

Responses to Recommendations

SEYCHELLES

Review in the Working Group: 4 May 2011
 Adoption in the Plenary: 21 September 2011

Seychelles's responses to recommendations (as of 05.01.2012):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
No response, all pending	No addendum	Out of the 77 recs. pending, the delegation accepted 63, rejected 3, gave unclear responses to 1 and did not respond to 13 ¹	Accepted: 63 Rejected: 3 No clear position: 1 Pending: 13

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/18/7:

- A - 100.1. Ratify CED as soon as possible (Germany);
- A - 100.2. Consider, gradually, the ratification of the Optional Protocols to CRC and other instruments (Chile);
- A - 100.3. Consider the possibility of ratifying the Optional Protocols to ICCPR, CEDAW, CRC, CRPD and CED (Argentina);
- A - 100.4. Consider acceding to those human rights instruments to which it is not a party, in particular to OP-CAT (Costa Rica);
- A - 100.5. Conclude the process of ratifying the Optional Protocol to CEDAW, as well as OP-CRC-AC, and the Optional Protocol to CRPD (Spain);
- A - 100.6. Conclude the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to CEDAW and to OP-CRC-SC and consider ratifying the optional protocols to CAT, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESC) and CED (Ecuador);

¹ The total number of recommendations is now 80 as three were split.

A - 100.7. Continue efforts with regard to the ratification and implementation of core human rights treaties, and develop further the institutional framework for the implementation of human rights standards contained therein (Slovenia);

A - 100.8. Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);

A - 100.9. Implement the recommendations of the 2008 Constitutional Review (United Kingdom);

A - 100.10. Accredite the national human rights institution with the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and provide it with adequate resources (Algeria);

A - 100.11. Work towards ensuring that its National Human Rights Commission accords in full with the Paris Principles (Australia);

A - 100.12. Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Argentina);

A - 100.13. Take measures to ensure that its National Human Rights Commission is in accordance with the Paris Principles (Spain);

A - 100.14. Take steps to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission is independent, and has civil society representation (United Kingdom);

A - 100.15. Strengthen the role and capacity of initiative of the Chair of the National Human Rights Commission (France);

A - 100.16. Ensure that the Elections Advisory Board is balanced and representative in order to ensure the independence of the Electoral Commissioner when monitoring the elections (Norway);

A - 100.17. Continue strengthening the independence and efficiency of the Elections Advisory Board by setting up a comprehensive electoral commission to make sure that the upcoming elections are free and fair (Norway);

P - 100.18. Implement the two recommendations of the 2006 election observation mission of the Commonwealth to transform the post of Electoral Commissioner, an official appointed by the Government, into a truly independent and collegiate electoral commission;

A - and to bring, in the context of a constitutional review, the Public Order Act governing public assemblies in line with the principles of the Constitution (France);

A - 100.19. Ensure that the Seychelles Media Commission is balanced and representative by appointing independent and impartial citizens to serve on the Commission (Norway);

A - 100.20. Take immediate measures to ensure that the Media Commission is fully independent (United Kingdom);

P - 100.21. Continue applying the country's socio-economic development strategies and plans (Cuba);

A - 100.22. Make available all the necessary and available resources to ensure that the strategy to address the preparation and submission of outstanding reports to treaty monitoring bodies is successfully implemented (South Africa);

A - 100.23. Cooperate with the Human Rights Committee and submit its State report as required (Hungary);

A - 100.24. Take the measures to comply with its commitment to present periodic reports to the Human Rights Committee in accordance with article 40 of ICCPR, and ensure full cooperation with this mechanism (Spain);

- A - 100.25. Submit the reports due to treaty bodies and communicate its needs in terms of technical assistance for this purpose to the competent organs of the United Nations (Algeria);
- P - 100.26. Take steps to implement treaty body recommendations (Slovenia);
- P - 100.27. Follow up on recommendations of the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations so that the 2006 amended Employment Act No. 4 ensures equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Djibouti);
- A - 100.28. Issue a standing invitation to special procedures (Slovenia);
- A - 100.29. Consider the extension of an open and standing invitation to the United Nations special procedures (Chile);
- A - 100.30. Extend a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders as a way of informing and supporting human rights reforms (Maldives);
- A - 100.31. Extend an open and standing invitation to all special procedures (Spain);
- A - 100.32. Extend an open and standing invitation to the mandate holders of the human rights special procedures (Ecuador);
- A - 100.33. Respond to questionnaires of special procedure mandate holders (Djibouti);
- A - 100.34. Consider cooperating more actively with special procedures, extending a standing invitation, responding to questions and answering questionnaires on thematic issues (Costa Rica);
- A - 100.35. Work with OHCHR to prepare a common core document as a way to streamline and reduce the burden of treaty reporting (Maldives);
- A - 100.36. Adopt laws and promote programmes aimed at eliminating gender inequality, especially as regards access to opportunities and remuneration for men and women (Mexico);
- A - 100.37. Strengthen measures to systematically integrate gender in public policies and, where appropriate, through gender-sensitive budgeting (Morocco);
- A - 100.38. Continue the adoption and implementation of public policies aimed at protecting persons with disabilities and ensure their equal access to dignified housing, employment and health (Ecuador);
- A - 100.39. Maintain and step up its efforts to prevent, punish and eliminate all forms of violence against women (Argentina);
- A - 100.40. Consider developing programmes that work to conclusively eliminate violence against women and children (Maldives);
- A - 100.41. Adopt and implement measures to protect women and children from domestic violence, sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons (Ecuador);
- 100.42. Take measures to improve the enforcement of existing laws criminalizing rape and domestic violence, including by
P - thoroughly investigating and prosecuting all acts of violence against women,
A - and providing targeted training and capacity-building for law enforcement officials (Canada);
- A - 100.43. Take steps to enhance access to counselling and related services for victims of domestic and sexual violence,
P - including by ensuring that adequate resources are made available (Canada);
- A - 100.44. Strengthen the judiciary system in order to address violence against women and children and high rates of children facing sexual abuse (Norway);

A - 100.45. Establish effective procedures and mechanisms to receive, monitor and investigate complaints on ill-treatment and abuse of children, including sexual abuse, through a child-sensitive inquiry and judicial procedure, including the protection of the right to privacy of the child (Slovakia);

P - 100.46. Adopt measures to improve the system of protection of children and adolescents, and in particular, to eradicate child abuse in homes and reform the juvenile justice system (Mexico);

A - 100.47. Continue adopting practical measures for the implementation of protection of children, and the eradication of violence and abuse, particularly in homes, in schools and in other institutions involved in the care and protection of children (Costa Rica);

P - 100.48. Develop awareness-raising campaigns aimed at preventing and combating child abuse, ensuring access to redress and social reintegration to the victims (Slovakia);

A - 100.49. Establish a de jure moratorium on the use of corporal punishment (Hungary);

R - 100.50. Establish a clear minimum age of criminal responsibility at an internationally acceptable level (Turkey);

R - 100.51. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in compliance with international standards (Slovakia);

NC - 100.52. Take steps to reform the system for juvenile justice to ensure it is brought into line with international standards set out in CRC (South Africa);

A - 100.53. Consider the possibilities of adopting non-custodial sentences where feasible and measures to reintegrate the prison population into society (Morocco);

A - 100.54. Take steps to increase the efficiency and transparency of its judicial institutions, and eliminate lengthy pretrial detentions (United States);

A - 100.55. Reinforce efforts in improving conditions in the penitentiary facilities (Slovakia);

R - 100.56. Put in place an independent police complaints commission (United Kingdom);

A - 100.57. Bring its legislation into conformity with its commitment to equality and non-discrimination, by prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Canada);

P - 100.58. Enact legislation that expressly prohibits discrimination against a person on the basis of sexual orientation or identity (Australia);

A - 100.59. Bring its Criminal Code into conformity with its international commitments by taking appropriate steps to ensure that same-sex activity between consenting adults is not subject to criminal sanctions (Norway);

A - 100.60. Confirm its commitments to equality and non-discrimination by decriminalizing consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex as well as any discriminatory provisions with respect to lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (France);

A - 100.61. Repeal all provisions in its domestic law criminalizing consensual sexual activity between adults of the same sex and combat discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transsexual persons through political, legislative and administrative measures (Spain);

A - 100.62. Invite the National Human Rights Commission to monitor the elections (Norway);

A - 100.63. Put in place appropriate mechanisms to ensure that individuals and members of the political opposition are able to take part freely in public rallies and peaceful demonstrations and to express their views without fear of reprisals, including via all forms of media (Canada);

A - 100.64. Better ensure freedom of the press and particularly safeguard the independence of the Media Commission (France);

A - 100.65. Begin a process to amend the legal code that applies to media licensing and libel allegations, allowing for greater liberalization of the media and the availability of media to all parties and candidates during election seasons (United States);

A - 100.66. Facilitate greater diversity in radio broadcasting in the context of the current review of the Constitution (Australia);

P - 100.67. Continue implementing programmes and measures designed to ensure universal access for its population to education, health and social security services (Cuba);

A - 100.68. Prioritize access to reproductive health education and contraceptives for adolescent girls, also without parental consent (Norway);

A - 100.69. Strengthen its intervention programmes for young people to increase their awareness of HIV/AIDS and on a wider basis to provide reproductive health counselling where necessary through the various Government social programmes (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 100.70. Step up efforts to overcome social scourges, including the consumption of drugs (Algeria);

A - 100.71. Ensure universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation (Slovenia);

A - 100.72. Redouble efforts to implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child concerning the application of environmental rules to ensure universal access to drinking water and sanitation (Morocco);

P - 100.73. Continue its leading international efforts to tackle global warming, including by reminding developed countries and other major emitting States of their obligation to help promote and protect human rights in Seychelles by reducing greenhouse gas emissions to safe levels (Maldives);

A - 100.74. Consider devising and implementing a national strategy for human rights education which would cover both the formal educational sector and a wider public for enhancing human rights awareness (Mauritius);

P - 100.75. Continue the same consultative process in the universal periodic review follow-up process to be undertaken (South Africa);

A - 100.76. Request necessary technical assistance and cooperation for implementation of the recommendations accepted in the universal periodic review (Mexico);

P - 100.77. Request, if required, technical assistance from development partners in delivering on its reporting obligations and on the domestication of international conventions as called for under paragraphs 131 and 132 of the national report (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SYC/1) (Mauritius).

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