

Responses to Recommendations

MICRONESIA

Review in the Working Group: 9 November 2010
 Adoption in the Plenary: 18 March 2011

Micronesia’s responses to recommendations (as of 10.07.2011):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
No response, all pending.	63 REC accepted; 3 rejected and 7 commented on without giving a clear position.	No additional information provided	Accepted: 63 Rejected: 3 No clear position: 7 Pending: 0

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/16/16:

61. The following recommendations will be examined by the Federated States of Micronesia, which will provide responses in due course, but no later than the 16th session of the Human Rights Council, in March 2011. The responses of the Federated States of Micronesia to these recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Council at its 16th session:

A - 61.1. Envisage the gradual ratification of other main international human rights instruments, first of all the two International Covenants, on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Algeria);

A - 61.2. Consider ratifying the remaining United Nations core treaties, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and conclude the ratification of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Brazil);

A - 61.3. Take the necessary steps to pursue ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Canada);

A - 61.4. Strengthen its legal arsenal through accession to international conventions in the field of the promotion and protection of human rights to which it is not yet a party, especially the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (France);

A - 61.5. Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Spain);

A - 61.6. Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which are key instruments for the promotion and protection of a number of other fundamental rights (Indonesia);

A - 61.7. Consider ratifying international human rights treaties that are still pending, in accordance with the commitment of the national authorities as set out in paragraph 114 of the national report (Chile);

A - 61.8. Analyse the possibility of ratifying the main human rights instruments, in particular the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);

A - 61.9. Consider acceding to covenants on human rights such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Germany);

A - 61.10. Ratify the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Canada);

A - 61.11. Fully accede to the principles of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Protocol), with a view to providing effective protection for victims of trafficking and punishing the perpetrators of this crime (Mexico);

A - 61.12. Accede to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and implement the Protocol in its domestic law, with penalties commensurate with this serious crime (New Zealand);

A - 61.13. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and the Members of Their Families, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereto, among other conventions that it has not yet ratified (Ecuador);

A - 61.14. Initiate a structured public debate, with the participation of nongovernmental organizations, to accelerate its accession to all core international treaties (Hungary);

A - 61.15. Consider seeking membership in the International Labour Organization with a view to ratifying the Organization's fundamental Conventions (Brazil);

NC - 61.16. Continue working with State Governments to remove the reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Australia);

NC - 61.17. Withdraw the reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Brazil/Spain);

NC - 61.18. Remove the outstanding reservations on articles 2 (f), 5, 11 (1) (d), 11 (2) and 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women as a matter of urgency (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

NC - 61.19. Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and adopt constitutional and legal reforms in conformity with the principles of the Convention, with a view to eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and girl children, which remain in education, employment, the family and political life (Ecuador);

NC - 61.20. Adopt legal and other types of measures for the full implementation of the principles contained in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and eliminate Micronesia's reservations to the Convention, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Mexico);

A - 61.21. Ensure full human rights legal protection throughout Micronesia (Australia);

R - 61.22. Conduct a comprehensive review of existing legislation, and harmonize law and customary practices in all four states with international standards (Hungary);

A - 61.23. Eliminate all laws and practices that discriminate against women, and promote equal treatment of girls and boys, including through awareness programmes (Canada);

R - 61.24. Address any customary practices that are inconsistent with its obligations under international law, and bring its national law relating to women and children into line with its obligations under international human rights law (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 61.25. Fully implement legislation related to the rights of women, and explicitly ban marital violence (France);

A - 61.26. Pass laws at the national and state levels to address domestic violence and other forms of violence against women (Australia);

A - 61.27. Establish specific laws against domestic violence and the sexual abuse of women in all states in the Federation (New Zealand);

A - 61.28. Adopt laws against domestic violence and against the sexual abuse of women and children (Slovenia);

A - 61.29. Pass a comprehensive anti-trafficking law applicable in the Federated States of Micronesia, and promptly ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (United States);

A - 61.30. Strengthen the legislation in the area of marriage in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Slovakia);

A - 61.31. Implement the outstanding legislative and administrative reforms required under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular all the necessary measures to prevent and address violence against children and child abuse (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 61.32. Adopt legislation against child exploitation and sexual abuse, along with measures to disseminate information about the legislation to the population (Canada);

A - 61.33. Continue to develop legislation in order to adapt it to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular in areas such as the care of children who are without protection, protection against abuse and sexual exploitation, birth registration, the prohibition of child labour, the minimum age for criminal responsibility and the administration of justice for minors (Spain);

NC - 61.34. Undertake a legal reform on the issues of the neglect, abuse and sexual exploitation of children, the lack of conformity of the birth registration system, the absence of legislation on child labour, and the non-existence of a clear definition of the minimum age for criminal responsibility (Hungary);

NC - 61.35. Adopt labour laws and social security norms in accordance with international protection standards, criminalize sexual abuse, and adequately regulate child labour (Ecuador);

A - 61.36. Adopt laws banning child labour and define the minimum age for criminal responsibility, in conformity with the provisions of the international norms related to human rights (France);

A - 61.37. Define the minimum age for criminal responsibility in compliance with international standards (Slovakia);

A - 61.38. Set a minimum age for criminal responsibility, as well as special procedures for minor offenders (Ecuador);

A - 61.39. Adopt measures conducive to the creation of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Mexico);

A - 61.40. Establish a national human rights institution in cooperation with and with the assistance of the international community (Indonesia);

A - 61.41. Study the possibility of establishing an independent national human rights institution to promote human rights (Argentina);

A - 61.42. Implement the national plan of action to promote gender equality and strategies to address gender-based violence (Turkey);

A - 61.43. Develop advocacy campaigns to raise the level of awareness of the rights of women (New Zealand);

A - 61.44. Continue to apply plans and strategies for the socio-economic development of the country (Cuba);

A - 61.45. Ensure that its national programmes in the field of education include human rights education and training (Morocco);

A - 61.46. Be more regular in submitting reports to treaty bodies and call, if necessary, for technical assistance in this field (France);

A - 61.47. Report regularly to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Slovenia);

A - 61.48. Consider issuing a standing invitation to the Special Rapporteurs (Brazil);

A - 61.49. Consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);

A - 61.50. Take measures to promote the participation of women in the decisionmaking process (Algeria);

A - 61.51. Increase efforts to reduce poverty and address existing gender gaps, including political participation, to combat violence against women and to promote equal remuneration in the workplace (Brazil);

A - 61.52. Include sexual orientation and gender identity as prohibited grounds for discrimination in legislation and equality initiatives (Canada);

A - 61.53. Include women's rights in education curricula (Slovenia);

A - 61.54. Develop a comprehensive national policy, consistent with provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, to guarantee effective gender equality and to combat gender violence, while providing special follow-up to cases of gender violence and studying the reasons why there are so few complaints to the authorities (Spain);

A - 61.55. Continue implementing measures in its ongoing efforts to eliminate discrimination and all forms of violence against women and children, and, in particular, undertake appropriate measures to prevent and combat ill treatment, sexual abuse and violence against children, as well as rehabilitate child victims (Thailand);

A - 61.56. Ensure that there is no difference between the acceptable age of marriage for girls and boys in all its territories and that young girls are not subjected to early marriage (New Zealand);

A - 61.57. Establish effective measures to prevent mistreatment in detention centres and prisons, for example, through human rights training programmes for members of the police (Spain);

A - 61.58. Take measures to reduce the phenomenon of violence against women (Algeria);

A - 61.59. Take steps to provide adequate protection against sexual and genderbased violence, while ensuring that assistance is available to victims for their physical and mental rehabilitation (Canada);

A - 61.60. Make efforts to increase awareness about violence against women and to work proactively to use both judicial and law enforcement tools to reduce such incidences (United States);

A - 61.61. Initiate a comprehensive study on abuse, ill treatment and domestic violence against women and girls, the results of which can be used as the basis for social programmes to prevent these serious problems (Hungary);

A - 61.62. Take action to reduce domestic violence and to criminalize it (Chile);

A - 61.63. Criminalize trafficking in persons, and guarantee the protection and rehabilitation of the victims of trafficking (Ecuador);

A - 61.64. Take all appropriate measures, including the revision of legislation, the initiation of a comprehensive study on child abuse, ill treatment and domestic violence, to prevent and combat ill treatment within, inter alia, the family and institutions, as well as the sexual abuse of children (Slovakia);

R - 61.65. Improve services for victims of family violence, including the provision of separate homes for children away from abusive family members, and shelters for women (New Zealand);

A - 61.66. Intensify measures to prevent and combat mistreatment and sexual abuse against boys and girls in accordance with recommendations by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Chile);

A - 61.67. Continue to apply programmes and measures to ensure the enjoyment of the right to education and the right to health (Cuba);

A - 61.68. Develop and implement awareness programmes about sexual and reproductive health targeting youth (Canada);

A - 61.69. Continue to develop its economy in accordance with its national conditions, and continue to reduce poverty and empower women as key areas in its human rights protection efforts (China);

A - 61.70. Continue its efforts regarding access to health, environmental protection and the right to education, calling for technical and financial assistance to accompany the Government's efforts in these fields (Morocco);

A - 61.71. Resort to technical assistance provided by international organizations for the effective implementation of international human rights standards set out in the main international instruments to which it is a party (Mexico);

A - 61.72. Seek technical assistance from the relevant United Nations bodies and involve civil society stakeholders, including human rights non-governmental organizations, in the follow-up to the universal periodic review in addressing the concerns highlighted (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 61.73. Seek further cooperation with the international community and relevant United Nations agencies to enhance its technical capacity-building in mitigating the impact of climate change on its efforts to promote and protect human rights within its country (Thailand).

Disclaimer: This classification was made by UPR Info based on United Nations documents and webcast. For more information about this document, read our "Methodology". For questions, comments and/or corrections, please write to info@upr-info.org