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**COMPILATION PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 15 (B) OF THE
ANNEX TO HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 5/1**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies, special procedure, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and other relevant official United Nations documents. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) other than those contained in public reports issued by OHCHR. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The periodicity of the review for the first cycle being four years, most of the documents used as reference are dated after 1 January 2004. In the absence of recent information, the latest available reports and documents have also been taken into consideration, unless they are outdated. Since this report only compiles information contained in official United Nations documents, lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to non-ratification of a treaty, and/or to a low level of interaction or cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

* The information and references contained in the present document have not been verified by United Nations editors prior to submission for translation.

I. BACKGROUND AND FRAMEWORK

A. Scope of international obligations¹

<i>Core universal human rights treaties²</i>	<i>Date of ratification, accession or succession</i>	<i>Declarations/reservations</i>	<i>Recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies</i>
ICERD	7 Mar. 1969	Yes ³	Individual complaints (art. 14): No
ICESCR	20 May 1976 ⁴	Yes ⁵	--
ICCPR	20 May 1976	Yes ⁶	Inter-State complaints (art. 41): Yes
ICCPR-OP 2	10 Dec. 1999	None	--
CEDAW	7 Apr. 1986	Yes ⁷	--
OP-CEDAW	17 Dec. 2004	None	Inquiry procedure (arts. 8 and 9): Yes
CAT	8 Dec. 1988	Yes ⁸	Inquiry procedure (art. 20): Yes Inter-State complaints (art. 21): Yes Individual complaints (art. 22): No
OP-CAT	10 Dec. 2003	None	-
CRC	16 Dec. 1991	Yes ⁹	-
OP-CRC-AC	24 June 2003	Yes ¹⁰	-
<i>Core treaties to which the United Kingdom¹¹ is not a party: ICCPR-OP1, CRC-OP-SC (signature only, 2000), CED, CPD (signature only, 2007), CPD-OP, ICRMW</i>			
<i>Other main relevant international instruments [optional note]</i>		<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		Yes	
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court		Yes	
Palermo Protocol ¹²		Yes	
Refugees and stateless persons ¹³		Yes, except Protocol III	
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto ¹⁴		Yes	
ILO fundamental conventions ¹⁵		Yes	
UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education		No	

1. The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) suggested that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (United Kingdom) extend ILO Conventions No. 182 and No. 138 to the Overseas Territories (OT).¹⁶ The Human Rights Committee (HR Committee) welcomed the withdrawal of a reservation to ICCPR¹⁷ and the declaration withdrawing the United Kingdom's notice of derogation relating to article 9, paragraph 3.¹⁸ In accordance with its international obligations under article 4 of ICCPR, the United Kingdom notified the Secretary-General on 15 March 2005 that the extended power of arrest and detention in the Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 ceased to operate on 14 March 2005 and that the relevant provisions of the Covenant were executed again from that time.¹⁹ In 2004, CAT called on the United Kingdom to make the declaration under article 22 of the Convention.²⁰ The United Kingdom was called on to ratify or accede to certain human rights instruments,²¹ withdraw reservations in respect of certain treaties²² and, more specifically, invited by CERD to make the optional declaration regarding article 14 of the Convention.²³

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

2. The entry into force in 2000 of the Human Rights Act 1998 was welcomed by four treaty bodies.²⁴ Three treaty bodies also welcomed various legislative measures on care standards, race relations, disability discrimination, and police reform and complaints systems.²⁵ CAT noted legislative enactments on human rights regarding Guernsey and the Isle of Man and on complaints mechanisms for Bermuda.²⁶

3. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), the HR Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) and CRC expressed concern about the degree of incorporation of their respective treaties into the domestic legal order.²⁷ For instance, the HR Committee regretted that the country, while having incorporated many ICCPR rights through the Human Rights Act 1998, has failed to accord the same level of protection to other ICCPR rights, including the provisions of articles 26 and 27.²⁸ CESCR regretted that the Covenant has still not been incorporated and that the United Kingdom has no intention of doing so in the near future.²⁹

C. Institutional and human rights structure

4. In 2003 CERD considered that the absence of a body to implement the Human Rights Act may undermine the effectiveness of the Act and recommended an early decision in this regard.³⁰ In 2001, the HR Committee had recommended that the United Kingdom consider establishing a national human rights commission with comprehensive jurisdiction to provide and secure effective remedies.³¹ CESCR, CAT, CERD and the HR Committee welcomed the establishment of the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission (NIHRC) under the Northern Ireland Act (1998), and care standards bodies for England and Wales.³² NIHRC was accredited with “A” status in October 2006.³³

5. The HR Committee and CAT welcomed the establishment of police complaints bodies.³⁴ CRC welcomed the establishment of an independent Children’s Commissioner in Wales, but was concerned at his/her limited powers. It welcomed plans for the establishment of an independent human rights institution for children in Northern Ireland and in Scotland but was deeply concerned that such an institution has not yet been set up in England.³⁵

D. Policy measures

6. Policy measures on asylum support and racism were commended by CERD.³⁶ CESCR noted the absence of a national human rights plan of action and recommended that the United Kingdom strengthen its institutional arrangements in the formulation of national legislation and policy on issues such as poverty reduction, social welfare, housing, health and education.³⁷ CEDAW was concerned at the absence of a national strategy on the prevention and elimination of violence against women.³⁸

II. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE GROUND

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body</i> ³⁹	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
ICERD	2003 2000 (OT)	Aug. 2003 (incl. OT)		Eighteenth and nineteenth reports overdue since 2006
CESCR	2001 2000 (OT)	May 2002 (incl. OT)		Fifth report submitted in 2007
HR Committee	2000 2000 (OT) 1997 and 1999 (Crown Dependencies)	Oct. 2001 (incl. OT) Mar. 2000	Dec. 2002	Sixth report submitted in 2006
CEDAW	1999	June 1999		Fifth report submitted in 2003, sixth report submitted in 2007, both to be considered in 2008
CAT	2003	2004	Mar. 2006	Fifth report due in 2008
CRC	2002 2000 (OT) 1998 (Isle of Man)	Oct. 2002 Sept. 2000 (incl. Isle of Man)		Third and fourth reports submitted in 2007
CRC-OP-AC	-	-		Initial report submitted in 2007

2. Cooperation with special procedures

<i>Standing invitation issued</i>	Yes
<i>Latest visits or mission reports</i>	Special Rapporteurs on freedom of religion or belief (4-15 June 2007), ⁴⁰ on toxic waste (27 May - 6 June 2003), ⁴¹ on the right to education (26 June - 2 July 1999; ⁴² Northern Ireland, 1-7 July 2002), ⁴³ on the right to freedom of opinion and expression (24-29 October 1999), ⁴⁴ on mercenaries (25-30 January 1999), ⁴⁵ and on the independence of judges and lawyers (20-31 October 1997) ⁴⁶ and Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (21-25 Sept. 1998) ⁴⁷
<i>Visits agreed upon in principle</i>	None
<i>Visits requested and not yet agreed upon</i>	None
<i>Facilitation/cooperation during missions</i>	The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief experienced a very satisfactory level of cooperation from the Governments of all the countries she has visited. ⁴⁸
<i>Follow-up to visits</i>	None
<i>Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals</i>	Between 1 January 2004 and 31 December 2007, a total of 32 communications were sent to the United Kingdom. In addition to communications sent for particular groups, 31 individuals were concerned by these communications, including five women. During the same period the United Kingdom replied to 20 communications (62 per cent).
<i>Responses to questionnaires on thematic issues</i> ⁴⁹	The United Kingdom responded to 3 of 12 questionnaires ⁵⁰ sent by special procedures mandate holders between 1 January 2004 and 31 December 2007, within the deadlines. ⁵¹

3. Cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

7. The High Commissioner for Human Rights visited the country in February 2006 and discussed, *inter alia*, human rights and development, as well as draft counter-terrorism legislation. The United Kingdom regularly makes voluntary contributions to support the work of the Office. In 2006 OHCHR and the NIHRC organized an International Round Table in Belfast on the role of national human rights institutions (NHRIs) in conflict and post-conflict situations.⁵²

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

8. In 2003, CERD commended the United Kingdom for efforts taken to address more stringently the issue of incitement to racial hatred.⁵³ The State's continued restrictive interpretation of the provisions of article 4 of ICERD was a point of concern for the Committee. In the view of the Committee, such interpretation is in conflict with the United Kingdom's obligations under article 4 (b) of the Convention, whose provisions are mandatory. It recommended that the United Kingdom reconsider its interpretation of the article.⁵⁴

9. CERD welcomed legislation and regulations on race relations.⁵⁵ Nevertheless, CERD was concerned about the application of section 19 D of the Race Relations Amendment Act (2000), which makes it lawful for immigration officers to "discriminate" on the basis of nationality or ethnic origin, provided that it is authorized by a minister. CERD recommended the re-formulation or repeal of the provision⁵⁶ as well as introduction of domestic legislation prohibiting discrimination on grounds of colour or nationality.⁵⁷

10. Increasing racial prejudice against ethnic minorities, asylum-seekers and immigrants, as reflected in the media, was of concern to CERD, as highlighted by UNHCR,⁵⁸ such as the disproportionately high number of "stops and searches" carried out by police against members of ethnic or racial minorities.⁵⁹ CESCR was concerned about persisting *de facto* discrimination in fields such as employment, housing and education, especially with respect to ethnic minorities and persons with disabilities, and called for comprehensive legislation on equality and non-discrimination.⁶⁰ CEDAW expressed concern at the disadvantaged situation of women belonging to ethnic minorities in employment and education.⁶¹

11. In 2001, the HR Committee was deeply disturbed by repeated violent outbreaks of serious race and ethnicity-based rioting and associated criminal conduct in major cities and recommended that the State continue seeking to identify those responsible.⁶² Also of concern was the sharply increased number of racist incidents within the criminal justice system and racist violence between prisoners inappropriately located together, including at least one case of murder.⁶³

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

12. In 2003, CERD recalled concerns regarding the disproportionately high incidence of deaths in custody of members of ethnic or racial minority groups, and invited the State to submit in its next report detailed information on the new police complaints system; the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) and number of complaints involving racial discrimination referred thereto, including deaths in custody, and the outcome thereof, as well as disciplinary measures taken.⁶⁴

13. The Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions was concerned about the death of an individual who was reportedly shot five times in the head by plain clothes police officers and who the police later acknowledged had been killed by mistake. The police chief later conceded that more people could be shot in the search for alleged suicide bombers, in the context of a “shoot to kill” policy. The United Kingdom provided information in response to the Special Rapporteur’s requests, including that the investigation by IPCC is ongoing, that the use of firearms is rare and a last resort and that the police are bound by the principle of proportionality, and provided details regarding the current rules of engagement in the search for potential terrorists.⁶⁵ The Special Rapporteur indicated that the reply was largely satisfactory. The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism also raised concerns about the legal strategies to extend the powers of police to take action against potential suicide bombers.⁶⁶

14. In 2004, CAT was concerned at the United Kingdom’s limited acceptance of the applicability of the Convention to the actions of its forces abroad and observed that Convention protections extend to all territories under the jurisdiction of a State party, and considered that this principle includes all areas under the de facto effective control of the State’s authorities.⁶⁷

15. In four communications sent by the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, allegations of deaths of individuals following ill-treatment by United Kingdom soldiers in Iraq were raised.⁶⁸ The United Kingdom replied that investigations have been undertaken in all cases, including by the Special Investigations Branch of the Royal Military Police (SIB), and that in two cases the Army Prosecuting Authority is considering prosecuting a number of suspects.⁶⁹ Cases sent by the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture related to alleged ill-treatment by United Kingdom soldiers in Iraq.⁷⁰ In two cases, the Government replied that all substantive allegations against the United Kingdom Armed Forces are investigated and that SIB conducts investigations into serious criminal offences committed by British service personnel.⁷¹ CAT recommended that the United Kingdom make public the result of all investigations into alleged conduct by its forces in Iraq and Afghanistan, particularly those revealing possible actions in breach of the Convention, and provide for independent review of the conclusions where appropriate.⁷²

16. CAT expressed concern in 2004 at remaining inconsistencies between Convention requirements and domestic law which, even after the passage of the Human Rights Act, have left gaps, notably with respect to the use of evidence extracted by torture. The United Kingdom should reflect formally its intention not to rely on evidence where there is knowledge or belief that it has been obtained by torture, and provide means to allow an individual to challenge the legality of evidence plausibly suspected of having been obtained by torture.⁷³ In 2006, the United Kingdom responded that extensive safeguards are already provided by law and that it is not necessary to take further measures.⁷⁴ In 2006, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture noted the 2005 House of Lords judgement which held that, in judicial proceedings against a terrorist suspect, the United Kingdom may not use evidence that a foreign State has procured through torture.⁷⁵ The Special Rapporteur disagreed with the majority regarding the burden of proof, being of the view that the appellant must first advance a plausible reason why evidence may have been procured by torture, and then the court must inquire whether there is a real risk that the evidence was obtained by torture, and as such be inadmissible.⁷⁶

17. Issues related to the obligation of non-refoulement and the use of memorandums of understanding (MOUs) to return individuals to countries which have been found in the past to violate, inter alia, the absolute prohibition of torture have also been raised by CAT and special procedures mandate holders. In 2004, CAT expressed concern, highlighted also by UNHCR,⁷⁷ at the reported use of diplomatic assurances in circumstances where minimum standards for such

assurances are not wholly clear and thus cannot be assessed for compatibility with article 3 of the Convention.⁷⁸ In a 2005 communication, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture argued that requesting diplomatic assurances to expel persons in spite of a risk of torture aims at circumventing the United Kingdom's international obligations. He stated that seeking such assurances shows that the sending country perceives a serious risk of the deportee being subjected to torture or ill-treatment in the receiving country.⁷⁹ The United Kingdom responded that these agreements will not be used where there is a real risk that their application will lead to death or treatment contrary to the principle of non-refoulement. It stressed the importance of having a lawful route to deportation, including proper treatment of those to be deported, monitoring arrangements and appeal procedures.⁸⁰

18. CAT recommended that the United Kingdom apply articles 2 and/or 3 of the Convention, as appropriate, to detainee transfers within its custody to the custody, whether de facto or de jure, of any other State.⁸¹ As part of its detailed response to CAT, the United Kingdom stated that it did not believe that article 3 is applicable to the transfer of detainees from physical custody by the United Kingdom in Iraq or Afghanistan to the physical custody of either the Iraqi authorities or the Afghan authorities. An MOU was negotiated with the Government of Iraq providing that transferred detainees will be treated humanely and not be tortured, and the Government was providing training for the Iraqi prison service.⁸²

19. The Special Rapporteur on the question of torture addressed cases where, following the rejection of application for asylum, there is a risk of imminent return to the country of origin and alleged risk of ill-treatment, detention, or other serious human rights violation based on the individuals' political opinion or activities as human rights defenders.⁸³ In its responses, the State highlighted well-established procedures for assessing applications involving asylum and human rights issues.⁸⁴

20. In 2004, CAT recommended the development of an urgent-action plan, including criminal sanctions and gender-sensitive measures, to address reports of unsatisfactory conditions in detention facilities, including substantial numbers of deaths in custody, inter-prisoner violence, overcrowding and continued use of "slopping out" sanitation facilities, and reports of unacceptable conditions for female detainees in the Hydebank Wood prison.⁸⁵

21. In 2002, CESCR was deeply concerned at the recent increase in the incidence of domestic violence and recommended efforts to combat the issue and to ensure sufficient places of refuge.⁸⁶ CEDAW, in 1999, called for implementation of a national strategy to eliminate violence against women.⁸⁷ According to information available to CEDAW, women in Northern Ireland are particularly affected by violence.⁸⁸ CAT welcomed the entry into force of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 covering acts committed by United Kingdom nationals or residents either in the State or abroad.⁸⁹

22. While noting legislative and regulatory initiatives in the area of child abuse, CRC was concerned at the prevalence of violence, including sexual violence, against children within families, schools, institutions, the care system and in detention. In 2002, CRC, echoed by CESCR,⁹⁰ recommended prohibiting all corporal punishment of children in the family.⁹¹ CRC urged the review of the use of restraints and controls against children in prison.⁹²

23. While welcoming the 2001 national plan for safeguarding children from commercial sexual exploitation and an MOU between the United Kingdom and the Philippines to combat the issue, CRC was concerned about trafficking for sexual exploitation and called for the review of legislation so as not to criminalize children who are sexually exploited, and the implementation of policies and

programmes.⁹³ In 2005, three Special Rapporteurs⁹⁴ sent communications concerning children, including girls as young as two years old, reportedly trafficked to and abused in the United Kingdom and for domestic servitude, prostitution or to facilitate benefit fraud, and noted the alleged failure of social and immigration services in protecting vulnerable children.⁹⁵ In response, the United Kingdom described initiatives, including the draft Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking, but expressed surprise about the claim regarding shortcomings within relevant services, indicating several operational projects dedicated to tackling the issue.⁹⁶

24. CRC was deeply concerned, *inter alia*, that about one third of annual recruits into the armed forces are below 18 years of age, that the armed services target young people and that children below the age of 18 take direct part in hostilities overseas. CRC remained concerned at the negative impact of the conflict in Northern Ireland on children, including in the use of emergency and other legislation, and recommended that all necessary measures be taken to prevent the deployment of persons below the age of 18 years in the circumstances referred to in the Declaration made upon signature of OP-AC.⁹⁷

3. Administration of justice and the rule of law

25. In 2001, the HR Committee remained concerned that, despite improvements in the security situation in Northern Ireland, some elements of criminal procedure continue to differ from those of the rest of the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom should monitor the situation to determine whether this can be justified.⁹⁸ It was also encouraged to commence a public inquiry into allegations of State collusion concerning the death of Patrick Finucane, to which the United Kingdom responded that steps should be taken.⁹⁹ The HR Committee was deeply disturbed that a significant number of murders in Northern Ireland (including of human rights defenders) had yet to be independently investigated and lead to prosecutions. The United Kingdom should urgently ensure a full, transparent and credible accounting of the circumstances in these and other cases.¹⁰⁰

26. CRC noted with concern the low age at which some children enter the criminal justice system (8 years in Scotland and 10 years in the rest of the country), and that children between 12 and 14 years can be deprived of their liberty. CRC was extremely concerned at, *inter alia*, detention conditions and the lack of adequate protection, noting high levels of violence and the fact that girls and boys in prisons are still not separated from adults.

4. Freedom of religion and belief, freedom of expression and the right to practice in public and political life

27. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief sent communications regarding attacks on Muslims before and after the 7 July 2005 London bombings and relating in particular to two attacks on 90 mainly Muslim graves in south-east London.¹⁰¹ In its reply, the United Kingdom reported on investigations and charges brought, the allocation of resources and the establishment of a National Community Tension team, with particular focus on Muslim communities.¹⁰² The Special Rapporteur welcomed reports of increased police presence near places of worship and of consultations.¹⁰³ The United Kingdom confirmed widespread reports of abusive/threatening Islamophobic correspondence after the attack,¹⁰⁴ highlighted the importance of a police response and to identify those responsible,¹⁰⁵ committed to intensify work with faith communities, noted positive community relations and that such attacks are decreasing.¹⁰⁶ The Special Rapporteur also referred to religious inequalities in the labour market, housing, education, policing and criminal justice agencies, the concerns of religious minorities in Northern Ireland,¹⁰⁷ blasphemy laws, religious education and collective worship in schools, the balancing of competing rights and the situation of women and converts.¹⁰⁸

28. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression sent communications about the situation of journalists in Northern Ireland, including cases of death threats, arrests and detention.¹⁰⁹ The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders called for thorough investigations of cases of threats against defenders in Northern Ireland¹¹⁰ and requested information on the situation and the implementation of the Declaration.¹¹¹

29. In 2001, the HR Committee remained concerned at disproportionately low levels of members of minority groups in Government and the civil service and recommended that public life better reflect the diversity of the population.¹¹² The HR Committee and CEDAW noted that the levels of women's participation in public and political life were low, particularly at senior levels of Government, the judiciary and the private sector.¹¹³ Steps should be taken to achieve appropriate female representation in these fields¹¹⁴ and to encourage women to seek public office.¹¹⁵

5. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

30. In 2002 CESCR was concerned that the national minimum wage does not provide workers with an adequate standard of living and that minimum wage protection does not extend to workers under 18 years of age.¹¹⁶

6. Right to an adequate standard of living

31. CESCR reiterated its concern about the persistence of considerable levels of poverty, especially in areas such as Northern Ireland and among ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities and older persons,¹¹⁷ and urged the United Kingdom to continue to address this issue.¹¹⁸ Both CESCR and CRC were concerned at the high levels of children living in poverty.¹¹⁹ CRC noted the lack of an effective and coordinated poverty eradication strategy and urged the United Kingdom to take all necessary measures to accelerate the elimination of child poverty.¹²⁰ A 2005 UNDP report noted that, at the end of the 1990s, the United Kingdom still had one of the highest rates of child poverty in Europe, although it noted an impressive decline.¹²¹

32. The level of adolescent pregnancies in the United Kingdom, the highest among Western European countries, was an issue of serious concern to CEDAW, as were the high rates of sexually transmitted diseases, especially among teenagers.¹²² A 2004 WHO report noted that, between 1995 and 2002, the number of new HIV infections reported in the United Kingdom doubled, and that 30 per cent of HIV infections in the country are estimated to be undiagnosed.¹²³ In 1999 CEDAW noted with concern that the Abortion Act 1967 does not extend to Northern Ireland where, with limited exceptions, abortion continues to be illegal.¹²⁴

7. Right to education

33. CRC and CESCR remained concerned that the educational structure in Northern Ireland continues to be largely segregated and recommended a budget increase for additional integrated schools in the area and help to facilitate their establishment.¹²⁵ In her 2002 report on Northern Ireland, the Special Rapporteur on the right to education called for a study of the financial cost of the fragmented education infrastructure and for more funds to be devoted to teaching and learning.¹²⁶ She also noted that sectarian harassment and social exclusion victimize schoolchildren¹²⁷ and recommended the urgent development of safeguards and accountability mechanisms.¹²⁸ CRC called for measures to reduce temporary or permanent exclusion and guaranteed access to full-time and quality education for all children.¹²⁹

8. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

34. CERD remained concerned at reports of attacks on asylum-seekers and that antagonism towards them has sustained support for extremist political opinions. The United Kingdom was called on to intensify its efforts to counter racial tensions in this area.¹³⁰ The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief noted new pressures to review immigration policies. The number of asylum-seekers has dropped dramatically in recent years, including those applying on grounds of religious persecution.¹³¹ Asylum claims are subject to rigid scrutiny and few applications are successful at the stage of the initial decision.¹³²

35. In 2001, the HR Committee expressed concern, as also highlighted by UNHCR,¹³³ that asylum-seekers have been detained on grounds other than those legitimate under ICCPR and recommended an end to detaining them in prisons. It noted, moreover, that asylum-seekers, after final refusal of their request, may also be held in detention for an extended period when deportation may be impossible.¹³⁴ CRC recommended, *inter alia*, that the United Kingdom refrain, as a matter of policy, from detaining unaccompanied minors, that it ensure the right to speedily challenge the legality of detention and that it take all necessary measures to prevent such children being forced to leave the country when they reach the age of 18 years.¹³⁵

9. Human rights and counter-terrorism

36. The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism sent three communications regarding counter-terrorism measures and specifically the adoption of the Terrorism Act 2006. In September 2005, he raised concerns dealing with, *inter alia*, the deportation of “extremist” foreigners and naturalized British citizens, the possible closure of mosques “used as a centre for fomenting extremism”, a new approach to speech that condones or “glorifies” terrorism and the need for changes to the rules for pre-trial detention.¹³⁶ He addressed concerns about the draft Terrorism Bill 2005 regarding respect for the principle of legality in the definition of certain offences such as “encouragement of terrorism”, “glorification of terrorism”, “dissemination of terrorist publications”, which may have been too broad in nature, in particular regarding the existence of intent to incite others to commit terrorist acts. He highlighted that this may have consequences for the legitimate exercise of freedom of expression. Finally, he raised concerns regarding the extension of detention without charge to three months.¹³⁷ After the Terrorism Bill 2005 was passed by the House of Commons, the Home Secretary provided a detailed response on, *inter alia*, the approach to deportation and informed the Special Rapporteur that the extension of pre-trial investigative detention to three months would be subject to judicial oversight and that there would be no restrictions on the right to habeas corpus.¹³⁸

37. In June 2006, following adoption of the Terrorism Act 2006, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism expressed two areas of concern. First, he again referred to broad and vague concepts such as “indirectly encouraging” acts of terrorism and “glorification” of terrorism. He commended the explicit inclusion of “intent” in some parts of the Act, but regretted that it is not always a necessary element of the offences. Second, he addressed the extension of the length of detention without charge for up to 28 days for terrorist suspects, noting that this is too long unless there is regular judicial review of all aspects of the detention, including the reasons for it and any argument the detainee may wish to present.¹³⁹

38. The Special Rapporteur also raised concerns regarding “profiling” in counter-terrorism efforts by Government officials, who have openly acknowledged a focus on particular ethnic or religious groups in law enforcement. Accordingly, stops and searches without having to show reasonable suspicion have affected ethnic minorities and, in the Special Rapporteur’s view, have produced few

results¹⁴⁰ and may have significant negative implications for law-enforcement efforts.¹⁴¹ The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief has received allegations of the abuse of counter-terrorism laws, which are perceived to target the Muslim population.¹⁴²

10. Situation in or in relation to specific regions or territories

39. **Overseas Territories.** The abolition of the death penalty in OT was welcomed, while its retention in the Turks and Caicos Islands for piracy and treason was noted.¹⁴³ In 2001, the HR Committee was deeply concerned at the weaker, more irregular protection of ICCPR rights in OT than in the metropolitan area, that the Human Rights Act 1998 does not extend to all OT and that ICCPR rights are not incorporated in OT legislation.¹⁴⁴ In 2000, CRC recommended an assessment of the child labour situation in OT and an introduction and/or strengthening of monitoring mechanisms.¹⁴⁵

40. **British Indian Ocean Territory.** In 2001, the HR Committee took note that the United Kingdom accepted the unlawfulness of its prohibition of the return of the Ilois to the Chagos Archipelago. The United Kingdom should, to the extent still possible, seek to make exercise of the Ilois' right to return to their territory practicable, as well as consider compensation for the Ilois.¹⁴⁶ CERD, in 2003, looked forward to receiving information on measures to ensure the protection of their rights.¹⁴⁷

III. ACHIEVEMENTS, BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

41. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief noted the wealth of experience in dealing with religious tensions and terrorist acts carried out under the cover of religion, and the potential to draw lessons from the response to the sectarian divide in Northern Ireland to address new challenges in devising counter-terrorism measures.¹⁴⁸

42. The Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers welcomed the 2004 House of Lords decision that measures taken under the 2001 Anti-Terrorism Act were incompatible with the right to a fair trial under the European Convention on Human Rights.¹⁴⁹ CAT noted the closure of problematic prison facilities, that no baton rounds had been fired in Northern Ireland since September 2002, and the 1999 judgement of the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords in *R. v. Bartle and the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis, ex parte Pinochet*.¹⁵⁰

43. A 2005 UNFPA report noted that the All Party Parliamentary Group on Population, Development and Reproductive Health inspired parliamentary groups in other countries.¹⁵¹ A 2007 UNDP report noted that the United Kingdom's Climate Change Bill is a bold and innovative proposal to create a national carbon budget that supports global mitigation efforts.¹⁵²

IV. KEY NATIONAL PRIORITIES, INITIATIVES AND COMMITMENTS

A. Pledges by the State

44. In support its candidature for membership in the Human Rights Council, the United Kingdom submitted a statement of "Voluntary Pledges and Commitments on Human Rights" in which it indicated, inter alia, that it is preparing to establish its national preventative mechanism before OP-CAT comes into force.¹⁵³

B. Specific recommendations for follow-up

45. In 2002, the United Kingdom provided information on the way it has followed up on the HR Committee's recommendations related to combating terrorist activities, murder investigations regarding persons in Northern Ireland, violent outbreaks of serious race and ethnicity-based rioting, and extension of ICCPR rights to OT.¹⁵⁴ In 2006, the Government provided detailed information on the way it has followed up on CAT recommendations¹⁵⁵ related to the use of evidence obtained by torture, transfers of detainee to the custody of any other State, the result of investigations into alleged conduct by its forces abroad, its review processes in declaring a state of emergency, indefinite detention under the Anti-Terrorism Act 2001, details on extradition or removal cases subject to receipt of diplomatic assurances,¹⁵⁶ the conduct of its officials regarding interrogations and the need for investigations, conditions of detention, substantial numbers of deaths in custody, inter-prisoner violence, overcrowding and continued use of "slopping out" sanitation facilities and taking gender-sensitive measures.¹⁵⁷

V. CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

46. In 2006, the United Kingdom submitted to the High Commissioner its White Paper on International Development, noting how it plans to deliver on commitments on, inter alia, aid, debt, peace and security, and good governance.¹⁵⁸ The United Kingdom pledged to continue providing technical and financial assistance to States to build the capacity of their security and justice systems.¹⁵⁹

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of the instruments listed in the table may be found in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 2006* (ST/LEG/SER.E.25), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://untreaty.un.org/>.

² 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
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
CPD	Convention on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CPD	Optional Protocol to Convention on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities
CED	Convention on the Protection of Persons from Enforced Disappearance

³ Articles 4 (a), (b), (c), 6, 15, and 20 and the other related provisions of Part II of the Convention. In respect of Fiji: articles 2, 3, 4 (a), (b) (c), 5 (c), (d), (e) (v), 6, and 20 and the other related provisions of Part II of the Convention.

⁴ Territorial Application of ICESCR, on 20 May 1976, to the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Isle of Man, Belize, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gibraltar, the Gilbert Islands, Hong Kong, Montserrat, the Pitcairn Group, St. Helena and Dependencies, the Solomon Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands and Tuvalu.

⁵ Articles 1; article 2 (3) with respect to the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Gilbert Islands, the Pitcairn Islands Group, St. Helena and Dependencies, the Turks and Caicos Islands and Tuvalu; article 6; article 7 (a) (i) with respect to Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Bermuda, Hong Kong and the Solomon Islands; article 8 (1) with respect to Hong Kong; article 9 with respect to the Cayman Islands and the Falkland Islands; article 10 (1) with respect to the Solomon Islands and 10 (2) with respect to Bermuda and the Falkland Islands; article 13 (2) (a) with respect to the Gilbert Islands, the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.

⁶ Articles 1 and 14 (3) (d) with respect to British Honduras, Fiji and St. Helena; article 10 (2) (a) and (b) and 10 (3) in Gibraltar, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands; article 11 in Jersey; article 12 (4) and 13 in Hong Kong; article 14 (3) (d) with respect to the British Virgin Islands, British Honduras, Fiji, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands, the Gilbert Islands, the Pitcairn Islands Group, St. Helena and Dependencies and Tuvalu; article 23 (3) in the Solomon Islands; first sentence of article 23 (4) and articles 24 (3) and 25 (b) in Hong Kong; article 25 (c) in the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, Fiji and Hong Kong.

⁷ Articles 4 (1), 9, 11 (1) and (2), 15 (3) and (4) and 16 (1) (f).

⁸ Upon signature: “The United Kingdom reserves the right to formulate, upon ratifying the Convention, any reservations or interpretative declarations which it might consider necessary.”

⁹ Article 22; article 32 and in respect of each of the dependent territories except Hong Kong and Pitcairn, article 32 (b) in respect of Hong Kong; article 37 (c) and in respect of each of the dependent territories.

¹⁰ Articles 1, and 3 (2).

¹¹ Overseas Territories are expected to comply with their obligations under the international human rights instruments which have been extended to them. The following major conventions apply in Anguilla: CAT, CRC, ICERD and the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). The following conventions apply to the Virgin Islands: ICERD, ICCPR, CAT, CRC, ICERD, CEDAW and ECHR; to Cayman Island: ICESCR, ICCPR, CAT, CRC and CERD; to the Falklands Islands: ECHR, ICESCR, ICCPR, CAT, CRC, ICERD and CEDAW; to Gibraltar: ECHR, ICESCR, ICCPR, CAT and ICERD. Gibraltar has not accepted the extension of CRC, CEDAW and OP-CEDAW; to Montserrat: ECHR, ICESCR, ICCPR, CAT, CRC and ICERD; to the Turks and Caicos Islands: ECHR, ICESCR, ICCPR, CAT, CRC, ICERD and CEDAW.

¹² Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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: <http://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html>.

¹⁵ 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 Organize; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize 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.

¹⁶ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Overseas Territories (CRC/C/15/Add.135), para. 50.

¹⁷ Concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the Crown Dependencies of Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man (CCPR/C/79/Add.119), para. 6.

¹⁸ Concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Overseas Territories (CCPR/CO/73/UK; CCPR/CO/73/UKOT), para. 4.

¹⁹ E/CN.4/Sub.2/2005/6, para. 17.

²⁰ Conclusions and recommendations of the Committee against Torture (CAT/C/CR/33/3), para. 5 (p).

²¹ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (CRC /C/15/Add.188), para. 64; CCPR/CO/73/UK; CCPR/CO/73/UKOT, para. 7.

²² CRC/C/15/Add.188, para. 7; concluding observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Economic Rights (E/C.12/1/Add.79), para. 43.

²³ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD/C/63/CO/11), para. 28.

²⁴ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/58/38)*, para. 293; CRC/C/15/Add.188, para. 3 (c); E/C.12/1/Add.79), para. 4; CAT/C/CR/33/3, para. 3 (b).

²⁵ E/C.12/1/Add.79, para. 7; CCPR/CO/73/UK; CCPR/CO/73/UKOT, para. 5; CERD/C/63/CO/11, para. 6.

²⁶ CAT/C/CR/33/3, para. 3 (h).

²⁷ CERD/C/63/CO/11, para. 11, CCPR/CO/73/UK; CCPR/CO/73/UKOT, para. 7; E/C.12/1/Add.79, para. 11, CRC/C/15/Add.188, para. 8.

²⁸ CCPR/CO/73/UK; CCPR/CO/73/UKOT, para. 7.

²⁹ E/C.12/1/Add.79, para. 11.

³⁰ CERD/C/63/CO/11, para. 22.

³¹ CCPR/CO/73/UK; CCPR/CO/73/UKOT, para. 9.

³² See E/C.12//1/Add.79, para. 5; CAT/C/CR/33/3 , para. 3(e); CERD/C/63/CO/11, para. 6; CCPR/CO/73/UK; CCPR/CO/73/UKOT, para. 4.

³³ 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/7/69, annex and A/HRC/7/70, annex I.

³⁴ CCPR/CO/73/UK; CCPR/CO/73/UKOT, para. 4; CAT/C/CR/33/3, para. 3 (e).

³⁵ CRC/C/15/Add.188, para.16.

³⁶ CERD/C/63/CO/11, para. 8.

³⁷ E/C.12/1/Add.79, paras. 12 and 25.

³⁸ A/58/38, para. 311.

³⁹ The following abbreviations have been used in 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

⁴⁰ A/62/280.

⁴¹ E/CN.4/2004/46/Add.1.

⁴² E/CN.4/2000/6/Add.2.

⁴³ E/CN.4/2003/9/Add.1.

⁴⁴ E/CN.4/2000/63/Add.3.

⁴⁵ A/54/326.

⁴⁶ E/CN.4/1998/39/Add.4.

⁴⁷ E/CN.4/1999/63/Add.3.

⁴⁸ A/62/280, para. 18.

⁴⁹ The questionnaires included in this section are those which have been reflected in an official report by a special procedure mandate holder.

⁵⁰ See (i) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/4/29), questionnaire on the right to education of persons with disabilities sent in 2006;

(ii) report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/HRC/4/24), questionnaire on the impact of certain laws and administrative measures on migrants sent in 2006;

(iii) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/HRC/4/23), questionnaire on issues related to forced marriages and trafficking in persons sent in 2006;

(iv) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders (E/CN.4/2006/95 and Add.5), questionnaire on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms sent in June 2005;

(v) report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/HRC/6/15), questionnaire on the human rights of indigenous people sent in August 2007;

(vi) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children (E/CN.4/2006/62) and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2006/67), joint questionnaire on the relationship between trafficking and the demand for commercial sexual exploitation sent in July 2005;

(vii) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (E/CN.4/2006/45), questionnaire on the right to education for girls sent in 2005;

(viii) report of the Working Group on mercenaries (A/61/341), questionnaire concerning its mandate and activities sent in November 2005;

(ix) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/4/31), questionnaire on the sale of children's organs sent on July 2006;

(x) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2005/78), questionnaire on child pornography on the Internet sent in July 2004;

(xi) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2004/9), questionnaire on the prevention of child sexual exploitation sent in July 2003;

(xii) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/HRC/4/35/Add.3), questionnaire on human rights policies and management practices.

⁵¹ Questionnaires on issues related to forced marriages and trafficking in persons (A/HRC/4/23) ; questionnaire on the prevention of child sexual exploitation (E/CN.4/2004/9); and questionnaire on human rights policies and management practices (A/HRC/4/35/Add.3).

⁵² Report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/HRC/4/91), para. 77.

⁵³ CERD/C/63/CO/11, para. 5.

⁵⁴ Ibid., para. 12.

⁵⁵ Ibid., para. 4.

⁵⁶ Ibid., para. 16.

⁵⁷ Ibid., para. 6.

⁵⁸ UNHCR submission to UPR on the United Kingdom, p. 1, available at http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session1/GB/UNHCR_GBR_UPR_S1_2008_UnitedNationsHighCommissionerforRefugees_uprsubmission.pdf, citing CERD/C/63/CO/11, para. 13.

⁵⁹ CERD/C/63/CO/11, para. 19.

⁶⁰ E/C.12/1/Add.79, para. 14.

⁶¹ A/58/38, para. 305.

⁶² CCPR/CO/73/UK; CCPR/CO/73/UKOT, para. 11.

⁶³ Ibid., para. 12.

⁶⁴ CERD/C/63/CO/11, para. 18.

⁶⁵ E/CN.4/2006/53/Add.1, pp. 259 and 261.

⁶⁶ A/HRC/4/26, para. 76.

⁶⁷ CAT/C/CR/33/3, paras. 4 (b), 4 (h) and 5 (f).

- ⁶⁸ E/CN.4/2005/7/Add.1, paras. 760-762 and para. 785.
- ⁶⁹ Letter dated 11 February 2005 from United Kingdom.
- ⁷⁰ E/CN.4/2005/62/Add.1, paras. 1846, 1847, 1848, 1850 and 1851.
- ⁷¹ E/CN.4/2006/6/Add.1, para. 519.
- ⁷² CAT/C/CR/33/3, para. 5 (f).
- ⁷³ CAT/C/CR/33/3, para. 4 (a) and 5 (d).
- ⁷⁴ Comments by the Government of the United Kingdom to the conclusions and recommendations of CAT, (CAT/C/GBR/CO/4/Add.1), paras. 3-5.
- ⁷⁵ A/61/259, para. 57.
- ⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 65.
- ⁷⁷ UNHCR submission to UPR on the United Kingdom, p. 2, citing CAT/C/CR/33/3, para. 4 (d).
- ⁷⁸ CAT/C/CR/33/3, para. 4 (d).
- ⁷⁹ E/CN.4/2006/6/Add.1, para. 518.
- ⁸⁰ *Ibid.*
- ⁸¹ CAT/C/CR/33/3, para. 5 (e).
- ⁸² CAT/C/GBR/CO/4/Add.1, paras. 14-16.
- ⁸³ E/CN.4/2006/6/Add.1, para. 517, E/CN.4/2005/62/Add.1, paras. 1852 and 1854.
- ⁸⁴ E/CN.4/2005/62/Add.1, paras. 1853 and 1855.
- ⁸⁵ CAT/C/CR/33/3, paras. 4 (g) and 5 (l).
- ⁸⁶ E/C.12/1/Add.79, paras. 17, 35.
- ⁸⁷ A/58/38, paras. 306 and 311.
- ⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 311.
- ⁸⁹ CAT/C/CR/33/3, para. 3 (c).
- ⁹⁰ E/C.12/1/Add.79, para. 36. See also CRC/C/15/Add.34.
- ⁹¹ See CRC/C/15/Add.188, paras. 35-38.
- ⁹² See *Ibid.*, paras. 33-34.
- ⁹³ *Ibid.*, paras. 57-58.
- ⁹⁴ The Special Rapporteur on violence against women, the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, and the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children.
- ⁹⁵ E/CN.4/2006/61/Add.1, para. 193.

- ⁹⁶ See A/HRC/4/34/Add.1, paras. 688-704.
- ⁹⁷ CRC/C/15/Add.188, paras. 53 and 54 (a).
- ⁹⁸ CCPR/CO/73/UK; CCPR/CO/73/UKOT, para. 18.
- ⁹⁹ See E/CN.4/2006/53/Add.1, pp. 256-258.
- ¹⁰⁰ CCPR/CO/73/UK; CCPR/CO/73/UKOT, para. 8.
- ¹⁰¹ E/CN.4/2005/61/Add.1, paras. 282 and 284.
- ¹⁰² *Ibid.*, paras. 285-287.
- ¹⁰³ E/CN.4/2006/5/Add.1, paras. 393-397.
- ¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 400.
- ¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 398.
- ¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 402-403.
- ¹⁰⁷ A/62/280, para. 24.
- ¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 26.
- ¹⁰⁹ E/CN.4/2004/62/Add.1, paras. 800-801.
- ¹¹⁰ E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.5, para. 1710.
- ¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, para. 1711.
- ¹¹² CCPR/CO/73/UK; CCPR/CO/73/UKOT, para. 13.
- ¹¹³ *Ibid.*, para. 15, A/58/38, para. 302.
- ¹¹⁴ CCPR/CO/73/UK; CCPR/CO/73/UKOT, para. 15.
- ¹¹⁵ A/58/38, para. 302.
- ¹¹⁶ E/C.12/1/Add.79, para. 15.
- ¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 18.
- ¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 37.
- ¹¹⁹ E/C.12/1/Add.79, para. 18; CRC/C/15/Add.188, para. 45.
- ¹²⁰ CRC/C/15/Add.188, paras. 45 and 46.
- ¹²¹ UNDP, *Human Development Report, 2005*, pp. 68-69.
- ¹²² A/58/38, para. 309.
- ¹²³ WHO, *Highlights on Health in the United Kingdom, 2004*, pp. 4 and 29.
- ¹²⁴ A/58/38, para. 309.

- ¹²⁵ CRC/C/15/Add.188, paras. 47-48; E/C.12/1/Add.79, paras. 23 and 42.
- ¹²⁶ E/CN.4/2003/9/Add.2, para. 30.
- ¹²⁷ Ibid., second paragraph of the summary, p. 2.
- ¹²⁸ Ibid., para. 17.
- ¹²⁹ See CRC/C/15/Add.188, paras. 47 and 48.
- ¹³⁰ CERD/C/63/CO/11, para. 14.
- ¹³¹ United Nations, press release, "Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion and belief concludes visit to the UK, 15 June 2007.
- ¹³² A/62/280, para. 26.
- ¹³³ UNHCR submission to UPR on the United Kingdom, p. 1, citing CCPR/CO/73/UK/Add.2, para. 16.
- ¹³⁴ CCPR/CO/73/UK; CCPR/CO/73/UKOT, para. 16.
- ¹³⁵ CRC/C/15/Add.188, para. 50 (a) and (d).
- ¹³⁶ E/CN.4/2006/98/Add.1, para. 17.
- ¹³⁷ Ibid., para. 18.
- ¹³⁸ Ibid., paras. 19-20.
- ¹³⁹ A/HRC/4/26/Add.2, para. 63.
- ¹⁴⁰ A/HRC/4/26, para. 53.
- ¹⁴¹ Ibid., para. 58.
- ¹⁴² A/62/280, para. 25.
- ¹⁴³ CCPR/CO/73/UK; CCPR/CO/73/UKOT, para. 22.
- ¹⁴⁴ Ibid., para. 23.
- ¹⁴⁵ CRC/C/15/Add.135, para. 50.
- ¹⁴⁶ CCPR/CO/73/UK; CCPR/CO/73/UKOT, para. 38.
- ¹⁴⁷ CERD/C/63/CO/11, para. 26.
- ¹⁴⁸ A/62/280, para. 25.
- ¹⁴⁹ A/CN.4/2004/60/Add.1, para. 153.
- ¹⁵⁰ CAT/C/CR/33/3, para. 3.
- ¹⁵¹ UNFPA, *State of the World's Population Report 2005*, p. 88.
- ¹⁵² UNDP, *Human Development Report 2007*, pp. 121-122.

¹⁵³ Available at <http://www.un.org/ga/60/elect/hrc/uk.pdf> (hereafter “Voluntary Pledges”).

¹⁵⁴ CCPR/CO/73/UK; CCPR/CO/73/UKOT, para. 40. See also comments by the Government of the United Kingdom to the concluding observations (CCPR/CO/73/UK/Add.2).

¹⁵⁵ CAT/C/CR/33/3, para. 6.

¹⁵⁶ UNHCR submission to UPR on the United Kingdom, p. 2, citing CAT/C/CR/33/3, para. 5 (i).

¹⁵⁷ See CAT/C/GBR/CO/4/Add.1.

¹⁵⁸ Letter dated 20 July 2006 from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

¹⁵⁹ See “Voluntary Pledges”.
