

**Responses to Recommendations**

**KIRIBATI**

Review in the Working Group: 03 May 2010  
 Adoption in the Plenary: 1<sup>st</sup> October 2010

**Kiribati’s responses to recommendations (as of 13.01.2011):**

<b>In the Report of the Working Group:</b>	<b>In the Addendum:</b>	<b>During the plenary:</b>	<b>Summary:</b>
No response, all pending	42 REC accepted, 11 rejected and 30 to be further considered (“Kiribati is prepared to consider this recommendation”)	No additional information provided	Accepted: 42 Rejected: 11 No clear position: 0 Pending: 30

**List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/15/3:**

**66. The following recommendations will be examined by Kiribati, which will provide responses in due course, but no later than the fifteenth session of the Human Rights Council, in September 2010. The response of Kiribati to the recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fifteenth session:**

A - 1. Establish a committee to study human rights conventions in order to pave the way for accession to such conventions (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

A - 2. Make a long-term plan for the step-by-step ratification of or accession to all core international human rights instruments (Slovenia);

P - 3. Consider the possibility of ratifying other core human rights instruments (Algeria);

R - 4. Ratify all core human rights treaties as soon as possible (Hungary); ratify the other pending universal human rights treaties (Chile);

R - 5. Consider signing and ratifying the ICCPR and the ICESCR (Norway); accede to the core international human rights instruments, namely, the ICCPR and the ICESCR (Maldives); ratify other principal international human rights instruments, particularly the ICCPR and the ICESCR (Slovakia);

R - 6. Sign those international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and also become a party to the Rome Statute of the ICC (France);

R - 7. Sign and ratify the CERD, the ICESCR and the Optional Protocol thereto, the ICCPR and the First Optional Protocol thereto, the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW, the CAT and the Optional Protocol thereto, the two Optional Protocols to the CRC, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto, and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Spain); sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Spain);

R - 8. Ratify the CERD, the ICCPR and the Optional Protocols thereto, the ICESCR, the CAT and the Optional Protocol thereto, the Optional Protocols to the CRC, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto, and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);

R - 9. Become a party to the ICCPR, the ICESCR, the ICERD and the CAT, as well as the Rome Statute of the ICC (Canada);

A - 10. Incorporate into domestic legislation the treaties that Kiribati has ratified (Turkey);

A - 11. Further review and harmonize all relevant laws in accordance with the ratified human rights instruments (Indonesia);

P - 12. Guarantee that its laws and policies are in conformity with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and take measures to combat practices that perpetuate discrimination against women and their marginalization, particularly with regard to their inheritance and citizenship, and adopt specific legislation properly penalizing domestic violence and promoting the participation of women in political life (France);

R - 13. Withdraw its reservations to the CRC and fully incorporate that instrument into its national legislation, as well as consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Slovakia);

A - 14. Take the measures necessary to bring its national legislations into conformity with its international obligations under the CEDAW and the CRC (Algeria);

A - 15. Continue its efforts to promote and protect the rights of women and children in accordance with the obligations of the CEDAW and the CRC (Philippines);

A - 16. Ensure that human rights are afforded full legal protection (Australia);

A - 17. Enact appropriate legislation that addresses violence against women, after consultation with relevant stakeholders (Netherlands);

P - 18. Expand its definition of the concept of rape in such a way as to clearly prohibit sexual harassment, and also define domestic violence in its criminal law (Argentina);

A - 19. Proceed with child protection legislative reform (Australia);

P - 20. Review and transform the 1977 Penal Code with regard to violence against children, sexual abuse and exploitation, abduction, sales and trafficking (Germany);

P - 21. Adopt effective measures to bring its national legislation, including customary law, into line with the provisions and principles of the CRC, particularly in the area of child protection and the prevention of corporal punishment, child abuse and child pornography (Argentina);

P - 22. Review its legislation to ensure that restrictions on the freedom of expression do not go beyond those permitted by the ICCPR, even though Kiribati has not yet ratified it (Netherlands);

P - 23. Decriminalize homosexuality by abrogating the legal provision that currently penalizes sexual relations with persons of the same sex, and sign the joint statement made in the General Assembly in December 2008 on human rights, sexual orientation and gender identity (France);

R - 24. Establish a national human rights institution accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions (Germany); establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Canada);

R - 25. Make greater efforts to establish a national institution for human rights and cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other relevant United Nations organs, and seek from the international community the necessary financial support to attain that objective (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

R - 26. Promptly establish a National Human Rights Institution that operates in accordance with the Paris Principles, seeking international assistance as necessary (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

P - 27. Consider, with the support of the international community, the establishment of a national human rights institution (Philippines);

P - 28. Seek from the international community and United Nations specialized agencies the technical assistance necessary to establish a national human rights institution as well as to overcome the challenges and constraints listed in the national report (Algeria);

R - 29. Establish a national institution for human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles, seeking international technical cooperation if necessary (Mexico);

A - 30. Institute mechanisms for the effective guarantee of the human rights of all its citizens, including awareness-raising activities (Japan);

A - 31. Raise awareness, through the media and educational means, of the value of human rights and respect for human rights, as well as violence against women (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

A - 32. Accelerate, as appropriate, the pursuit of the worthy objectives set out in the National Development Plan 2008–2011 (Algeria);

A - 33. Extend Government funding to schools for persons with disabilities (Canada);

P - 34. Establish a comprehensive child labour policy (Germany);

P - 35. Urgently strengthen its commitment to the international human rights system in order to receive specialized help, through the extension of a standing invitation to all special procedures (Spain);

P - 36. Consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);

P - 37. Issue a standing invitation to the special procedures (Canada); extend a standing invitation to the special procedures mandate holders (Chile);

P - 38. Intensify its efforts to include gender as a discrimination ground in the Constitution (Norway);

P - 39. Amend the Constitution to include sex and gender as prohibited grounds of discrimination (Slovenia); amend its Constitution to include sex and gender as prohibited grounds of discrimination (New Zealand);

P - 40. Amend its Constitution and its domestic legislation to prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender, to bring it into line with its CEDAW obligations (United Kingdom);

P - 41. Amend its Constitution so as to expand the prohibited grounds of discrimination to include not only gender, but also sexual orientation, disability, health status and economic status (Netherlands);

P - 42. Fully implement, once adopted, a draft amendment to the Constitution that would protect against discrimination on the basis of sex and gender, and would seek to protect women's and children's rights regarding family law, sexual offences, domestic violence, property, the right to work, and inheritance law (United States of America);

P - 43. Abolish all provisions of laws and regulations that do not provide equal rights to women (Hungary);

P - 44. Amend laws and change policies and practices that either expressly discriminate against or perpetuate discrimination against and the marginalization of women (New Zealand);

P - 45. Amend its laws, including the Bill of Rights, to protect against discrimination on the basis of sex and to prohibit violence against women, including domestic violence (Canada);

A - 46. Adopt policies and measures to guarantee the rights of women in the social, economic and cultural fields, without any form of discrimination (Chile);

A - 47. Approve laws and implement programmes that ensure the elimination of gender inequality, in particular access to dignified working conditions, credit, land ownership and basic social services (Mexico);

A - 48. Adopt additional legislative measures on gender equality to ensure equal participation for women in all decision-making positions in all areas of public administration (Spain);

A - 49. Promote and support the participation of women in decision-making at all levels (New Zealand);

P - 50. Adopt effective measures to overcome the inequality affecting women in accordance with the provisions of the CEDAW and recommendations of UNDP/UNIFEM (Argentina);

A - 51. Take all measures necessary to address all forms of discrimination, including social discrimination and discrimination against children with disabilities in remote areas (Germany);

P - 52. Review and amend all relevant legislation, including family law, inheritance law and domestic nationality and citizenship law, and the application thereof, in order to ensure equality between the sexes and compliance with the CEDAW (Norway);

P - 53. Ensure that all girls and women are accepted as students, independent of their status as engaged, married or pregnant (Norway);

P - 54. Eliminate all forms of de facto discrimination against children belonging to economically disadvantaged families (Turkey);

A - 55. Take urgent steps to prevent and punish violence against women in all its manifestations (Hungary);

A - 56. Take further measures to eliminate violence and discrimination against women, including by criminalizing sexual harassment (Sweden);

A - 57. Undertake further work to ensure that the law is adequate to prosecute cases involving domestic violence and that such laws are properly enforced through, for example, increased police capacity-building and the appointment of female officers (New Zealand);

A - 58. Make available better support networks to protect women victims (New Zealand);

A - 59. Proceed with national plans of action on disabilities and on eliminating violence against women (Australia);

A - 60. Train the police with regard to domestic and sexual violence against women (Germany);

A - 61. Implement outstanding legislative reforms to prevent violence against children and child abuse in accordance with its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (United Kingdom);

A - 62. Take further action to ensure that children who have been subjected to sexual exploitation are treated as victims and that the perpetrators are brought to justice (Sweden);

P - 63. Adopt and implement Penal Code reforms and other measures in compliance with international human rights standards in order to combat violence against children in all its forms, and provide adequate reintegration and rehabilitation for the victims (Slovakia);

A - 64. Take further action to ensure for children their human rights under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including by establishing an effective mechanism for receiving, monitoring and investigating reports of child abuse and neglect (Sweden);

P - 65. Take all measures necessary to prevent and combat violence against and the maltreatment of children, by setting up an effective mechanism for collecting, processing and investigating complaints, by promoting an awareness-raising campaign and by providing adequate protection for victims; and review and modify the articles of the 1977 Criminal Code concerning violence against children, the sexual exploitation of children, and the sale and trafficking of children (France);

P - 66. Prohibit the corporal punishment of children at home, at school, in penal institutions, in alternative-care settings and as a traditional form of sentencing (Slovenia);

P - 67. Explicitly prohibit, in all fields, corporal punishment for children and adolescents, particularly in view of section 226 of the Penal Code, which permits "reasonable punishments" in penal institutions and by decree of Island Councils (Chile);

A - 68. Enhance the enjoyment of the right to education, particularly for girls, and address the issue of sexual abuse and exploitation of children (Algeria);

A - 69. Ensure the full implementation of juvenile justice standards (Germany);

P - 70. Cease immediately the practice of not segregating women, children and men in prison facilities (New Zealand);

A - 71. Adopt policies and measures to combat child labour and the commercial exploitation of children, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Chile);

A - 72. Continue to implement programmes aimed at ensuring that all its people have free quality health and education services (Cuba);

A - 73. Strengthen efforts to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS (Germany);

A - 74. Provide training to medical doctors and cooperate with international organizations, especially the World Health Organization, and members of the international community on obtaining vaccinations to combat HIV/AIDS and to prevent its spread (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

A - 75. Further strengthen its educational system to guarantee unrestricted access to education for every member of the population (Slovakia);

A - 76. Increase budgetary allocations to ensure equal access to free and quality primary education in all regions and to improve the physical infrastructure of schools, including teaching materials (Slovenia);

A - 77. Earmark a larger budget for the educational sector, and revise existing educational legislation in order to ensure access to primary education for children of all regions (Mexico);

A - 78. Upgrade the efficiency and the skills of teachers (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

A - 79. Consider developing human rights education and training programmes in the context of upgrading its national education system (Philippines);

A - 80. Redouble efforts and pursue activities aimed at ensuring respect for environmental legislation (Morocco);

A - 81. Study the possibility of developing a national environmental charter or a similar instrument to define the role and responsibilities of, as well as the coordination of action by, all relevant parties, including civil society (Morocco);

A - 82. Actively pursue international cooperation aimed at adapting to the adverse effects of climate change (Philippines);

A - 83. Involve civil society, including human rights non-governmental organizations, in the follow-up to this review, especially in addressing gender discrimination and domestic violence (United Kingdom).

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