, and also take appropriate steps to reach a permanent abolition of the death penalty (Sweden); modify legislation with respect to the death penalty, eliminating its mandatory application, ensuring that legislation is compatible with article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Chile);
- 9. Take measures to include a definition of torture in line with article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in domestic legislation (Argentina);
- 10. Further improve the professionalism of the police force (Netherlands);
- 11. Further intensify efforts to harmonize the method of data collection by relevant agencies involved in the fight against domestic violence (Malaysia);
- 12. Focus more efforts on combating violence against women and provide authorities with more training in this regard (Canada); continue its efforts to put an end to violence against women with a national plan and necessary legislative reforms (Chile);
- 13. Take appropriate legislative and administrative measures to fight against domestic violence and physical abuse of children, and engage in an exchange of information with those countries that are developing best practices in these fields (Italy);
 - work towards taking measures in relation to the psychological and physical impact of domestic violence on children (Brazil);
- 14. Eliminate all forms of corporal punishment from its legislation (Chile); abolish corporal punishment for children (Germany); address the concerns raised by the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on the Rights of the Child on corporal punishment (Turkey); take measures to eliminate corporal punishment as a legitimate sanction in the law and to discourage its use in schools with a view to its eventual and total abolition; conduct public awareness initiatives to change peoples' attitudes to corporal punishment (Slovenia);

- 15. Consider legislative measures to deal with sexual harassment (Netherlands);
- 16. Take appropriate measures to develop its internal domestic legislation so as to guarantee economic, social and cultural rights for all (Algeria); promote and foster economic, social and cultural rights for its people, with the objective of capitalizing on the progress that has already been made in this respect (Cuba);
- 17. Bring its criminal laws on criminalization of consenting relations between adults of the same sex, and on offences of indecent assault and serious indecency that are defined vaguely, into line with international norms with respect to privacy and non-discrimination (France); decriminalize consensual sexual acts between adults of the same sex (Canada, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Chile); take measures to promote tolerance in this regard, which would encourage more effective educational programmes for the prevention of HIV/AIDS (Czech Republic); take all necessary actions to protect homosexuals from harassment, discrimination and violence (Slovenia); consider introducing specific legislation and additional policy measures to promote tolerance and non-discrimination of lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transsexuals (Sweden);
- 18. Allow for the distribution of condoms within its prisons in order to stem the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in these institutions (Canada);
- 19. Revise domestic legislation to provide for the granting of refugee status and incorporate the principle of non-refoulement (United Kingdom);
- 20. Continue with the positive efforts made in the field of education and share its experience in this area with other countries (Malaysia);
- 21. Continue to seek technical assistance where capacity issues may impede progress (United Kingdom); continue seeking technical assistance from the international community, particularly through OHCHR, towards capacity-building in human rights training and other areas, to augment the country's efforts in meeting its human rights obligations, both domestically and internationally (Botswana); call on OHCHR, in consultation with the Government, to provide technical assistance regarding the incorporation of international human rights instruments into domestic law (Algeria); seek the support of the international community and relevant organizations, including OHCHR, in keeping with the State's request for technical assistance for capacity-building, particularly for the preparation of human rights reports and the development of programmes for human rights education (Jamaica); call on development partners to explore ways and means to enhance its capacity in the implementation of its human rights obligations, as well as to promote human rights at the grass-roots level through, inter alia, the elaboration of programmes for human rights education (Mauritius).

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