

Responses to Recommendations

NAURU

Review in the Working Group: 24 January 2011
 Adoption in the Plenary: 7 June 2011

Nauru's responses to recommendations (as of 08.06.2011):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
No response, all pending	Out of the 102 REC pending, 95 were accepted ¹ , 2 were given unclear responses ² and 14 were noted (-> pending) ³	No additional information provided	Accepted: 95 Rejected: 0 No clear response: 2 Pending: 14

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/17/3:

NC - 79.1 Become party to the core human rights instruments (New Zealand);

A - 79.2. Look into the possibility of progressively acceding to or ratifying the major human rights conventions, starting with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (Algeria);

P - 79.3. Ratify ICPPR (United States of America);

79.4.

A - Ratify ICCPR and

P - sign and ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (United Kingdom);

79.5. Promptly ratify and implement in national laws the outstanding core human rights treaties, including

¹ First part of recommendation 79.23 ("submit initial report to CRC") was not mentioned in the addendum but the delegation stated accepting recommendations on submitting periodic reports to treaty bodies therefore this part of recommendation 79.23 is considered as accepted.

² Recommendations n° 79.1 and 79.27 are both accepted and noted by the delegation because they deal with accession to treaties which are both accepted and noted. Therefore we consider the response as not clear.

³ The total of recommendations is now 111 as 9 were split.

P - ICESCR and
A - ICCPR and its two optional protocols (Sweden);

79.6. Consider ratifying the following international instruments:

P - the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD);
ICESCR;

A - ICCPR;

P - the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its protocol;

A - the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and its protocols; the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) and its protocol; the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol;

P - and ILO fundamental conventions (Brazil);

A - 79.7. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, which has already been signed by the Government (Hungary);

A - 79.8. Ratify CEDAW (Canada; Azerbaijan);

A - 79.9. Continue towards ratification and implement of CEDAW (Australia);

A - 79.10. Ratify CEDAW in parallel with enacting and implementing specific legislation to fight violence against women, with the possible assistance of the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (Hungary);

A - 79.11. Ratify CEDAW and meanwhile continue efforts to review existing legislation, policy and practice to ensure protection for the rights of women (New Zealand);

A - 79.12. Consider the early ratification of CEDAW (Trinidad and Tobago);

79.13. Ratify the two International Covenants [A - ICCPR, P - ICESCR]

A - as well as CAT, CEDAW,

P - CERD, CRPD and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CED), with their respective optional protocols,

A - including the two Optional Protocols to CRC (Spain);

79.14. Study the possibility of being party to the following international instruments:

A - ICCPR,

P - ICESCR,

A - CEDAW, CAT and

P - CED (Argentina);

A - 79.15. Ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Canada);

A - 79.16. Ratify CAT and align fully the definition of the crime in its domestic law with that in the Convention (Canada);

P - 79.17. Complete its international commitments by ratifying those instruments which it has already signed, and initiate the process for the signing and subsequent ratification of CED and CRPD (France);

P - 79.18. Sign and ratify CRPD (Mauritius);

79.19. Ratify

A - the Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,

A - CEDAW,

P - ICERD and ICESCR (Israel);

A - 79.20. Ratify the main international human rights treaties whose ratification is still pending, like the Optional Protocols of CRC and CEDAW (Chile);

A - 79.21. Confirm its progress relating to the death penalty by definitively abolishing the death penalty and by ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (France);

A - 79.22. Ratify the Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (United Kingdom);

A - 79.23. Submit the initial report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child,
A - ratify the CRC Optional Protocols and
A - complete the accession to the two International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and
P - Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to ICERD and
A - CAT (Italy);

79.24. Ratify

A - ICCPR and its Optional Protocols,
P - ICESCR and its Optional Protocol,
A - CEDAW and its Optional Protocol, CAT,
P - ICERD,
A - two Optional Protocols to CRC, 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol as well as the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);

79.25. Accede to the remaining core international human rights instruments such as

A - ICCPR,
P - ICESCR,
A - CAT, CEDAW and
P - ICERD (Poland);

P - 79.26. Consider ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Poland);

NC - 79.27. With the assistance of OHCHR, move to speedily accede to all those human rights conventions to which it is currently a signatory (Maldives);

A - 79.28. Continue its efforts with a view to approving the constitutional reform package (Brazil);

A - 79.29. Review related laws to provide for a better protection and promotion of women's rights (Slovakia);

A - 79.30. Look into the possibility of creating a national human rights institution (Algeria);

A - 79.31. Examine the possibility of establishing a national human rights institution (Morocco);

A - 79.32. Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Poland);

A - 79.33. Designate and empower one or more government officials to coordinate the Government's efforts to protect children (United States of America);

P - 79.34. Consider opening, with international donor support, a small permanent mission in Geneva, using the facilities provided by the newly opened Commonwealth Small Island States office (Maldives);

A - 79.35. Continue its efforts on the promotion and protection of human rights and main freedoms (Azerbaijan);

A - 79.36. Take all necessary measures to ensure the full and equal enjoyment of human rights by all human beings (Sweden);

A - 79.37. Continue its efforts aimed at promoting and protecting the rights of children (Brazil);

A - 79.38. Continue its efforts to address domestic violence, promote the empowerment of women, improve the quality of education, address unemployment and to draft a new criminal code that would, inter alia, decriminalize sexual activity between consenting adults of the same sex (Slovenia);

A - 79.39. Seek to integrate human rights perspectives in its National Development Strategy, in particular as regards domestic violence (Mauritius);

A - 79.40. Develop, within the United Nations and regional mechanisms, a mitigation and management plan for disasters, with a human rights approach, in accordance with what has been suggested by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Chile);

A - 79.41. Institute human rights education and training of members of civil society as well as of the public service and State-owned entities (Hungary);

A - 79.42. Positively consider extending a standing invitation to special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Slovenia);

A - 79.43. More effectively cooperate with the United Nations mechanisms by extending a standing invitation to the special procedures, by responding to their visit and information requests, and by regularly submitting its reports to the treaty bodies (France);

A - 79.44. Extend a standing invitation to the UN human rights Special Procedures so that they can visit the country and assist the country within its human rights reforms (Maldives);

A - 79.45. Extend an open and standing invitation to the United Nations special procedures (Chile);

A- 79.46. Take the necessary actions to implement its commitment to extend a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, and invite all other countries to follow this commendable example (Latvia);

A- 79.47. Extend an open and standing invitation to all special procedures and respond positively to the visit request by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (Spain);

A- 79.48. Give a positive response to the visit request of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (Canada);

A- 79.49. Take steps towards meeting its obligations for timely submission of periodic reports for those instruments to which it is already party (New Zealand);

A- 79.50. Submit reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child as soon as possible (Hungary);

A- 79.51. Submit its first report on compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in line with its commitment as stated in the national report (Ghana);

A- 79.52. In order to help overcome the problem of the heavy burden of treaty reporting, work with OHCHR to develop a common core document which, in conjunction with treaty-specific list of issues, will help to streamline treaty reporting (Maldives);

A- 79.53. As indicated within the national report, seek technical assistance from OHCHR in the areas of effective implementation and reporting obligations of international human rights instruments (Israel);

A- 79.54. Strengthen efforts to promote and protect the rights of women, young persons and disabled persons, which are very vulnerable groups in the country (Cuba);

A- 79.55. Adopt a comprehensive specific law on gender equality and gender violence (Spain);

A- 79.56. Ensure that the National Sustainable Development Strategy consider, in particular, the role of women in national development, including their participation in the political process, at all levels (Trinidad and Tobago);

- A- 79.57. Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Spain);
- A- 79.58. Adopt measures to fight domestic violence and promote the role of women in public life (Algeria);
- A- 79.59. Prioritize domestic policies and resourcing aimed at eliminating violence against women and promoting non-discriminatory working relationships and respect for diversity in the workplace (Australia);
- A- 79.60. Strengthen further its efforts in adopting and implementing efficient measures to eliminate domestic violence (Slovakia);
- A- 79.61. Continue working with the aim to eradicate all forms of violence against women (Argentina);
- A- 79.62. Complete the ongoing review of the criminal code with the aim of promoting and protecting women's rights, include provisions dealing with violence against women, particularly domestic violence, and ratify CEDAW (Italy);
- A - 79.63. Strengthen the national plan of action for women, including by drafting a specific law on violence against women, and further improve its laws to protect and promote women's rights (Malaysia);
- A - 79.64. Take further measures to prevent and combat violence against women and consider the enactment of a specific law (Brazil);
- A - 79.65. Include in its Criminal Code provisions that offer specific protections for women against domestic violence (Canada);
- A - 79.66. Criminalize violence against women and provide significant penalties under the law for that crime (United States of America);
- A - 79.67. With the support from the international community, draft legislative bills on domestic violence and on child abuse (Maldives);
- A - 79.68. Create and implement a national action plan for the elimination of domestic violence and child abuse with the technical assistance of specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system (Israel);
- A - 79.69. Establish stronger laws against perpetrators of child abuse and to increase penalties and sentencing in courts (Italy);
- A - 79.70. Strengthen its laws prohibiting physical abuse of children, including sexual exploitation (United States of America);
- A - 79.71. Strengthen its efforts to fight sexual abuse of children within the framework of adopting a programme for the promotion of the rights of the child (Spain);
- A - 79.72. Adopt and implement appropriate measures to combat sexual abuse of minors (Slovakia);
- A - 79.73. Seek the assistance of the international community in its efforts to expand and strengthen its legal and judicial sectors (Maldives);
- A - 79.74. Present a bill for a new Criminal Code which would decriminalize sexual activity between consenting adults of the same sex as outlined in the national report (United Kingdom);
- A - 79.75. Recognize the principle of non-discrimination, which prohibits discrimination on any ground, including sexual orientation, and to abolish the law that criminalises homosexuality without delay (Sweden);
- A - 79.76. Establish mechanisms to increase the population's access to government information (Canada);

- A - 79.77. Continue with the efforts of introducing freedom of information through ordinary legislation as a matter of priority (Germany);
- A - 79.78. Establish freedom of information laws, including by amending the Official Information Act of 1976, and increase access to Internet (Italy);
- P - 79.79. Reduce the voting age from 20 years to 18 years (Maldives);
- A - 79.80. Continue its efforts and take the necessary measures to address the lack of women representation in Parliament (Morocco);
- A - 79.81. Strengthen programmes to fight poverty (Algeria);
- A - 79.82. Continue its efforts to attain food sovereignty on the basis of food diversification (Bolivia);
- A - 79.83. Continue to implement strategies and plans for the socio-economic development of the country, including in the environmental area (Cuba);
- A - 79.84. In view of the increasing challenges posed by climate changes, develop a human rights-based climate change adaptation strategy (Canada);
- A - 79.85. Increase cooperation with the relevant United Nations bodies and other regional and international organizations in its efforts to mitigate the harms from environmental degradation and adapt to the effects of climate change on its citizens (Malaysia);
- A - 79.86. Develop a rights-based national action plan that provides a framework to address the challenges of climate change, including disaster management and mitigation (United Kingdom);
- A - 79.87. Continue its efforts, through the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change and other forums, to remind the international community, especially developed countries and other major emitting states, of their obligations to protect and promote human rights in Nauru by reducing greenhouse gas emissions to safe levels (Maldives);
- A - 79.88. Strengthen its efforts to protect the rights of all persons to enjoy the highest possible level of physical and mental health, and take concrete measures to strengthen free and effective access to health for children and adults with mental disabilities (Spain);
- A - 79.89. Continue to implement programmes and measures to improve the enjoyment of the right to education and the right to health (Cuba);
- A - 79.90. Continue pursuing efficient educational policies to ensure a better future for its children (Slovakia);
- A - 79.91. Continue promoting education at all levels, bearing in mind the cooperation of friendly countries (Bolivia);
- A - 79.92. Adopt measures to assure to all persons with disabilities access to educational and vocational training programmes, in consultation with these persons and their representatives (Spain);
- A - 79.93. Promote recovery and conservation of traditional knowledge in order to restore ancestral heritage (Bolivia);
- A - 79.94. Undertake education programmes on a human rights-based handling of asylum-seekers and refugees and build institutional capacity for the development of a national refugee status determination procedure (Germany);
- A - 79.95. Promptly take effective measures to safeguard the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers, including not to let other countries violate the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers in the territory of Nauru (Sweden);
- A - 79.96. Continue its efforts in the areas of population awareness programmes, and training of public officers on the rights of asylum-seekers and refugees (Argentina);

A - 79.97. Engage civil society in the follow-up of the UPR (Poland);

A - 79.98. Seek to work in partnership with other Pacific Island States in order to join forces in addressing human rights issues (Slovenia);

A - 79.99. Engage members of the international donors and seek technical assistance and capacity building to address the problem of food security and access to clean and fresh water (Malaysia);

A - 79.100. Seek international cooperation, particularly from Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia and New Zealand, to eliminate the effects of the environmental pollution and to create employment what contributes to fight against poverty (Bolivia);

A - 79.101. Continue to boost the fulfilment of their climate responsibilities by industrialized countries, which are the main cause for global warming (Bolivia);

A - 79.102. Seek appropriate technical assistance, from the international community or development partners, regarding international reporting obligations, including overdue ones, and capacity building for training of local staff and for the implementation of international commitments within domestic legislation as highlighted in paragraph 113 of the national report (Mauritius)

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