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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Côte d'Ivoire

Addendum

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

Recommendations

Replies

Ratification of protocols and international conventions

Paragraph 101 (1) Belgium

Already ratified

Paragraph 101 (2 and 7–20) Belgium, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Brazil, Mauritius, Czech Republic, Austria, Argentina, the Congo, Uganda, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Azerbaijan, the Netherlands

Côte d’Ivoire is postponing the consideration of all these recommendations because the crisis currently afflicting the country prevents it from assuming any new international commitments. However, as indicated in paragraph 141 of the national report and paragraph 93 of report A/HRC/WG.6/6/L.8 of the Working Group, Côte d’Ivoire will ratify the various treaties in due course, once the crisis is over.

Paragraph 101 (3–6) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Brazil, Slovakia, Mauritius

Côte d’Ivoire signed the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on 30 November 1998 and has recognized the Court’s jurisdiction over crimes committed within its territory since 19 September 2002.

Under article 95 of the Constitution of 2000, however, the Ivorian authorities were required to submit the Rome Statute to the Constitutional Council for verification of its conformity with the Constitution.

On 17 December 2003, the Constitutional Council of Côte d’Ivoire drew attention to a number of priority issues that may interfere with the Statute’s ratification and to other considerations that may hinder its implementation: amnesty, privileges and immunities of high-ranking government authorities, and the limitation or prescription of crimes under the Ivorian Code of Criminal Procedure.

Statelessness

Paragraph 101 (21) Canada

Côte d’Ivoire will arrive at a determination regarding this recommendation. It notes that paragraph 45 of report A/HRC/WG.6/6/L.8 of the Working Group specifies that the Nationality Code applies the principle of *jus sanguinis*. The other means of naturalization are also specified in the Nationality Code.

Rights of the Child

Paragraph 101 (22) Brazil

This timely recommendation has already been implemented by Côte d’Ivoire, as indicated in paragraphs 19, 47, 92 and 95 of report A/HRC/WG.6/6/L.8 of the Working Group, in which it is stated that: “Children’s rights remained one of the

Recommendations

Replies

Paragraph 101 (23) Belgium

Government's chief concerns, and numerous strategic measures have been put in place to combat abuse of all kinds, particularly child trafficking and smuggling." The decentralized National Committee to Combat Violence against Women and Children has also been established.

Côte d'Ivoire is unable to act upon this recommendation because the domestic legal order does not allow investigative powers to be granted to the National Committee to Combat Violence against Women and Children. Investigative powers are the prerogative of the judicial authorities.

Invitations to mandate holders and other invitations

Paragraph 101 (24–27) Ireland, Norway, Chile, Latvia

Côte d'Ivoire will arrive at a determination regarding these recommendations and reiterates its commitment to the special procedures system. It would like to specify, however, that while, as indicated in paragraphs 152 and 153 of the national report, it is prepared to consider any request for a visit from mandate holders under the special procedures mechanism, for the time being it remains committed to analysing requests for visits on a case-by-case basis.

Gender identity and sexual orientation

Paragraph 101 (28) Spain

Côte d'Ivoire rejects this recommendation. It notes that, with regard to issues of gender identity and sexual orientation, it is one of the African States that do not penalize sexual relationships between consenting adults of the same sex. Consequently, the implementation of awareness-raising campaigns in this field is not one of the current priorities of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire.

Paragraph 101 (29) Spain

This recommendation has already been implemented by Côte d'Ivoire, as indicated in paragraph 110 of the national report, which recalls that the principal strategies for preventing HIV/AIDS infection in Côte d'Ivoire are the promotion of abstinence, mutual fidelity and low-risk sexual behaviour, the roll-out of counselling and testing centres (CD), the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT), and public education about the work of the centres and on prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

Paragraph 101 (30) Chile

This recommendation has already been implemented by Côte d'Ivoire, as indicated in paragraphs 94 and 95 of report A/HRC/WG.6/6/L.8 of the Working Group, which recall the steps taken to address the many challenges relating to gender equality, including the establishment of a directorate to reduce inequality between men and women in all sectors. As to sexual violence, Côte d'Ivoire

Recommendations

Replies

is the first country in Africa to have adopted a national plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).

Judicial matters and impunity

Paragraph 101 (31 and 32) France, Austria

These recommendations have already been implemented by Côte d'Ivoire, as indicated in paragraphs 10 and 49 of report A/HRC/WG.6/6/L.8 of the Working Group and paragraphs 64 et seq., 146 and 154 of the national report. In particular, anxious to make justice more accessible to the public, the Ivorian Government has launched a programme to set up new courts. Aware also of the need to enhance the effectiveness of its judicial system, the Government has taken numerous steps to strengthen the capacity of those working in the system and welcomes any assistance and technical and financial support from the international community that could serve to diversify and extend these measures and thus increase their impact.

Paragraph 101 (33 and 34) Belgium, Slovakia

Côte d'Ivoire takes note of this recommendation and refers to paragraph 14 of report A/HRC/WG.6/6/L.8 of the Working Group, in which it is confirmed that the amnesty laws and the presidential pardons granted in the course of political negotiations do not apply to the perpetrators of serious human rights violations. Once the crisis is over, the Ivorian State intends to take a proactive approach to consolidating the rule of law.

The right to education and social and economic rights in general

Paragraph 101 (35–39) Ireland, Slovenia, Mexico, Slovakia, Viet Nam

These recommendations have already been implemented by Côte d'Ivoire, as indicated in paragraphs 15, 86 and 89 of report A/HRC/WG.6/6/L.8 of the Working Group, which recall that the Ivorian State is continually investing in economic, social and cultural rights. The priority placed on education and training is illustrated by its creation of educational infrastructure, the registration of schools in the regions and the establishment of an educational system commensurate with the resources available. As to illiteracy, a high priority is ascribed to education in the Constitution. A plan to combat illiteracy has been put in place, and primary education has been promoted, particularly for girls. Education is a constitutional right and every effort will be made to ensure that it becomes a mandatory principle. At this level also, Côte d'Ivoire welcomes any assistance and technical and financial support from the international community that could serve to diversify and extend these measures and thus increase their impact.