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Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with  
paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council  
resolution 16/21**

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and from other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner due to word-limit constraints. For the full text, please refer to the document referenced. This report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of OHCHR other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments.

## I. Background and framework

### A. Scope of international obligations<sup>1</sup>

#### Universal human rights treaties<sup>2</sup>

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not-ratified/not accepted</i>
Ratification, accession or succession	ICERD (1969) ICESCR (1976) ICCPR (1976) ICCPR-OP2 (1999) CEDAW (1986) CAT (1988) OP-CAT (2003) CRC (1991) OP-CRC-AC (2003)	CRPD (2009) OP-CRC-SC (2009)	CED ICRMW
Reservations, declarations and/or understandings	* see previous compilation	ICCPR, two objections (Oct. 2010 and June 2011)  CAT objection (June 2011)  CRC, art. 37(c), withdrew Nov. 2008	
Complaint procedures <sup>3</sup>	OP-CEDAW (2004) ICCPR, art.41 (1976)	OP-CRPD (2009)	ICERD, art. 14 ICCPR-OP1 OP-ICESCR CAT, art. 22 CED, art. 31 ICRMW, art. 77

#### Other main relevant international instruments

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not-ratified</i>
Ratification, accession or succession	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide  Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto <sup>4</sup>  ILO Fundamental Conventions <sup>5</sup>  UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education		ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries  ILO Convention No. 189 concerning Decent work for Domestic Workers

<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not-ratified</i>
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court		
Palermo Protocol <sup>6</sup>		
Refugees and stateless persons <sup>7</sup>		

1. In 2011, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) regretted that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has decided not to make a declaration under article 14 of the Covenant,<sup>8</sup> and recommended, as highlighted also by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)<sup>9</sup>, that it withdraw its interpretative declaration on article 4.<sup>10</sup>

2. In 2009, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) encouraged the United Kingdom to consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Covenant, and recommended that it give serious consideration to withdrawing its reservations to articles 1, 2, 6, 7, 9 and 10 of the Covenant.<sup>11</sup>

3. In 2010, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants recommended that the Government consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) and ILO Convention No. 143 concerning Migrations in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers.<sup>12</sup> CERD<sup>13</sup>, CESCR,<sup>14</sup> the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)<sup>15</sup> and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)<sup>16</sup> encouraged the United Kingdom to ratify ICRMW.

4. In 2008, CEDAW noted that the United Kingdom maintained reservations to the Convention, including in respect of its Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies, where reservations to articles 1, 2, 9, 11, 13, 15 and 16 of the Convention were retained.<sup>17</sup> CERD reminded the United Kingdom that it has an obligation to ensure that the Convention is applicable in all territories under its control.<sup>18</sup>

5. In 2008, CRC welcomed the United Kingdom's decision to withdraw its reservations to articles 22 and 37 (c) of the Convention<sup>19</sup> and the fact that there have been instances where the Convention has been referred to in the United Kingdom's domestic courts.<sup>20</sup>

## **B. Constitutional and legislative framework**

6. CESCR<sup>21</sup> welcomed the launching of the Green Paper "Rights and responsibilities: developing our constitutional framework" and noted that the draft Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland includes economic, social and cultural rights which are justiciable, and calls for its enactment without delay.<sup>22</sup>

## **C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures**

7. CESCR<sup>23</sup>, CERD<sup>24</sup> and CRC<sup>25</sup> welcomed the establishment of the Equality and Human Rights Commission. CESCR also welcomed the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission and the Scottish Human Rights Commission.<sup>26</sup> CRC recommended that the United Kingdom ensure that all four established Commissioners are independent, in compliance with the Paris Principles.<sup>27</sup>

8 CRC welcomed the “Every Child Matters” set of reforms in England. However, it remained concerned that the Convention is not regularly used for the development of strategies.<sup>28</sup>

9. The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants encouraged independent bodies, such as the national human rights institutions and the children’s commissioners, to adopt a coordinated approach based, inter alia, on the Santa Cruz Declaration on the role of national human rights institutions in dealing with migration and the Seoul Declaration on upholding human rights during conflict and while countering terrorism.<sup>29</sup>

<i>National Human Rights institution<sup>30 31</sup></i>	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Status during present cycle</i>
Equality and Human Rights Commission		A (Oct. 2010)
Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission		A (May 2006)
Scottish Human Rights Commission		A (March 2010)

## II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

### A. Cooperation with treaty bodies<sup>32</sup>

#### 1. Status of reporting

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	Aug. 2003	2010	Sept. 2011	Twenty-first to twenty-third reports due in 2014
CESCR	May 2002		June 2009	Sixth report due in 2014
HR Committee	Oct. 2001		July 2008	Seventh report due in 2012
CEDAW	June 1999	2011	July 2008	Seventh report pending consideration
CAT	Nov. 2004	2011		Fifth report pending consideration
CRC	Oct. 2002		Oct. 2008	Fifth report due in 2014 Initial CRC-C-OPAC report received in 2007 Initial CRC-C-OPSC report received in 2011 and pending consideration
CRPD		2011		Initial report pending consideration

## 2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

### *Concluding observations*

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Due in</i>	<i>Subject-matter</i>	<i>Submitted in</i>
CERD	2012	Investigations in cases of abuse of force. <sup>33</sup> Racial discrimination, criminal justice system. <sup>34</sup> Counter terrorism measures. <sup>35</sup> Right to housing. <sup>36</sup>	-
HR Committee	2009	Independent and impartial investigations- right to life. <sup>37</sup> Non-refoulement. <sup>38</sup> Investigations in allegations of suspicious deaths and torture. <sup>39</sup> Rights of persons suspected of terrorism. <sup>40</sup>	Partial-2009  Overdue
CEDAW	2009	New Equality Bill. <sup>41</sup> National strategy for the implementation of CEDAW. <sup>42</sup>	2010

### *Views*

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Number of views</i>	<i>Status</i>
-	-	-

## B. Cooperation with special procedures<sup>43</sup>

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
Standing invitation	Yes	Yes
Visits undertaken	Special Rapporteurs on freedom of religion or belief (4-15 June 2007) <sup>44</sup> , on toxic waste (27 May - 6 June 2003); on the right to education (26 June - 2 July 1999; Northern Ireland, 1-7 July 2002); on the right to freedom of opinion and expression (24-29 Oct. 1999); on mercenaries (25-30 Jan. 1999), and on the independence of judges and lawyers (20-31 Oct. 1997) and Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (21-25 Sept. 1998)	Working Group on Mercenaries (26-30 May 2008) <sup>45</sup> Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (22-26 June 2009) <sup>46</sup>

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
Standing invitation	Yes	Yes
Visits agreed to in principle		Special Rapporteur on the right to food (requested on 2 Feb. 2011)  Working Group on People of African Descent  Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association (requested on 16 Sept. 2011)
Visits requested		
Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals	During the period under review, 15 communications were sent; the Government replied to 10	
Follow-up reports and missions	Communication sent on 20 November 2009 by the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief <sup>47</sup> and information in the report to the General Assembly. <sup>48</sup> In 2011, the Special Rapporteur was grateful to the Government for its reply to the communication. <sup>49</sup>  Communication sent on 21 October 2011 requesting follow up information on the allegations contained in the Joint Study on Secret Detention. The Government responded by letter dated 30 November 2011.	

### C. Cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

10. The United Kingdom has contributed annually to OHCHR since 2009.<sup>50</sup>

## III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

### A. Equality and non-discrimination

11. CEDAW noted with concern that many public bodies have faced difficulties in mainstreaming gender equality into policies and processes.<sup>51</sup> It recommended that priority attention be given to gender equality and discrimination against women.<sup>52</sup>

12. The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants recommended that the Government ensure the lifting of discriminatory restrictions on women's migration on the

basis of age, marital status, pregnancy or maternity status and ensure protection from gender-related persecution, including violence against women.<sup>53</sup>

13. CESCR was concerned that progress towards the eradication of the wage gap between men and women has stalled.<sup>54</sup>

14. CERD expressed deep concern that the provisions of the earlier Race Relations Act of 2000, which permit public officials to discriminate on grounds of nationality, ethnic and national origin, have been replicated in the Equality Act 2010.<sup>55</sup> As highlighted by UNHCR,<sup>56</sup> the Committee recommended that the United Kingdom monitor the media with a view to combating prejudices and negative stereotypes, which may result in racial discrimination or incitement to racial hatred.<sup>57</sup> The Committee also recommended that the United Kingdom implement the provisions of the Equality Act and ensure that there is no regression from the current levels of protection.<sup>58</sup>

15. CERD also regretted reports of increased negative stereotypes and stigmatization of Gypsies and Traveller communities.<sup>59</sup>

16. CESCR was concerned about the persistent levels of deprivation and inequality throughout Northern Ireland and recommended that adequate policies and targeted measures be developed to promote substantive equality.<sup>60</sup>

## **B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person**

17. The HR Committee stated that the United Kingdom should conduct prompt and independent investigations into all allegations concerning suspicious deaths, torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in detention facilities in Afghanistan and Iraq.<sup>61</sup>

18. CRC was very concerned that six more children have died in custody since the last examination as well as at the high prevalence of self-injurious behaviour among children in custody.<sup>62</sup>

19. In 2010, the Experts who conducted the Joint Study on Secret Detention stated that a country is complicit in the secret detention of a person in cases, among others, when a State knowingly takes advantage of the situation of secret detention. This included the United Kingdom in the cases of several individuals. In its submission, the Government, *inter alia*, stressed the work of the parliamentary Intelligence and Security Committee.<sup>63</sup>

20. UNHCR noted that United Kingdom law did not protect stateless persons against the risk of arbitrary detention.<sup>64</sup> UNHCR recommended that the Home Office's and the UK Border Agency's guidance on immigration detention be amended.<sup>65</sup>

21. UNHCR was concerned that the UK Border Agency's (UKBA) 'Detained Fast Track' (DFT) procedure for processing asylum claims does not have adequate safeguards against arbitrariness, and it leaves open the possibility for an unlimited duration of detention.<sup>66</sup>

22. The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants recommended that the Government consider the recommendations made by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, take all necessary steps to prevent cases of *de facto* indefinite detention, and grant to migrants in detention all judicial guarantees.<sup>67</sup>

23. CRC noted that children involved in the conflict in Iraq and Afghanistan may be detained by the United Kingdom's military authorities.<sup>68</sup> It made recommendations including that the United Kingdom ensure that children only be detained as a measure of last resort and in adequate conditions, and guarantee a periodic and impartial review of their detention.<sup>69</sup>

24. CRC urged the United Kingdom to ensure that restraint against children be used only as a last resort and exclusively to prevent harm to the child or others and that all methods of physical restraint for disciplinary purposes be abolished.<sup>70</sup>

25. CEDAW expressed concern about the number of women in prison, which has increased, and the large proportion of women who have been imprisoned for committing minor offences. It noted the absence of a comprehensive policy for the management of women in prison.<sup>71</sup>

26. CEDAW was concerned at the prevalence of violence against women and girls and the low prosecution rates of sexual violence cases.<sup>72</sup> A similar concern was expressed by CESCR.<sup>73</sup> CEDAW remained concerned at the absence of a national strategy and programme to combat all forms of violence against women and girls,<sup>74</sup> and made recommendations.<sup>75</sup>

27. CEDAW urged the United Kingdom to ensure the full implementation of legislation to prohibit Female Genital Mutilation, including prosecution of perpetrators.<sup>76</sup>

28. CRC was concerned at the failure of the United Kingdom to explicitly prohibit all corporal punishment.<sup>77</sup> CESCR<sup>78</sup> and the HR Committee<sup>79</sup> expressed a similar concern. CRC recommended that it prohibit as a matter of priority all corporal punishment.<sup>80</sup> The HR Committee,<sup>81</sup> CEDAW<sup>82</sup> and CESCR<sup>83</sup> made similar recommendations.

29. CEDAW, as highlighted by UNHCR, urged the United Kingdom to continue to take all appropriate measures to combat all forms of trafficking in women and children.<sup>84</sup> CEDAW invited the United Kingdom to give consideration to granting victims of trafficking indefinite leave to remain.<sup>85</sup> CRC recommended that the United Kingdom provide the necessary resources for an effective implementation of the Anti-trafficking Action Plan.<sup>86</sup>

30. As highlighted by UNHCR<sup>87</sup>, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of migrants recommended, that the Government, inter alia, incorporate into national policies, plans and programmes and effectively implement the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking.<sup>88</sup>

31. CRC recommended that the United Kingdom implement legislation criminalizing the recruitment and involvement of children in hostilities contrary to the Optional Protocol.<sup>89</sup> CRC also recommended that it expressly prohibit, within its legislation, sale of arms to countries where children are known to be or may potentially be recruited or used in hostilities.<sup>90</sup>

### **C. Administration of justice, including impunity**

32. The HR Committee remained concerned that, despite improvements in the security situation in Northern Ireland, some elements of criminal procedure continue to differ between Northern Ireland and the remainder of the United Kingdom's territory.<sup>91</sup>

33. The HR Committee recommended that the United Kingdom conduct independent and impartial inquiries to ensure a transparent and credible account on violations of the right to life in Northern Ireland.<sup>92</sup>

34. The HR Committee also recommended that the United Kingdom review its legislation on anti-social behaviour orders (ASBOs).<sup>93</sup> CRC recommended that it conduct an independent review of ASBOs, with a view to abolishing their application to children.<sup>94</sup>

#### **D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life**

35. CEDAW invited the United Kingdom to assess the impact of the minimum age limit for overseas spouses or fiancés on the prevention of forced marriage and to review its policy in this regard.<sup>95</sup> CERD recommended removing the increase in the marriage visa age for purposes of family reunification from 18 to 21 years.<sup>96</sup>

36. CRC was concerned that DNA data regarding children is kept in the National DNA Database irrespective of whether the child is ultimately charged or found guilty;<sup>97</sup> it recommended that the United Kingdom ensure both in legislation and in practice that children are protected against unlawful or arbitrary interference.<sup>98</sup>

#### **E. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life**

37. UNESCO was concerned with the result of recent government public statements in favour of restriction of the use of social media, following rioting in summer 2011.<sup>99</sup> It recommended that the United Kingdom maintain a firm and explicit stand on freedom of expression regarding the use of new media.<sup>100</sup> The HR Committee recommended that the United Kingdom re-examine its technical doctrines of libel law.<sup>101</sup>

38. The HR Committee remained concerned that negative public attitudes towards Muslim members of society continue to develop in the United Kingdom and recommended that it ensure that the authors of acts of discrimination on the basis of religion are adequately deterred and sanctioned.<sup>102</sup>

39. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief was alarmed about reports that schoolchildren in Northern Ireland are often targets of abuse or physical attacks owing to their religious affiliation.<sup>103</sup>

40. A 2011 United Nations Statistics Division source indicated that the proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament increased from 19.5 per cent in 2010 to 22.0 per cent in 2011.<sup>104</sup>

#### **F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work**

41. CERD noted that the employment gap for ethnic minorities of all age groups has decreased from 17.4 per cent to 10.9 per cent.<sup>105</sup> CESCR encouraged the United Kingdom, as highlighted also by UNHCR, to ensure that asylum-seekers are not restricted in their access to the labour market while their claims for asylum are being processed.<sup>106</sup>

#### **G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living**

42. CESCR urged the United Kingdom to intensify its efforts to combat poverty and to develop human-rights based poverty reduction programmes.<sup>107</sup> CRC recommended that it implement the legislation aimed at achieving the target of ending poverty by 2020, giving priority to those children and their families in most need support.<sup>108</sup>

43. CESCR was concerned about the chronic shortage of housing for the most disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups, such as persons with disabilities, especially in Scotland, or Catholic families in Northern Belfast.<sup>109</sup>

44. CESCR encouraged the United Kingdom to ensure that reform of the Pension Act 2008 provides sufficient flexibility to enable the most disadvantaged, marginalized individuals and groups to increase their pension entitlements.<sup>110</sup>

45. In August 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing and the Independent Expert on minority issues urged the authorities to halt the evictions process of 86 Irish Traveller families.<sup>111</sup> In its reply to a previous communication on the same subject, the Government stated, *inter alia*, that the facts contained in the communication did not give a complete account of the case.<sup>112</sup>

46. CERD urged the United Kingdom to halt the eviction of the Gypsy and Traveller community at Dale Farm in Essex and recommended providing alternative accommodation to these communities.<sup>113</sup>

## **H. Right to health**

47. As also noted by CEDAW,<sup>114</sup> CESCR was concerned that the 1967 Abortion Act is not applicable in Northern Ireland,<sup>115</sup> and called upon the United Kingdom to amend the abortion law of Northern Ireland.<sup>116</sup> CEDAW urged removing punitive provisions imposed on women who undergo abortion.<sup>117</sup>

48. CESCR recommended that the United Kingdom take immediate steps to address the regressive measures taken in funding mental health services.<sup>118</sup>

49. EDAW<sup>119</sup> and CRC<sup>120</sup> were concerned at the high rate of teenage pregnancies and made recommendations.<sup>121</sup> CRC was concerned at the incidence of alcohol, drugs and other toxic-substance use by adolescents, and made recommendations.<sup>122</sup>

## **I. Right to education**

50. UNESCO noted that the right to education is guaranteed through several legislation in England, Wales and Northern Ireland,<sup>123</sup> and that part 6 of the new Equality Act, adopted in 2010, is dedicated to school.<sup>124</sup>

51. CERD recommended that the United Kingdom adopt an intensified approach towards preventing exclusion of Black pupils, Gypsy and Traveller children and Afro-Caribbean.<sup>125</sup>

## **J. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers**

52. UNHCR noted that the United Kingdom case law holds that persons fleeing armed conflict or large-scale violence do not qualify as refugees under the 1951 Convention.<sup>126</sup> Such an approach may fail to recognize that war and violence are frequently the means chosen by persecutors to repress or eliminate whole groups targeted on account of their ethnicity, religious beliefs or other affiliations.<sup>127</sup>

53. UNHCR recommended that the United Kingdom introduce a procedure for determining statelessness claims, and ensure that the human rights of undocumented stateless persons are respected in accordance with international human rights law and the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.<sup>128</sup>

54. UNHCR has consistently reiterated to British authorities the long-held position that the detention of asylum-seekers is inherently undesirable.<sup>129</sup> UNHCR considered the use of detention fails the necessity test required under international refugee and human rights law when it is applied indiscriminately.<sup>130</sup>

55. CEDAW, as highlighted also by UNHCR, called upon the United Kingdom to monitor the impact of its laws and policies on women migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, to pay specific attention to the vulnerability of women asylum-seekers while their claims are under examination, and to ensure the implementation of the Asylum Gender Guidelines.<sup>131</sup>

56. The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants remained concerned about the use of detention in immigration control and the process of refugee status determination.<sup>132</sup> He recommended ensuring the protection of migrant children accompanied by their families from detention, and consider implementing the recommendations made by CRC.<sup>133</sup> He also recommended recognizing the benefit of the doubt in disputed cases of allegedly separated and unaccompanied children who seek asylum.<sup>134</sup>

57. The Special Rapporteur recommended addressing CESCR concerns regarding the low level of support and access to health care for rejected asylum-seekers.<sup>135</sup> He also recommended affording migrant domestic workers who accompany diplomats with the same protection granted to migrant domestic workers who work for other employers.<sup>136</sup>

## K. Human rights and counter-terrorism

58. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief was concerned about reports that Muslims are regularly subjected to screening of their personal data, house searches, interrogations and arrests solely because of their religious affiliation.<sup>137</sup> She noted that several provisions in counter-terrorism legislation seem to be overly broad and vaguely worded.<sup>138</sup>

59. The HR Committee remained concerned about the use of racial profiling in the exercise of stop and search powers, and recommended that the United Kingdom ensure that they are exercised in a non-discriminatory manner.<sup>139</sup> CERD regretted that it disproportionately affect minority ethnic groups<sup>140</sup> and recommended that the United Kingdom ensure that the new system of terrorism prevention and investigation includes safeguards against abuse and the deliberate targeting of certain ethnic and religious groups.<sup>141</sup>

60. The HR Committee recommended that the United Kingdom investigate allegations related to transit through its territory of rendition flights,<sup>142</sup> and review the control order regime established under the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005 to ensure its conformity with the provisions of ICCPR.<sup>143</sup>

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found in Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 1 April 2009 (ST/LEG/SER.E/26), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations Compilation from the previous cycle(s), UN document A/HRC/WG.6/1/GBR/2.

<sup>2</sup> The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
CED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

<sup>3</sup> In the previous compilation a table contained information on the recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies, namely, Individual complaints: ICERD, art. 14, CAT, art. 22, ICRMW, art. 77, and CED, art. 31; Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, arts. 8 and 9; CAT, art. 20; OP-CRPD, arts. 6 and 7; Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41, ICRMW, art. 76, and CED, art. 32.

<sup>4</sup> Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at [www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html](http://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html).

<sup>5</sup> International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour..

<sup>6</sup> Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

<sup>7</sup> 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

<sup>8</sup> Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD/C/GBR/CO/18-20), para. 31.

<sup>9</sup> UNHCR submission to the UPR on the United Kingdom, p. 1.

<sup>10</sup> CERD/C/GBR/CO/18-20, para. 11.

<sup>11</sup> Concluding observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/C.12/GBR/CO/5), paras.39 and 40.

<sup>12</sup> A/HRC/14/30/Add.3, para. 74(a).

<sup>13</sup> CERD/C/GBR/CO/18-20, para. 32.

- <sup>14</sup> E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, para. 46.
- <sup>15</sup> CEDAW, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third session, Supplement No. 38* (A/63/38), para. 299.
- <sup>16</sup> Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/GBR/CO/4), para. 81. A/63/38, para. 252.
- <sup>17</sup> CERD/C/GBR/CO/18-20, para. 12.
- <sup>18</sup> CRC/C/GBR/CO/4, para. 4 (a).
- <sup>19</sup> Ibid., para. 4(e).
- <sup>20</sup> E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, para. 5.
- <sup>21</sup> Ibid., para. 10.
- <sup>22</sup> Ibid., para. 4.
- <sup>23</sup> CERD/C/GBR/CO/18-20, para. 7.
- <sup>24</sup> CRC/C/GBR/CO/4, para. 4 (c).
- <sup>25</sup> E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, para. 4.
- <sup>26</sup> CRC/C/GBR/CO/4, para.17.
- <sup>27</sup> Ibid., para. 14.
- <sup>28</sup> A/HRC/14/30/Add.3, para. 83.
- <sup>29</sup> According to article 5 of the rules of procedure for the ICC Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the different classifications for accreditation used by the Sub-Committee are: A: Voting Member (Fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles), B: Non-Voting Member (Not fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination); C: No Status (Not in compliance with the Paris Principles).
- <sup>30</sup> For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordination Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/16/77, annex.
- <sup>31</sup> The following abbreviations have been used for this document:
- |              |                                                              |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| CERD         | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination        |
| CESCR        | Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights            |
| HR Committee | Human Rights Committee                                       |
| CEDAW        | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women |
| CAT          | Committee against Torture                                    |
| CRC          | Committee on the Rights of the Child                         |
| CRPD         | Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities         |
- <sup>32</sup> CERD/C/GBR/CO/18-20, para.9.
- <sup>33</sup> Ibid., para.18.
- <sup>34</sup> Ibid., para.21.
- <sup>35</sup> Ibid., para.28.
- <sup>36</sup> CCPR/C/GBR/CO/6, para.9.
- <sup>37</sup> Ibid., para.12.
- <sup>38</sup> Ibid., para.14.
- <sup>39</sup> Ibid., para.15.
- <sup>40</sup> A/63/38, para.261.
- <sup>41</sup> Concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee (CCPR/C/GBR/CO/6), para.263.
- <sup>42</sup> Abbreviations used follow those contained in the communications report of special procedures (A/HRC/18/51 and Corr.1).
- <sup>43</sup> See A/HRC/7/10/Add.3.
- <sup>44</sup> See A/HRC/10/14/Add.2.
- <sup>45</sup> See A/HRC/14/30/Add.3.
- <sup>46</sup> A/HRC/16/53/Add.1, paras. 397.
- <sup>47</sup> Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (A/65/207), para. 44.
- <sup>48</sup> A/HRC/16/53/Add.1, paras. 398.
- <sup>49</sup> 2008 Report Activities and Results, p. 174; OHCHR Report 2009, p. 190; OHCHR Report 2010, p. 291.
- <sup>50</sup> A/63/38, para. 264.
- <sup>51</sup> Ibid., para. 271.
- <sup>52</sup> A/HRC/14/30/Add.3, para. 80 (c) and (d).
- <sup>53</sup>

- <sup>54</sup> E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, para. 18.  
<sup>55</sup> CERD/C/GBR/CO/18-20, para. 16.  
<sup>56</sup> UNHCR submission to the UPR on the United Kingdom, p. 1.  
<sup>57</sup> CERD/C/GBR/CO/18-20, para. 11.  
<sup>58</sup> Ibid., para. 13.  
<sup>59</sup> Ibid., para. 27.  
<sup>60</sup> E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, para. 31.  
<sup>61</sup> CCPR/C/GBR/CO/6, para.14.  
<sup>62</sup> CRC/C/GBR/CO/4, para. 28.  
<sup>63</sup> A/HRC/13/42, para.159(b).  
<sup>64</sup> UNHCR submission to the UPR on the United Kingdom, 2010, p.2.  
<sup>65</sup> Ibid., p.5  
<sup>66</sup> Ibid., p.2.  
<sup>67</sup> A/HRC/14/30/Add.3, para. 75(a), (b) and (c).  
<sup>68</sup> Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/OPAC/GBR/CO/1), para. 28.  
<sup>69</sup> Ibid., para. 29.  
<sup>70</sup> CRC/C/GBR/CO/4, para. 39.  
<sup>71</sup> A/63/38, para. 266.  
<sup>72</sup> Ibid., para. 280.  
<sup>73</sup> E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, para. 24.  
<sup>74</sup> A/63/38, para. 280.  
<sup>75</sup> Ibid., para. 281.  
<sup>76</sup> Ibid., para. 279.  
<sup>77</sup> CRC/C/GBR/CO/4, para. 40.  
<sup>78</sup> E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, para. 24.  
<sup>79</sup> CCPR/C/GBR/CO/6,para. 27.  
<sup>80</sup> CRC/C/GBR/CO/4, para. 42 (a)  
<sup>81</sup> CCPR/C/GBR/CO/6, para. 27.  
<sup>82</sup> A/63/38, para. 281.  
<sup>83</sup> E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, para. 24.  
<sup>84</sup> UNHCR submission to the UPR on the United Kingdom, p. 6; A/63/38 para. 283.  
<sup>85</sup> A/63/38, para. 283.  
<sup>86</sup> CRC/C/GBR/CO/4, para. 76.  
<sup>87</sup> UNHCR submission to the UPR on the United Kingdom, p. 10.  
<sup>88</sup> A/HRC/14/30/Add.3, para. 79(a).  
<sup>89</sup> CRC/C/OPAC/GBR/CO/1, para. 22 (a).  
<sup>90</sup> Ibid., para. 33.  
<sup>91</sup> CCPR/C/GBR/CO/6, para. 18.  
<sup>92</sup> Ibid., para. 9.  
<sup>93</sup> Ibid., para. 20.  
<sup>94</sup> CRC/C/GBR/CO/4, para. 80.  
<sup>95</sup> A/63/38, para. 277.  
<sup>96</sup> CERD/C/GBR/CO/18-20, para. 26.  
<sup>97</sup> CRC/C/GBR/CO/4, para. 36(a).  
<sup>98</sup> Ibid., para. 37.  
<sup>99</sup> UNESCO submission to the UPR on the United Kindom, 2011, p 7.  
<sup>100</sup> Ibid., p 8.  
<sup>101</sup> CCPR/C/GBR/CO/6, para. 25.  
<sup>102</sup> Ibid., para. 16.  
<sup>103</sup> A/HRC/7/10/Add.3, para. 64.  
<sup>104</sup> United Nations Statistics Division coordinated data and analyses, available at: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg>.  
<sup>105</sup> CERD/C/GBR/CO/18-20, para. 25.  
<sup>106</sup> UNHCR submission to the UPR on the United Kingdom, p. 2; E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, para. 27.  
<sup>107</sup> E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, para. 28.

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109 E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, para. 29.  
110 Ibid., para. 23.  
111 See press release at:  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=11282&LangID=E>.  
112 A/HRC/16/42/Add.1.  
113 CERD/C/GBR/CO/18-20, para. 28.  
114 A/63/38, paras. 288.  
115 E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, para. 25.  
116 Ibid., para. 25.  
117 A/63/38, para. 289.  
118 E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, para. 33.  
119 A/63/38, para. 288.  
120 CRC/C/GBR/CO/4, para. 60.  
121 A/63/38, paras. 289; CRC/C/GBR/CO/4, para. 61.  
122 Ibid., paras. 62 and 63.  
123 UNESCO submission to the UPR on the United Kingdom, 2011, p 2.  
124 Ibid., p 3.  
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131 UNHCR submission to the UPR on the United Kingdom, p. 7; A/63/38, para. 296.  
132 A/HRC/14/30/Add.3, para. 55.  
133 Ibid., para. 77(a),(b),(c) and (g).  
134 Ibid., para. 78 (c) and (d).  
135 Ibid., para. 81(b).  
136 Ibid., para. 76(a), (c) and (e).  
137 A/HRC/7/10/Add.3, para. 67.  
138 Ibid., para. 68.  
139 CCPR/C/GBR/CO/6, para. 29.  
140 CERD/C/GBR/CO/18-20, para. 18.  
141 Ibid., para. 21.  
142 CCPR/C/GBR/CO/6, para. 13.  
143 Ibid., para. 17.
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