



Promoting and strengthening
the Universal Periodic Review

Recommendations & Pledges

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

First Review Session 12

Review in the Working Group: 4 October 2011
Adoption in the Plenary: 16 March 2012

Antigua and Barbuda's responses to recommendations (as of 07.06.2012):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
34 recs. accepted; 22 rejected; 33 pending	Out of the 33 recs. pending, 13 were accepted, 3 rejected, 9 commented without giving a clear position, 4 taken note of (n°68.23, 68.24, 68.25, 68.26 -> pending) and 7 not responded to (n°68.8, 68.9, 68.10, 68.11, 68.12, 68.27, and 68.32)	The Government could not send a delegation but sent a statement read out by the President of the Human Rights Council. It declared that all recs. in § 68 were accepted but the following ones that are noted: part of n°68.6 on OPCCPR 1 on death penalty, those to issue a standing invitation (n°68.17, 68.18 and 68.19), 68.23, 68.24, 68.25, 68.31 and 68.8 ¹	Accepted: 59 Rejected: 22 No clear position: 0 Pending: 9

Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/19/5:

¹ The total number of recommendations is now 90 as one was split.

67. The following recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue enjoy the support of Antigua and Barbuda:

A - 67.1. Accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 67.2. Ratify other major international human rights conventions such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Indonesia);

A - 67.3. Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Morocco);

A - 67.4. Consider the possibility of acceding to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Algeria);

A - 67.5. Favourably consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in order to improve compliance with human rights international norms and standards (Ecuador);

A - 67.6. In order to further preserve and protect their local culture and national heritage, accede to the UNESCO Conventions on the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 67.7. Continue to implement strategies and plans for the socioeconomic development of the country, in particular for the reduction of poverty (Cuba);

A - 67.8. Continue to implement programs and measures to ensure the enjoyment of health services and quality education for its entire people (Cuba);

A - 67.9. Continue to work in favor of the vulnerable groups, in particular children and women, taking into account the international obligations already contracted (Nicaragua);

A - 67.10. Continue with the implementation of policies and good practices that contribute to improving the living conditions of people with disabilities, children and the elderly (Ecuador);

A - 67.11. Work with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a Common Core Document that would alleviate its treaty-reporting burden (Maldives);

A - 67.12. Ensure the implementation of existing laws guaranteeing non- discrimination (Brazil);

A - 67.13. Incorporate into the national legislation the principles of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, in particular as regards the prohibition of all forms of discrimination, including nationality or ethnic origin (Mexico);

A - 67.14. Introduce special measures aimed at increasing greater women's political participation (Brazil);

A - 67.15. Fight against domestic violence and remedy the low representation of educated women in the technical and professional domains (Morocco);

A - 67.16. Integrate children with disabilities into the regular educational system and into society by special training for teachers and making the physical environment (schools, sports, leisure facilities and other public areas) accessible (Slovenia);

A - 67.17. Improve conditions in Antigua and Barbuda's prisons and detention facilities (Australia);

A - 67.18. Continue with the efforts to prevent, punish and eradicate all forms of violence against women (Argentina);

A - 67.19. Adopt legislative measures to establish a comprehensive national system of care for

victims of gender violence, including social awareness programs, the empowerment of women and the establishment of a network of shelters or refuges (Spain);

A - 67.20. Create a fully functioning Sexual Assault Referral Centre within Mount St John's Medical Centre in order to provide a comprehensive response to the victims of sexual violence and raise the standard of care provided to victims (United Kingdom);

A - 67.21. Continue efforts aimed at combating human trafficking, protecting victims of trafficking and improving the conditions of shelters (Ecuador);

A - 67.22. Fully implement the 2010 legislation on combating human trafficking and put an end to the impunity of those responsible for this act (France);

A - 67.23. Conduct a thorough review of criminal justice procedures in order to identify measures to reduce the length of detention without trial (United Kingdom);

A - 67.24. Whilst death penalty remains in place, rigorously apply international standards for fair trial in all death penalty cases and respect national legal procedures and the standards required by the Privy Council and the United Nations for the protection of the rights of prisoners sentenced to death (United Kingdom);

A - 67.25 Review the legislation and policies to warrant the full observance of international juvenile justice standards and cooperate with UNICEF on this matter (Hungary);

A - 67.26. Provide for a child-sensitive, accessible complaint mechanism, ensuring a proper redress, rehabilitation and social reintegration for the child victims of abuse (Slovakia);

A - 67.27. Implement measures to facilitate the handling and investigation of complaints in an understandable fashion for children; ensure the adequate prosecution of perpetrators of child abuse and neglect; and provide services for physical and psychological recovery as well as the social reintegration of victims of sexual abuse (Uruguay);

A - 67.28. Condemn acts of violence and human rights violations committed against persons because of their sexual orientation or gender identity and ensure adequate protection for those human rights defenders who work on the rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender persons (United States of America);

A - 67.29. Institute policies and initiatives to address discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Canada);

A - 67.30. Further strengthen its educational policy in order to provide an inclusive education that meets the needs of its people, ensuring their full and equal access with the necessary assistance and selfless cooperation of the international community (Venezuela);

A - 67.31. Seek technical assistance from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the international community aimed for better strengthening and consolidation of the national human rights framework (Maldives);

A - 67.32. Request technical assistance from the United Nations to meet its international human rights obligations, as stated by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Chile);

A - 67.33. Ensure full participation of all stakeholders in the UPR follow-up and provide a mid-term update to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the recommendations adopted during the review (Hungary);

A - 67.34. Strengthen national capacities to improve cooperation between the different interstate agencies (Chile).

68. The following recommendations will be examined by Antigua and Barbuda which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 19th session of the Human Rights Council in March 2012:

A - 68.1. Become a party to both the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol (Slovenia);

A - 68.2. Sign and ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; and ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Spain);

A - 68.3. Consider acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Brazil);

A - 68.4. Consider the possibility of ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Argentina);

A - 68.5. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Uruguay);

68.6. Strengthen its legal arsenal by acceding

A - to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

P - and its first Optional Protocol,

A - to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (France);

A - 68.7. Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);

P - 68.8. Consider the ratification of those international instruments of human rights of which it is not a party yet (Nicaragua);

A - 68.9. Establish a National Human Rights Institution (Maldives);

A - 68.10. Establish a national institution to promote and protect human rights (Algeria);

A - 68.11. Put in place a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Morocco);

A - 68.12. Establish an independent National Human Rights Institution, which can help the government to generate the information necessary for compiling human rights reports (Hungary);

A - 68.13. Consider the possibility of establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Argentina);

A - 68.14. Further consolidate the Office of the Ombudsman as the national human rights institution, so that it is in line with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);

A - 68.15. Adopt and implement a comprehensive national human rights action plan (Indonesia);

A - 68.16. Pursue the implementation of strategies and action plans in favour of the socio-economic and cultural development (Morocco);

P - 68.17. Issue a standing invitation to the special procedures (Spain);

P - 68.18. Issue a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Uruguay);

P - 68.19. Consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);

A - 68.20. Adopt policy and legislative measures to encourage the participation of women in the political and public life, and accompany this process with awareness campaigns involving the appropriate public institutions and civil society (Spain);

A - 68.21. Ensure the implementation of existing laws guaranteeing non- discrimination and adopt appropriate legislation to ensure that all children enjoy all rights, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Israel);

A - 68.22. Establish a comprehensive policy for children with disabilities, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Israel);

P - 68.23. Raise the age of criminal responsibility (Brazil);

P - 68.24. Lift the age of criminal responsibility (Germany);

P - 68.25. Raise its crime responsibility threshold to comply with international standards (Slovakia);

A - 68.26. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility and establish detention facilities exclusive for minors, separate from those for adults (Spain);

A - 68.27. Further intensify efforts to adopt international standards in promoting and protecting human rights in the domestic legislation, including by reviewing the minimum age for criminal responsibility and adopting the juvenile justice standards (Indonesia);

A - 68.28. Strengthen the framework for protecting children's rights, particularly through measures to prevent child abuse, exploitation and violence against children, and consider revising the juvenile justice system to raise the age for criminal responsibility according to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Mexico);

A - 68.29. Address the issue of poor conditions in prison and detention centres in particular by ensuring the separation of juvenile offenders from adult inmates (Slovakia);

A - 68.30. Take steps to ensure that prisoners and detainees under the age of 18 are housed separately from the general prison population (Canada);

P - 68.31. Implement public awareness campaigns on discrimination based on sexual preference (Spain);

A - 68.32. Request technical cooperation and assistance from the international community, including the appropriate international agencies, to strengthen national capacities to collect, process and analyse relevant human rights statistical information (Mexico);

A - 68.33. Request technical assistance and technical cooperation to the United Nations in order to, among other objectives, develop a national action plan to implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child, establish an independent national human rights institution, carry out public policies that prevent abuse and neglect of children, and address the problems faced by children with disabilities (Uruguay).

69. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Antigua and Barbuda:

R - 69.1. Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which abolishes capital punishment under any circumstances (France);

R - 69.2. Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolishing the death penalty, and take all necessary steps to remove the death penalty from Antigua and Barbuda law (Australia);

R - 69.3. Abolish the death penalty (United Kingdom);

R - 69.4. Repeal the death penalty (Canada);

- R - 69.5. Consider abolishing the death penalty (Brazil);
- R - 69.6. Set up a *de jure* moratorium on executions with a view to finally abolishing the death penalty as well as commuting any possible death sentences to an imprisonment penalty (France);
- R - 69.7. Repeal criminal legislation that provides for the death penalty and commute the death sentences already issued by imprisonment; or, if not, keep the existing de facto moratorium (Spain);
- R - 69.8. Vote for the General Assembly resolution on the Moratorium on the use of the death penalty, ratify the according conventions and abolish the death penalty (Germany);
- R - 69.9. Prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Slovenia);
- R - 69.10. Criminalize the corporal punishment of children in all circumstances and places (Uruguay);
- R - 69.11. Prohibit all forms of corporal punishment of children in any setting including the home and as a sentence of the courts (Uruguay);
- R - 69.12. Introduce a legal prohibition of corporal punishment as a punitive and corrective measure in the school system and in the family (Spain);
- R - 69.13. Consider taking necessary measures aimed at prohibiting all forms of corporal punishment (Brazil);
- R - 69.14. Consider the elimination of corporal punishment of children under 18 and ensure the compliance of its legal system with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Chile);
- R - 69.15. Enact legislation, which prohibits all corporal punishment of children in all settings, including as a sentence in the courts and ensure that positive and non-violent forms of discipline are promoted through awareness raising campaigns about the impact of corporal punishment on children (Hungary);
- R - 69.16. Explicitly prohibit under criminal law life imprisonment and indeterminate detention of child offenders (Hungary);
- R - 69.17. Abrogate the provisions criminalizing sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (France);
- R - 69.18. Eliminate legal sanctions against consensual sex acts between adults in private (Canada);
- R - 69.19. Repeal all provisions that may be applied to criminalize sexual activity between consenting adults, and which are contrary to its commitment to equality and non-discrimination (Hungary);
- R - 69.20. Decriminalize homosexual conduct by reforming the penal code so that for the purposes of prosecution, gross indecency would not apply to private acts between consenting adults (United States of America);
- R - 69.21. Adopt policy and legislative measures to establish a specific framework for the protection against discrimination based on sexual preference along with the abrogation of criminal provisions that criminalize consensual relations between adults of the same sex (Spain);
- R - 69.22. Build upon the ad hoc national procedure to process asylum claims as a good practice and develop it further (Israel)

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