

Responses to Recommendations

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Review in the Working Group: 28 January 2011
 Adoption in the Plenary: 8 June 2011

Saint Kitts and Nevis' responses to recommendations (as of 24.11.2011):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
44 REC accepted; 13 rejected; 56 pending	No addendum	The delegate only commented the issues contained in the pending recs. but did not give any clear response	Accepted: 44 Rejected: 13 No clear position: 56 Pending: 0

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/17/12:

A - 75.1. Ratify the Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Hungary);

A - 75.2. Revise building codes to improve disabled access to public buildings (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 75.3. Review its current legislation in order to bring it fully in line with the principles and provisions of CRC and accede to its two Optional Protocols (Guatemala);

A - 75.4. Adopt new child protection legislation as soon as the consultative process can be concluded (Canada);

A - 75.5. Continue to apply its socio-economic development plans and strategies (Cuba);

A - 75.6. Continue to implement policies and programmes aimed at improving its human, social and economic development, and call on the international community to provide the requisite technical and financial assistance towards this endeavour (Jamaica);

A - 75.7. Continue to apply programmes and measures to improve the enjoyment of the right to education and the right to health (Cuba);

A - 75.8. Pursue the consolidation, in a decisive manner, of an educational system which is increasingly in line with the needs and specificities of its population, as the only way of making

progress towards social development and welfare, towards which the international community should provide its assistance and cooperation (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

A - 75.9. Develop a closer policy focus on the special needs and care of persons with disabilities in order to help them live productive lives and contribute to their communities (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 75.10. Intensify awareness-raising relating to teenage pregnancy and sexual education (Norway);

A - 75.11. Work with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to develop a common core document which, in conjunction with treaty-specific lists of issues, will help to streamline treaty reporting (Maldives);

A - 75.12. Adopt necessary measures to combat and eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, and, in this regard, review the work of the Department of Gender Affairs and proceed with relevant reforms (Ecuador);

A - 75.13. Take further effective measures to ensure the equal treatment of women, in accordance with its international obligations under CEDAW (Sweden);

A - 75.14. Introduce long-term measures including programmes to change the tenor of the political discourse in campaigns in order to achieve greater female participation in decision-making (Hungary);

A - 75.15. Adopt necessary policy measures to enable women to accede, under equal conditions, to positions of responsibility in the public and private sector (Ecuador);

A - 75.16. In order to promote an effective gender equality, develop policy, legislative and administrative measures to ensure a better representation of women in decision-making and managerial positions in all sectors of public administration and, so far as possible, in the private sector (Spain);

A - 75.17. Introduce necessary measures in the field of anti-discrimination and equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Turkey);

A - 75.18. Continue training programmes in order to educate youth on issues regarding equal treatment of men and women in order to secure the health and safety of women (Norway);

A - 75.19. Continue efforts to adopt measures to avoid the stigmatization of the Rastafarian community (Chile);

A - 75.20. Implement further measures to ensure the effective elimination of domestic violence (South Africa);

A - 75.21. Increase its efforts to raise awareness about domestic violence and encourage victims of domestic violence to report the abuse to the proper authorities (United States of America);

A - 75.22. Continue its efforts to prevent, sanction and eradicate all forms of violence against women, as well as to overcome stereotypes, which cause gender-based discrimination (Argentina);

A - 75.23. Step up its efforts to eradicate domestic violence and sexual abuse within the framework of comprehensive policies to combat gender violence and to protect children's rights (Spain);

A - 75.24. Identify the causes of the high level of domestic violence and sexual abuse for the purpose of having a more precise diagnosis, which would make it possible to take the necessary and adequate measures for their eradication (Uruguay);

A - 75.25. Formulate and adopt legislation against domestic violence which classifies sexual violence, rape and incest as serious offences and establish appropriate penalties for the perpetrators, especially when they are relatives of the victim (Uruguay);

A - 75.26. Further adopt policies and legislation to combat discrimination and violence against women and children, particularly domestic and sexual violence (Brazil);

A - 75.27. With support from the international community, draft legislative bills on domestic violence, and on child abuse (Maldives);

A - 75.28. Cooperate with civil society, non-governmental organizations and other actors to provide sufficient support for victims of domestic violence, inter alia shelters and protection, in order to comply with its international obligations (Norway);

A - 75.29. Take measures to study trafficking in persons in the country and formulate a broad strategy against trafficking, which should include the prosecution and punishment of traffickers (Canada);

A - 75.30. Adopt and implement appropriate, efficient measures to combat child prostitution and pornography, including the ratification of the Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Slovakia);

A - 75.31. Review criminal justice procedures to reduce the length of detention without trial and replace preliminary inquiries with sufficiency hearings in the High Court, reducing the time it takes to bring matters to trial (United Kingdom);

A - 75.32. Review and investigate the administration of the legal rights of prisoners condemned to death within the judicial system to ensure their access to adequate recourse to appeals and other resources (Canada);

A - 75.33. Ensure the separation of juvenile convicts from adult inmates (Slovakia);

A - 75.34. Establish juvenile rehabilitation facilities to ensure the separation of juveniles from adults in prisons in line with the process to improve prisons' overcrowding (Ecuador);

A - 75.35. Modernize and update the criminal system in particular to increase penalties for cases of sexual abuse of minors, as the numbers of such cases are alarming. (Ecuador);

A - 75.36. Engage civil society in a follow-up to its universal periodic review (Poland);

A - 75.37. Consider seeking technical assistance from the relevant United Nations agencies to meet its human rights obligations (Botswana);

A - 75.38. Consider seeking technical assistance from the international community for the ratification of international treaties and conventions and the subsequent national implementation of obligations and commitments resulting therefrom, which include the creation of national capacity and human rights training (Uruguay);

A - 75.39. Seek technical assistance and capacity-building support from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to facilitate the timely submission of reports to treaty bodies, as well as in the areas of human rights training and education (Jamaica);

A - 75.40. Identify its needs in terms of technical and financial assistance to improve prison conditions and consequently seek assistance from relevant international institutions and programmes competent in this area (Algeria);

A - 75.41. Continue implementing the recommendations resulting from the "Champions for Change" Conference on HIV/AIDS, organized by the Caribbean Community and the United Kingdom, by seeking the necessary technical assistance to this end from the international community (Morocco);

A - 75.42. Seek from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the human rights protection system in general and the international community, technical and financial assistance that it deems necessary for carrying forward measures and programmes to eradicate domestic and sexual violence (Uruguay);

A - 75.43. Continue its efforts, through the United Nations 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 Saint Kitts and Nevis by reducing greenhouse gas emissions (Maldives);

A - 75.44. Consider opening a small permanent mission in Geneva, using facilities provided by the newly opened Commonwealth Small States Office (Maldives);

76. The following recommendations will be examined by Saint Kitts and Nevis, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the seventeenth session of the Human Rights Council in June 2011:

NC - 76.1. Consider the ratification of all core international human rights instruments (Brazil);

NC - 76.2. Consider signing and ratifying ICESCR and ICCPR (Mauritius);

NC - 76.3. Sign ICCPR and ICESCR (Barbados);

NC - 76.4. Make efforts to ratify ICCPR and ICESCR (Costa Rica);

NC - 76.5. Envisage adhering to international human rights instruments by giving priority to ICESCR and ICCPR, and seek, if needed, technical assistance to this end (Algeria);

NC - 76.6. Adhere to the fundamental international human rights instruments, in particular to ICCPR, ICESCR and to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) (France);

NC - 76.7. Accede to the remaining major international human rights instruments—ICCPR, ICESCR, and CAT (Poland);

NC - 76.8. With assistance from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, move to speed up the signing and ratification of ICESCR, ICCPR, CAT and its Optional Protocol, and CRPD (Maldives);

NC - 76.9. Study the possibility of signing and ratifying the following international instruments: ICCPR; ICESCR; CAT and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CED) (Argentina);

NC - 76.10. Sign and ratify the two International Covenants, CAT, CRPD and their respective Optional Protocols, and CED, and ratify the two Optional Protocols to CRC and CEDAW and its Optional Protocol (Spain);

NC - 76.11. Ratify/adhere to the international instruments to which it is not yet a party, such as ICCPR and its Second Optional Protocol, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty; ICESCR; CAT; CED; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW); and the Optional Protocols to CRC (Uruguay);

NC - 76.12. Ratify CAT and its Optional Protocol (Costa Rica);

NC - 76.13. Ratify ICRMW (Ecuador);

NC - 76.14. Sign CRPD (United Kingdom);

NC - 76.15. Sign and ratify CRPD (Australia);

NC - 76.16. Undertake the necessary efforts to ratify CRPD and, in so doing, take a holistic approach (Ecuador);

NC - 76.17. Adopt standards of protection contained in CRPD with a view to accelerate its accession (Mexico);

NC - 76.18. Sign and ratify CED at the earliest and fully recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (France);

NC - 76.19. Consider ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Poland);

NC - 76.20. Ratify the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and guarantee its implementation in national law (Slovenia);

NC - 76.21. Accede to the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees and related conventions (Trinidad and Tobago);

NC - 76.22. Implement the human rights provisions contained in the core treaties and take advantage of the technical assistance that has already been offered to it (Slovenia);

NC - 76.23. (In order to enhance and consolidate efforts to promote and protect human rights). Create a national human rights institution (Maldives);

NC - 76.24. Consider the possibility of establishing a national human rights institution (Chile);

NC - 76.25. Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Spain);

NC - 76.26. Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Poland);

NC - 76.27. Establish a national human rights body in conformity with the Paris Principles (Hungary);

NC - 76.28. Establish a national human rights public body in conformity with the Paris Principles, with the assistance of the international community if necessary (Mexico);

NC - 76.29. Establish a national human rights institution accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, in line with the Paris Principles (Ecuador);

NC - 76.30. Renew its effort to promote and protect the rights of vulnerable groups such as children, women, persons with disabilities and older persons (Cuba);

NC - 76.31. Extend an open and standing invitation to the special procedures (Spain);

NC - 76.32. Extend an open and standing invitation to special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Ecuador);

NC - 76.33. Consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);

NC - 76.34. Consider issuing a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders (Brazil);

NC - 76.35. Introduce a closer cooperation with special procedures and provide them with a standing invitation (Hungary);

NC - 76.36. Extend a standing invitation to United Nations human rights special procedures so they can visit the country and assist the Government with its human rights reforms (Maldives);

NC - 76.37. Implement further policies to ensure gender equality throughout society and the promotion of the rights of women and children (South Africa);

NC - 76.38. Carry forward a national awareness-raising campaign which includes mechanisms to facilitate the access of women to justice, the establishment of specialized courts, comprehensive care services for victims and national programmes to combat stereotyping of women and girls, including at the level of formal and informal education (Uruguay);

NC - 76.39. Formulate and implement a national policy aimed at ensuring gender equality in the labour market (Ghana);

NC - 76.40. Replace the Basseterre facility with a new prison that meets international standards, and explore options for public/private partnerships and financing arrangements (United Kingdom);

NC - 76.41. Adequately sanction with severe penalties crimes of rape and sexual abuse; establish specialized courts in this area; set up support and counselling services for victims; and design a national awareness-raising programme to facilitate access to justice to women and children (Spain);

NC - 76.42. Continue adopting measures to put an end to corporal punishment (Chile);

NC - 76.43. Outlaw corporal punishment in the context of juvenile justice, school education and at home (Germany);

NC - 76.44. Bring the criminal justice system for juveniles into conformity with CRC, that the age of children in conflict with the law be raised, and promote social programmes for the education of these children (Mexico);

NC - 76.45. Revise the legal age for criminal responsibility (Trinidad and Tobago);

NC - 76.46. Increase the legal age of criminal responsibility from 8 years (Hungary);

NC - 76.47. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to comply with international standards (Slovakia);

NC - 76.48. Amend its Juvenile Act to reach the international standards and particularly change the definition of juveniles to ensure that all persons under 18 years old are provided with protection and guarantees (Turkey);

NC - 76.49. Take effective measures to effectively combat discrimination on all grounds, including on grounds of sexual orientation or identity (Sweden);

NC - 76.50. Recognize the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights by all and review and abolish all discriminatory laws, including the law that criminalizes homosexuality (Sweden);

NC - 76.51. Repeal all provisions in its domestic legislation which criminalize sexual activity between consenting adults of the same sex (Spain);

NC - 76.52. Make the necessary efforts to repeal all legal provisions which can be applied to criminalize consensual sexual activity between adults of the same sex (Uruguay);

NC - 76.53. Bring its legislation into conformity with its commitment to equality and non-discrimination, by repealing all legal provisions that criminalize sexual activity between consenting adults (Canada);

NC - 76.54. Bring its legislation into conformity with international human rights obligations, by repealing all provisions which may discriminate against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (Norway);

NC - 76.55. Decriminalize homosexual conduct by repealing relevant provisions within the Offences against the Person Act that may be used to criminalize homosexual conduct between consenting adults (United States);

NC - 76.56. Repeal provisions in national law, notably sections 56 and 57 of the Offences against Persons Act, which criminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (France).

77. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Saint Kitts and Nevis:

R - 77.1. Abolish the death penalty and reintroduce the moratorium (Germany);

R - 77.2. Abolish the death penalty and commute existing death sentences to imprisonment (Canada);

R - 77.3. Formally establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to abolition (United Kingdom);

R - 77.4. Impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Norway);

R - 77.5. Establish a de jure moratorium on the use of death penalty as a step towards its abolition (Hungary);

R - 77.6. Introduce a de facto and de jure moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to adopting a law abolishing the death penalty (Sweden);

R - 77.7. Impose a formal moratorium on capital punishment with a view to abolishing it entirely in line with General Assembly resolutions 62/149 and 63/168 and the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Slovakia);

R - 77.8. Declare at the earliest a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view, eventually, to the definitive abolition of capital punishment (France);

R - 77.9. Declare a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolition and commute death penalty sentences to jail sentences (Spain);

R - 77.10. Repeal the legal provisions that allow the death penalty and declare a moratorium on executions (Slovenia);

R - 77.11. Repeal all provisions allowing for the death penalty and consider ratifying ICCPR and its Second Optional Protocol (Norway);

R - 77.12. Commute without delay all death sentences to terms of imprisonment, and ratify and implement into its national legislation ICCPR and its Second Optional Protocol, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Sweden);

R - 77.13. Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and take all necessary steps to remove the death penalty from Saint Kitts and Nevis law (Australia);

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