



# General Assembly

Distr.: Limited  
23 January 2018

Original: English

## UNEDITED VERSION

---

**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Twenty-ninth session**  
Geneva, 15-26 January 2018

### **Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\***

**Barbados**

---

\* The annex is being issued without formal editing in English.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction .....	3
I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process .....	3
A. Presentation by the State under review .....	3
B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review .....	3
II. Conclusions and/or recommendations.....	3
Annex	
Composition of the delegation .....	12

## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-ninth session from 15 to 26 January 2018. The review of Barbados was held at the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 19<sup>th</sup> January 2018. The delegation of Barbados was headed by Hon. Steven Blackett, Minister of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development. At its 14<sup>th</sup> meeting, held on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Barbados.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Barbados: Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo and Mexico.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Barbados:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/BRB/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/BRB/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/BRB/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Barbados through.

### I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 2 February 2018]

#### A. Presentation by the State under review

#### B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 52 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

### II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. The following recommendations will be examined by Barbados, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council:

6.1. Take steps towards full abolition of the death penalty, including ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (New Zealand);

6.2. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ukraine);

6.3. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolishing the death penalty, and take the necessary measures to repeal the death penalty from its legislation (Argentina);

- 6.4. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium);**
- 6.5. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 6.6. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with an aim to abolish the death penalty (Georgia);**
- 6.7. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);**
- 6.8. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);**
- 6.9. **Consider ratifying the International Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Brazil);**
- 6.10. **Advance towards the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);**
- 6.11. **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 6.12. **Ratify the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (Denmark);**
- 6.13. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal);**
- 6.14. **Consider adhering to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ecuador);**
- 6.15. **Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);**
- 6.16. **Ratify the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol, and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);**
- 6.17. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Senegal);**
- 6.18. **Accede the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone);**
- 6.19. **Consider ratifying the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolishing the death penalty (Slovenia);**
- 6.20. **Ratify other key international treaties including the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol to it, and the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Ukraine);**
- 6.21. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolishing the death penalty, and the**

**Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Uruguay);**

6.22. **Direct adequate resources to support agencies responsible for the prevention of and response to, violence against women and children, and accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Australia);**

6.23. **Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Azerbaijan);**

6.24. **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Belgium);**

6.25. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Denmark);**

6.26. **Ratify the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol (Germany);**

6.27. **Consider ratifying the main international instruments on human rights, particularly those on children, migrants, torture and the death penalty (Haiti);**

6.28. **Ratify the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons against Enforced Disappearances, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol, and the Second Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolishing the death penalty (Honduras);**

6.29. **Ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol, and also consider the possibility of withdrawing its reservation to the Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954 and ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Honduras);**

6.30. **Continue efforts to ratify international instruments such as Convention against Torture and Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Morocco);**

6.31. **Present overdue reports to the human rights treaty bodies (Ukraine);**

6.32. **Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.33. **Consider issuing a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders (Georgia);**

6.34. **Continue efforts in establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);**

6.35. **Finalize the process of the establishment of the National Human Rights Institution in line with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);**

6.36. **Establish an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Germany);**

6.37. **Consider creating an independent National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Haiti);**

6.38. **Establish a National Human Rights Authority in accordance with the Paris Principles (Honduras);**

- 6.39. Continue its efforts for the establishment of its National Human Rights Institution (India);
- 6.40. Maintain its commitment to respect human rights, particularly through legislative measures (Cuba);
- 6.41. Intensify efforts aimed at finalizing the various pending human rights related legislations, including the draft National Gender Policy, the Offences Against the Person Bill and the draft Juvenile Justice Bill (Namibia);
- 6.42. Enact legislation ensuring protection from discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity in the areas of employment, healthcare and education (Netherlands);
- 6.43. Repeal all legal provisions which discriminate against persons on the grounds of their sexual orientation and gender identity, including relevant language in the Sexual Offences Act (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.44. Repeal the provisions that criminalize consensual homosexual relations, notably those contained in the Sexual Offences Act, and establish policies to combat discrimination, prejudice and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);
- 6.45. Immediately repeal laws that criminalize consensual same-sex adult sexual relations (Canada);
- 6.46. Include LGBTI persons in new legislation, prohibiting any type of discrimination or violence based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Uruguay);
- 6.47. Consider repealing provisions that criminalize homosexuality (Italy);
- 6.48. Amend its criminal code to decriminalise consensual same-sex acts, and to take steps to implement legislative and public policy measures to protect the rights of LGBTI people (Australia);
- 6.49. Combat discrimination, prejudice and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity through legislative reform and by adopting awareness raising measures (Canada);
- 6.50. Adopt legal measures to protect LGBTI persons against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Chile);
- 6.51. Decriminalize same-sex relationships and combat discrimination against LGBTI persons (France);
- 6.52. Establish a necessary normative framework to combat discrimination on the grounds of sex, sexual orientation and gender identity to promote sexual inclusion and gender equality (Mexico);
- 6.53. Engage in public education and sensitization campaigns about LGBT rights (Timor-Leste);
- 6.54. Take measures to decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Uruguay);
- 6.55. Consider abolishing the death penalty (Mozambique);
- 6.56. Enact legislation to abolish the mandatory death penalty, in line with previously accepted recommendations, and commute the sentences of all persons currently on death row to life imprisonment (Ireland);
- 6.57. Speed-up the process to remove provisions in national law that provide for the mandatory imposition of the death penalty (Italy);
- 6.58. Permanently abolish the death penalty in continuation of Barbados de facto moratorium (France);

- 6.59. **Abolish the death penalty for all crimes and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Germany);**
- 6.60. **Consider establishing an official moratorium on death penalty, with a view to totally abolishing it, while noting that the country has maintained a de facto moratorium for over 30 years (Namibia);**
- 6.61. **Impose a moratorium on the mandatory death penalty (Timor-Leste);**
- 6.62. **Promote a national debate on capital punishment and consider the adoption of a de jure moratorium on executions with a view to abolish the death penalty (Italy);**
- 6.63. **Consider applying a moratorium on the death penalty (Angola);**
- 6.64. **Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty, as a step towards complete abolition of this practice (Australia);**
- 6.65. **Consider the abolition of the death penalty, meanwhile adopting a de facto moratorium on the death penalty (Chile);**
- 6.66. **Establish a mandatory moratorium on the use of death penalty in conformity with the international standards on the matter (Mexico);**
- 6.67. **Continue to work towards reducing reported incidences of abuse of force by the Police, through ongoing training and improved internal investigation techniques (Jamaica);**
- 6.68. **Address backlog and undue delays in scheduling of court dates and appearances of juries and defendants, including by creating an accurate and transparent online case tracking system, in order to ensure that all criminal defendants are afforded fair trial guarantees and equality before the courts consistent with Barbados' international obligations (United States of America);**
- 6.69. **Consider raising the age of criminal responsibilities for children and to reverse the practice of trying persons aged 16 as adults (Namibia);**
- 6.70. **Increase the age of criminal responsibility, in line with the recommendations made by the UN human rights mechanisms (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.71. **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility higher than 11 (Sierra Leone);**
- 6.72. **Raise the age of criminal responsibility for all types of offences (Haiti);**
- 6.73. **Move forward with the enactment and Implementation of the Juvenile Justice Bill (Bahamas);**
- 6.74. **Expedite the adoption of a Juvenile Justice Bill in order to inter alia outlaw the use of corporal punishment as a criminal sanction (Belgium);**
- 6.75. **Promulgate the Prevention of Corruption Act of 2012 (United States of America);**
- 6.76. **Adopt a national policy on trafficking in persons (Trinidad and Tobago);**
- 6.77. **Address trafficking in persons, particularly through providing adequate resources to government agencies for training and furthering anti-trafficking efforts, as well as providing sufficient resources for victim care (Philippines);**
- 6.78. **Continue to fight against human trafficking and to protect its victims, in particular by giving support and assistance to women and girls trafficked for purposes of prostitution and forced labour (Portugal);**

- 6.79. Increase efforts to stop and prevent human trafficking, beginning by fully enforcing existing laws and increasing funds to do so (Republic of Korea);
- 6.80. Develop a national action plan to combat human trafficking, ensuring that it is allocated sufficient human and financial resources (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.81. Step up efforts to prosecute human traffickers, including child sex traffickers, and identify and assist victims of this crime (United States of America);
- 6.82. Continue efforts to combat trafficking against human beings, in particular by appropriate care and programs for assistance to and reinsertion of victims (Morocco);
- 6.83. Amend national legislation to ensure equality in nationality law and ensure that it facilitates the acquisition, changing and retention of nationality, and ensure that mothers can transfer their nationality to their offspring regardless of whether or not they are adopted (Sierra Leone);
- 6.84. Amend its laws to ensure gender equality between Barbadian mothers and fathers with respect to their ability to confer their nationality to their children in all circumstances (Germany);
- 6.85. Amend national legislation to reflect that any child born outside of Barbados to a Barbadian citizen was entitled to citizenship by descent (Iceland);
- 6.86. Continue and, if possible, intensify programmes aimed at expanding the participation of women in more varied fields of employment (Jamaica);
- 6.87. Continue to advance in its successful social policies, especially in the area of economic, social and cultural rights, in order to provide the greatest possible welfare to its population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.88. Reinforce the programmes against the feminization of poverty (Peru);
- 6.89. Continue to promote economic and social sustainable development to lay a solid foundation for people's enjoyment of all human rights (China);
- 6.90. Include measures aimed at ensuring transparent, efficient and accountable delivery of public services into its national development strategy (Azerbaijan);
- 6.91. Improve access to quality health-care services for all, including in remote areas as well as to address challenges of maternal mortality (Indonesia);
- 6.92. Continue to strengthen efforts to consolidate the national legal framework by including provisions and laws on the right to education, to improve access to quality education (Libya);
- 6.93. Include explicitly the right to education for all without discrimination in its normative framework (Mexico);
- 6.94. Consider an explicit incorporation of the right to education in its national legislation (Peru);
- 6.95. Continue to strengthen the institutions which promote local culture, incorporating human rights training and awareness based on an approach which sees human rights as complementary to Barbadian culture and nationalism (Jamaica);
- 6.96. Elaborate a clear, appropriate policy and/or measures for pregnant school-girls, which permits them to remain in formal education and to sit exams, then to return to school after giving birth, including through the use of approaches, such as separate classes; aimed at breaking cycles of poverty, teenage pregnancy and domestic violence (Jamaica);



- 6.97. Approve and implement the National Policy on Gender (Philippines);
- 6.98. Advance the finalization of the National Policy on Gender (Bahamas);
- 6.99. Adopt legislature outlawing discrimination based on gender, including in employment (Republic of Korea);
- 6.100. Enhance efforts to combat gender stereotyping and gender inequality (Portugal);
- 6.101. Expand its programmes aimed at eliminating stereotypical portrayal of gender in society and the workplace to reduce gender inequalities (Singapore);
- 6.102. Continue its efforts to strengthen the understanding of equality of women and men and ensure equal rights and opportunities for women (State of Palestine);
- 6.103. Continue its efforts to promote gender equality and poverty reduction (Timor-Leste);
- 6.104. Continue efforts at addressing gender inequality as it relates to the conference on nationality (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 6.105. Strengthen gender equality and ensure equal rights and opportunities for women victims of converging forms of discrimination, particularly migrant women and women belonging to religious minorities (Algeria);
- 6.106. Take effective measures to ensure gender equality (Angola);
- 6.107. Further promote gender equality, better protect the rights of women and children (China);
- 6.108. Step up efforts to combat gender-based violence and provide adequate redress and protection to women who are victim of such violence, for example by establishing shelters, issuing and enforcing protection orders and enhancing cooperation with NGO's that provide assistance and rehabilitation to victims (Netherlands);
- 6.109. Take further steps for the stronger implementation of legislation that prohibits and penalizes abuse against women and children as well as domestic violence (Philippines);
- 6.110. Strengthen efforts in the fight against all forms of violence against women and to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Portugal);
- 6.111. Accord high priority to the full implementation of legislation on gender-based violence, and ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted and adequately punished (Ireland);
- 6.112. Enhance efforts to combat all forms of violence against women and children (Italy);
- 6.113. Adopt specific legislation to prevent and combat sexual harassment in all areas (Honduras);
- 6.114. Intensify efforts for bringing domestic legislation on combating all forms of discrimination in line with international standards (Georgia);
- 6.115. Continue efforts against violence and discrimination against women and to promote their inclusion in decision-making bodies (Morocco);
- 6.116. Improve the representation of women in decision-making positions in the Parliament, Government and diplomatic service (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 6.117. Strengthen the Family Conflict Unit of the Royal Barbados Police Force (Peru);

- 6.118. **Harmonize legislation regarding the definition of a child, the administration of juvenile justice, violence against children and custody with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Ecuador);**
- 6.119. **Make statutory provision for the Child Abuse Draft Mandatory Reporting Protocol (Bahamas);**
- 6.120. **Take steps to address issues raised by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2017 with regards to the corporal punishment of children, and continue its efforts to educate the population on the negative impact of corporal punishment on children (New Zealand);**
- 6.121. **Adopt measures with a view to eliminate corporal punishment in all settings, in particular in schools (Slovenia);**
- 6.122. **Implement measures to prohibit corporal punishment as a disciplinary sanction in schools and at home (Uruguay);**
- 6.123. **Take steps to prohibit corporal punishment, especially in school (Italy);**
- 6.124. **Take the necessary measures to repeal all legislation allowing corporal punishment (Argentina);**
- 6.125. **Outlaw the use of corporal punishment, especially in criminal and educational settings in accordance with international human rights standards (Brazil);**
- 6.126. **Continue combatting violence against children, a worrying phenomenon in Barbados, in particular by providing the Child Care Board with additional financial and human resources (France);**
- 6.127. **Abolish corporal punishment (Germany);**
- 6.128. **Call on international technical assistance to review the legal framework in respect of certain traditional social attitudes and in particular corporal punishment, with a view to follow up on the recommendation 14 of the first cycle and 102.80, 102.81, 102.82, 102.83, 102.84, 102.85 and 102.86 of the second cycle (Haiti);**
- 6.129. **Prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Montenegro);**
- 6.130. **Take the necessary measures to combat discrimination against migrant children and children with disabilities. Existing laws prohibiting discrimination should be fully implemented, including by intensifying awareness campaigns aimed at combating negative social attitudes towards these children (Algeria);**
- 6.131. **Continue to seek parliamentary approval for the Persons with Disabilities Bill, and take concrete steps towards its implementation (New Zealand);**
- 6.132. **Continue to explore creative and practical application of technology to support persons with disabilities and to better integrate them into society (Singapore);**
- 6.133. **Continue its efforts in ensuring that persons with disabilities had equal access to education and health services (State of Palestine);**
- 6.134. **Pursue legislative action to implement its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Australia);**
- 6.135. **Continue effective measures to ensure that children with disabilities had access to special health care, including early detection and intervention programmes (Maldives);**

6.136. **Establish domestic legislation on refugees which promotes and protects their rights and is in compliance with international standards (Sierra Leone);**

6.137. **Fully implement existing laws protecting the rights of migrant workers, especially any discrimination against migrant women and children, particularly in the areas of education, housing and access to health care (Guyana).**

**7. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

## **Annex**

### **Composition of the delegation**

The delegation of Barbados was headed by Hon. Steven Blackett and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Bentley Gibbs, Ambassador/Permanent Representative Permanent Mission of Barbados;
  - Mr. Valton Bend, Ombudsman;
  - Mr. Hughland Allman, Deputy Permanent Representative;
  - Mr. Jeffrey Kellman, Deputy Permanent Secretary;
  - Ms. Shawn Belle, Senior Parliamentary Counsel;
  - Dr. Ricardo Kellman, Foreign Service Officer.
-