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**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Twenty-seventh session**  
Geneva, 1–12 May 2017

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

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

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\* The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

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## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-seventh session from 1 to 12 May 2017. The review of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was held at the 7th meeting on 4 May 2017. The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was headed by H.E. The Rt Hon Sir Oliver Heald QC, Minister of State, Ministry of Justice. At its 14th meeting held on 9 May 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Albania, Ethiopia and Mongolia.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/GBR/1);
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/GBR/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/GBR/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Czechia, Germany, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America was transmitted to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

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

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland confirmed that it represented the United Kingdom, the Crown Dependencies and the British Overseas Territories.
6. On exiting the European Union, it noted that the Government published a White Paper on 30 March, on its approach to converting existing EU law into domestic law on the day the United Kingdom leaves the European Union. The Government had also made clear that they had no plans to withdraw from the European Convention on Human Rights. The Government stated it was clear that rights and liberties were protected in our law long before the Human Rights Act was passed in 1998, and would continue to be protected in the future.
7. It indicated progress was made since its last UPR in 2012 in several areas. The delegation reaffirmed the United Kingdom's commitment to human rights.
8. On the third cycle of the UPR the delegation highlighted they hoped to make constructive recommendations on modern slavery, a global problem.

9. The delegation stated that in developing its National Report, the Government and also the Devolved Administrations had consulted with civil society and the national human rights institutions and the dialogue was very constructive. The Government also reviewed all previous UN recommendations from 2012 and updated the State's position to bring its categorisation into line with the Human Rights Council's accepted classification of either "supported" or "noted".

10. Responding to advanced questions, the delegation indicated that proposals to make abortion available to women carrying a foetus with fatal abnormality were presented to the Northern Ireland Assembly in 2016 but the measure was defeated; it is anticipated that work on reform of the law will continue following the election and the formation of a new Northern Ireland Executive. Any legislative reform will, however, be subject to the will of the Northern Ireland Assembly. Regarding the establishment of a Historical Investigations Unit, it indicated that the Government would continue to work with Northern Ireland parties, victims' groups and other stakeholders to seek a resolution that will allow the Stormont House Agreement bodies to be established.

11. On corporal punishment the Government expressed it did not condone any violence towards children and had clear laws to deal with it, and that the 'reasonable chastisement' could not be used when someone is charged with assault causing actual or grievous bodily harm, or with child cruelty.

12. Regarding children in the Armed Forces, the Government saw the recruitment of individuals between the ages of 16 and 18 as offering a range of benefits to the individual, and stressed that personnel under the age of 18 were not deployed on any operation outside of the United Kingdom except where the operation did not involve personnel becoming engaged in, or exposed to, hostilities.

13. It stated its counter-terrorism legislation and measures complied with international human rights obligation and were closely scrutinised by the United Kingdom Parliament.

14. Regarding hate crime, the State had a strong legislative framework to tackle it, including criminal offences and a Hate Crime Action Plan (2016).

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

15. During the interactive dialogue, 94 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

16. Georgia acknowledged progress achieved in various areas related to children's rights, including the adoption of a number of laws and strengthening policy measures.

17. Germany particularly welcomed the lively public discourse on ongoing challenges and the active participation of civil society in the UPR process.

18. Ghana encouraged the Government to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

19. Greece welcomed in particular the noteworthy efforts to tackle human trafficking and modern day slavery.

20. Guatemala was concerned about the reports that gypsies, itinerants and the Roma continued to be discriminated against to a large extent and had access to fewer opportunities.

21. Haiti wished the government and its people a satisfactory outcome during Brexit negotiations.

22. Sierra Leone commended the efforts to effectively tackle domestic violence through Modern Slave Act and the Child Trafficking Protection Fund, and thanked for the assistance during the Ebola crisis.
23. Hungary welcomed the Modern Slavery Act 2015 and Hate Crime Action Plan 2016.
24. Iceland welcomed the Hate Crime Action Plan and lowness of the gender pay gap.
25. India encouraged continuation efforts towards inter-cultural understanding and curbing negative stereotyping of minorities, and expressed concern regarding scrapping of Human Rights Act.
26. Indonesia commended improvements of women rights inclusive reducing domestic violence and was alarmed at the implementation of the Terrorism Act.
27. Iran (Islamic Republic of) was concerned by the continued discrimination against minorities, women of black origin, migrant domestic workers, the new counter-terrorism measures.
28. Iraq welcomed the introduction of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 and Hate Crime Action Plan. It noted the non-incorporation of the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination into domestic law.
29. Ireland regretted that the United Kingdom changed its position on some recommendations from the previous review. It welcomed the commitment to establish the comprehensive institutional framework to address the legacy of the troubles in Northern Ireland.
30. Israel commended the United Kingdom for assigning due importance to the fight against hate crimes and for undertaken to find the right balance between the fight against terror and respect for human rights.
31. Italy took note of the human rights framework and welcomed the measures adopted since the previous review.
32. Japan noted the increase in hate crimes since the June 2016 referendum on leaving the European Union. It commended the monitoring of detention facilities through National Preventative Mechanism.
33. Kazakhstan expressed hope that the British Bill of Rights would not weaken existing framework and welcomed efforts combating violence against women, trafficking and slavery.
34. Kenya requested sureness of integration in legislation and policies of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
35. Kyrgyzstan noted that race remained the most commonly recorded motivation for hate crime, and that following the Referendum on European Union membership, there had been an increase in online hate crime and in anti-migrant attacks.
36. Armenia commended United Kingdom's commitment to advance gender equality and combat violence against women, and welcomed measures to tackle discrimination.
37. Libya appreciated the constructive participation in the UPR and commended United Kingdom's efforts exerted to improve its human rights records.
38. Liechtenstein welcomed the measures taken to promote positive parenting and alternative forms of discipline. It noted that was taking measures to reform privacy and surveillance laws.

39. Malaysia noted progress in addressing domestic violence and support for victims of human trafficking under the Modern Slavery Act 2015. It noted that racially aggravated crime was on the increase.
40. Maldives noted the United Kingdom's commitment on measures taken by the Government to implement previous UPR recommendations.
41. Mauritius pointed out, regarding paragraph 98 of the United Kingdom's UPR report, that the State's denial of the right of Mauritian, particularly of Chagosian origin, to resettle in the Chagos Archipelago was in breach of international law and constituted a blatant violation of human rights.
42. Mexico expressed concern about the change in the position of the United Kingdom with respect to some of the recommendations delivered by Mexico.
43. Mongolia noted the commitment to improve the well-being of children in disadvantaged situations, increased social welfare for persons with disabilities, measures to combat domestic violence. It welcomed the Hate Crime Action Plan.
44. Montenegro welcomed progress in combating domestic violence. It urged empowering women towards equal participation, enhance gender policies of black and, LGBT women and women with disabilities.
45. The delegation stated the United Kingdom was clear about its sovereignty over the British Indian Ocean Territory and that no international tribunal had ever called its sovereignty into doubt. The Government strongly refuted Mauritius' claim that the Archipelago which the United Kingdom administers as the British Indian Ocean Territory is part of Mauritius and the United Kingdom expressed disappointment that Mauritius was requesting a referral by the United Nations General Assembly to the International Court of Justice which the United Kingdom believes is an inappropriate use of the ICJ advisory mechanism. It remained committed to good faith bilateral discussions and was disappointed that Mauritius was not giving serious consideration to the two proposals the United Kingdom had put forward.
46. The delegation indicated that the Human Rights Act made most of the rights contained in the European Convention on Human Rights directly enforceable in United Kingdom courts. The Equality Act, which prohibits direct and indirect discrimination, introduced a public sector equality duty.
47. Regarding concerns about the Bill of Rights proposals, the Government remained committed to reforming the human rights framework and this will be considered once the arrangement for the Brexit is known. The Government stated it was willing to hear proposals for a Northern Ireland specific Bill of Rights if sufficient consensus could be reached.
48. On the Convention on Enforced Disappearance, the United Kingdom considered that its current domestic framework already includes prevention of arbitrary arrest, torture and degrading treatment, and it held the security and intelligence agencies to account, therefore the Government was unclear about the benefits of ratifying this Convention. It also considered the rights of migrant workers were already protected in its domestic legislation and therefore the Government was unclear about the benefit of ratifying this Convention.
49. The Government stated that because the United Kingdom had no indigenous or tribal people in its territory or in the Crown Dependencies or Overseas Territories, as defined in ILO Convention 169 the obligations of this Convention would not have a practical effect in the United Kingdom. It also explained that the benefits of the individual communications procedures remained unclear, as people in the United Kingdom had access to the application process to the European Court of Human Rights.

50. The delegation indicated that the United Kingdom was keeping under review all reservations on United Nations Treaties. The delegation also explained that the UN human rights treaties had not been incorporated into domestic law but that the treaties do not require State Parties to do so. The United Kingdom had put in place a combination of policies and legislation to give effect to the United Nations treaties which it had ratified. The United Kingdom signed the Istanbul Convention in 2012 and remained committed to ratifying it. It remained firmly committed to tackling violence against women and girls, including new laws to ensure perpetrators face consequences for their actions, and increasing resources for victims.
51. Mozambique commended the implementation of previous Universal Periodic Review cycle recommendations which led the introduction of the Modern Slavery Act and launching Hate Crime Action Plan.
52. Myanmar commended efforts to improve the human rights of women and children. It urged amending the anti-abortion law in Northern Ireland as complaints increased.
53. Namibia commended the United Kingdom for having increased the fight against hatred, especially racism, by launching the new Hate Crime Action Plan in 2016.
54. Nepal noted measures to combat violence against women, discrimination, hate crime and modern day slavery. It was encouraged by the commitment for official development assistance.
55. Netherlands noted measures taken to tackle modern slavery. It encouraged safeguarding access to justice. Improved reporting mechanisms and a review of the measures taken will contribute to a better understanding of the scale and severity of hate crimes.
56. Nigeria was encouraged by the domestic human rights framework and acknowledged the launching of the Hate Crime Action Plan.
57. Pakistan noted with concern racial discrimination, religious profiling and hate crimes against vulnerable groups were on the rise and encouraged the United Kingdom to tackle hate crime.
58. Panama underscored the United Kingdom's efforts to incorporate the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
59. Paraguay welcomed human rights advances, in a time of changes and renovation for the United Kingdom.
60. Peru highlighted the introduction of a number of crimes including criminal harassment, forced marriage, and omission to protect before female genital.
61. The Philippines expressed concern about the gender-pay gap and the reluctance to subscribe to multi-lateral obligations on migrants and refugees. It requested to be enlightened about the "safe return review" for refugees.
62. Portugal commended the measures introduced into the Modern Slavery Act 2015, following recommendations from the previous review.
63. Republic of Korea underscored the State's leadership regarding human rights challenges such as modern forms of slavery, hate crime and sexual discrimination.
64. Romania appreciated the measures undertaken following the recommendations from the second cycle review.
65. The Russian Federation regretted that racial hate crimes were the most spreading ones, and expressed concern about prosecution of dissidences and low level prosecutions of crimes connected with the human trafficking.

66. Rwanda asked the government whether it had undertaken an assessment of potential risk factors of atrocity crimes with a view to their prevention.
67. Serbia concerned over the lack of safety for inmates and overcrowding in prisons and requested about consideration to raise the minimum age of criminal liability and achievement of sustainable reduction of children in detention.
68. Honduras shared the concerns with respect to the detention of asylum seekers and a lack of an explicit regulation for the right to family reunification for unaccompanied minors.
69. Singapore commended the United Kingdom for its holistic efforts to combat hate crime, and also for tackling poverty and delivering social justice through various measures.
70. Slovakia called for serious consideration of the rights of the child in the policy-making process. Children should be able to have recourse to the Committee on the Rights of the Child.
71. Slovenia commended the United Kingdom for adopting the Modern Slavery Act 2015 and appreciated the measures to address gender-based discrimination and violence. There was room for improvement in the juvenile justice system.
72. Spain welcomed the Modern Slavery Act 2015 although there were still challenges in its implementation, and expressed concern about increase in hate crimes and hate speech.
73. Sri Lanka underscored proactive measures in countering terrorism and asked the United Kingdom about the challenges in implementing these measures.
74. State of Palestine commended measures ensuring that its anti-terrorism measures comply with its human rights obligations, welcoming the National Action Plan on business and human rights.
75. Sudan commended launching a new Hate Crime Action Plan, concerned about racial discrimination on People of African descent in all aspects of administration of Justice.
76. Sweden was concerned that the United Kingdom had not acted on recommendations concerning its policy regarding child protection, additionally, the abortion Act does not apply in Northern Ireland.
77. Switzerland stated that the government was finding it difficult to provide the necessary means to the Historical Investigation Unit to allow it to carry out its mission.
78. Syrian Arab Republic reminded the principle of inadmissibility of acquisition of land by force and the right to self-determination as enshrined in both international human rights covenants and UN charter.
79. Thailand was concerned with hate-related crimes motivated by racial and xenophobic discrimination, and expressed concern about the proposal repealing 1998 Human Rights Act.
80. Timor-Leste commended the Hate Crime Action Plan 2016, and welcomed the Modern Slavery Act 2015.
81. Tunisia commended United Kingdom's inter-state cooperation to strengthen human rights nationally and internationally. It welcomed progress in combatting hate speech and modern slavery.
82. Turkey welcomed the introduction of the Modern Slavery Act, launching "Hate Crime Action Plan". It encouraged further improvement of working conditions of migrants.



83. Uganda noted domestic violence remained the most pervasive form of violence against women and stated it required a more consistent and coherent human rights-based approach.
84. Ukraine welcomed the adoption of the 2015 Modern Slavery Act and the establishment of a new taskforce to accelerate progress in tackling slavery.
85. The delegation indicated it had introduced the Modern Slavery Act to tackle modern slavery and the Anti-Slavery Strategy 2014. It was piloting the recommendation of the November 2014 Review of the National Referral Mechanism, and highlighted a number of efforts against human trafficking modern slavery and exploitation, including legal and institutional measures by the Devolved Administrations.
86. The delegation indicated that the arrangement on child asylum seekers was fully compatible with international standards, and the best interest of the child was a primary consideration in every decision taken about them. The strict limit of 24 hours detention for an unaccompanied child liable to removal from the United Kingdom was introduced in 2014.
87. It highlighted that the United Kingdom ensured that sufficient support remained available to cover the needs of asylum seekers and their children. Fully furnished equipped accommodation with all utilities was provided to asylum seekers and their families who would otherwise be destitute and all asylum seekers had access to healthcare and schooling for their children. The delegation pointed out that there was no statutory time limit on detention of asylum seekers in the United Kingdom but that it was not possible to detain indefinitely, based on the presumption of liberty and that detention was a last resort.
88. It recognised that overseas domestic workers were a potentially vulnerable group, and stated that policies had been adjusted to have a better balance between enabling the workers to escape abuse and enabling them to report abuses so that abusers can be identified.
89. The delegation indicated that the United Kingdom had overseen a major program of reform of stop and search, in order to ensure it was fair, effective and transparent.
90. Regarding the minimum age of criminal responsibility, the Government believed that children aged ten were able to differentiate between right and wrong, and they should be held accountable for their actions, although it noted that prosecution was not always appropriate for youth offending.
91. Young offenders who are convicted of the most serious crimes can receive a sentence of detention for life but this does not mean they will automatically be in custody for life, as the person can be released on license.
92. The Government continues to consider its counter-terrorism legislation and measures comply with its international human rights obligations and terrorism legislation is regularly reviewed by an independent reviewer.
93. The delegation stated the United Kingdom was committed to improving safety and decreasing violence in prisons and referred to a number of measures taken.
94. On hate crime, the United Kingdom provided a strong legal framework to convict those who did incite hatred, but it also tried to protect freedom of speech. The Government had established two cross party all parliamentary groups, one focusing on anti-semitism and one on anti-muslim hatred, to help understand this issue better. The Government recently launched its Hate Crime Action Plan 2016, a comprehensive plan to which the Government was committed. Measures had also been taken in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

95. The United States of America expressed concern about unsafe and deteriorating prisons and continued reports of societal discrimination against minority groups.
96. Uruguay welcomed advances on domestic violence and encouraged the United Kingdom to strengthen efforts to eradicate it.
97. Uzbekistan noted about findings of several UN conventional institutions and non-governmental organizations.
98. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela encouraged the establishment of a human rights national plan of action which includes measures to implement United Nations mechanisms recommendations.
99. Albania applauded the United Kingdom's commitment to maintaining its strong global role in relation to human rights.
100. Algeria welcomed the strengthening of the legal framework on contemporary forms of slavery and racism.
101. Andorra encouraged the United Kingdom to pursue its efforts in favour of the promotion and protection of children's rights.
102. Angola welcomed the strategy to fight against domestic violence and the modernisation of its prison system.
103. Argentina welcomed the adoption of the Modern Slavery Act 2015.
104. Lebanon appreciated the continued engagement of United Kingdom abroad and cooperation with the UN to enhance human rights despite last June Brexit decision.
105. Australia commended the leadership on human trafficking and modern slavery, and acknowledged the investigations of deaths in Northern Ireland, prevention of violence against women and girls and creation of Domestic Violence Protection Orders.
106. Bahrain commended launching action plan to combat hate crime and the measures taken to combat human trafficking, noting difficulties of victims accessing medical services and legal assistance.
107. Bangladesh reminded the state of its moral responsibility resulting from colonial past to ensure that its immigration policies remain transparent, humane and accessible. Concerned of escalating racial profiling, xenophobia and hate crimes.
108. Belarus regretted that the government did not ample attention on some of the recommendations from the previous cycles.
109. Bosnia and Herzegovina recognized the United Kingdom's commitment to the UPR, its efforts to promote equality and the new Hate Crime Acton Plan.
110. Botswana noted concerns by Special Procedures on the measures taken by the United Kingdom to fight extremism and terrorism and on the draft investigatory powers bill.
111. Brazil believed that, despite the challenge imposed by the current migration and refugee crisis, a human rights approach was needed when addressing the issue.
112. Bulgaria commended the efforts combating violence against women and girls, and noted the rollout of Domestic Violence Protection Orders and the introduction of Female Genital Mutilation Protection Orders.
113. Canada emphasized the importance of maintaining existing standards and legal protections for human rights, with the United Kingdom preparing to exit the European Union.

114. Chile was concerned about the impact that the United Kingdom exit from the European Union will have on its human rights legislative framework.
115. China welcomed human rights progress and noted with concern serious problems of racism and xenophobia against ethnic minorities, while the rights of refugees and migrants had not been guaranteed.
116. Cote d'Ivoire encouraged the government to strengthen the measures undertaken to fight all forms of discrimination, violence against vulnerable groups as well as supporting and protecting victims.
117. Croatia welcomed the steps taken by the United Kingdom regarding the implementation of recommendations from the second UPR.
118. Czechia acknowledged the United Kingdom's determination to prevent and eradicate modern slavery both at the domestic and international levels.
119. Ecuador was concerned at the frequent cases of hate crimes, the restrictions to grant the refugee status, and the possible derogation of the 1998 Human Rights Act.
120. Egypt was concerned with United Kingdom policies making it a sanctuary for extremists and fertile ground for terrorism, hate crimes and discrimination. Concerned with policies against migrants.
121. Estonia urged involving all relevant stakeholders when replacing the 1998 Human Rights Act with a British Bill, ensuring the application of international human rights principles to all under its jurisdiction.
122. Finland encouraged the Government to continue working to prevent the growth of intolerance and xenophobia in society and report on the implementation of the relevant action plan.
123. France welcomed the United Kingdom's efforts to improve continuously the internal situation of human rights.
124. Gabon welcomed the law against violence and equality of women and girls and the establishment of the crimes of forced marriage and non-protection on female genital mutilation.
125. Morocco appreciated the efforts to fight discrimination in consultations with civil society, strengthening laws on racial equality and combating hate speech and hate crime.
126. Regarding equality and social rights, the delegation stated that the Government of the United Kingdom remained committed to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women. From March 2017 the Government extended the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to additional British overseas territories. The gender pay gap was at its lowest level ever and measures taken included gender pay gap reporting.
127. Tackling child poverty was a priority for the Government, and it recognized that the root causes were not just financial and that it was necessary to go beyond the safety net provided by welfare. It referred to the Child Poverty Strategy in Northern Ireland, the Fair Scotland Action Plan and the 2010 Children and Families Wales Measure which will help to tackle child poverty.
128. The Government referred to announced resources for a package of measures to protect children and young people from sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking, and to crackdown on offenders. Measures taken in the Devolved Administrations were also mentioned.

129. The delegation noted the United Kingdom had strengthened the powers and level of independence of the Children's Commissioner, making it more accountable to Parliament and children.

130. Regarding Roma, Gypsies and Travellers, the delegation referred to the existence of an established framework against racial and other forms of discrimination and hate crime, and pointed to increased resources for housing.

131. On business and human rights, concrete measures had been taken, including through the Modern Slavery Act 2015, the Companies Act 2006 and guidance to specific sectors. It also funded business and human rights projects in other countries. It continued to encourage wide adoption of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

132. The United Kingdom had always been a proud and pro-active member of the United Nations. The delegation stated the country was a confident, strong and dependable partner internationally, committed to maintaining its strong global role in relation to human rights and to complying with its international human rights obligations, which included its active participation and advocacy of the UPR.

133. The United Kingdom had engaged in this UPR session in a spirit of openness, and had listened with interest to the viewpoints and perspectives that had been expressed. It was clear that some of the following themes were of real importance to the Human Rights Council: ensuring the ongoing protection of equality and human rights as the United Kingdom leaves the European Union; a desire for the Government to focus on strengthening its approach to international treaties; a keen interest in the impact of changes to welfare benefits, particularly in relation to vulnerable people, and also access to justice changes including legal aid and Employment Tribunal Fees; a desire to see continued monitoring of these changes and also for Government to look at the cumulative impact of such reforms; the continued importance of tackling modern slavery and human trafficking, improving safety in prisons, and issues around immigration detention; the importance of counter terrorism measures being human rights compliant.

## **II. Conclusions and/or recommendations\*\***

**134. The following recommendations will be examined by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council in September 2017:**

**134.1. Further consider its position on accepting the right of individual petition to the United Nations beyond the OP-CEDAW and OP-CRPD (Mozambique);**

**134.2. Accede to the human rights conventions and protocols to which is not yet party in order to facilitate the harmonization of the national human rights legislation across its territories. (Paraguay);**

**134.3. Consider ratifying those international human rights instruments that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has not yet ratified (Uganda);**

**134.4. Step up the process of reviewing the reservations made to the international human rights treaties (Belarus);**

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\*\* The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

- 134.5. **Lift the reservation on the article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Libya);**
- 134.6. **Ratify the ILO Convention 189 (Philippines);**
- 134.7. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Optional Protocol to Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Portugal);**
- 134.8. **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Albania); (Chile);**
- 134.9. **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Albania);**
- 134.10. **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chile);**
- 134.11. **Ratify the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Panama); (Estonia);**
- 134.12. **Take necessary steps to allow individual complaints mechanisms under United Nations human rights treaties such as the Convention Against Torture, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Czechia);**
- 134.13. **Ratify promptly the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on a communications procedure (Guatemala);**
- 134.14. **Consider ratification of the First Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Romania);**
- 134.15. **Withdraw reservations from the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Pakistan);**
- 134.16. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain);**
- 134.17. **Ratify the third optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communication procedure as it reinforces and complements national and regional mechanisms (Slovakia);**
- 134.18. **Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol on the Convention on the Rights of the Child of a communications procedure (Georgia);**
- 134.19. **In order to further strengthen the fulfilment of children's rights, ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Liechtenstein);**
- 134.20. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Montenegro);**
- 134.21. **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Right of the Child on a Communications Procedure (Croatia);**
- 134.22. **Withdraw its interpretative declaration to Article 1 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and unconditionally forbid children from taking part in hostilities (Czechia);**

- 134.23. **Ratify promptly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families Members (Guatemala);**
- 134.24. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Kyrgyzstan); (Philippines); (Algeria); (Egypt);**
- 134.25. **Consider ratifying those international human rights instruments it had not yet ratified, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Nigeria);**
- 134.26. **Accede to the International Covenant on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Sri Lanka);**
- 134.27. **Accede to the International Convention on the protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and stop the practice of arresting immigrants for unspecified periods (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 134.28. **Sign and ratify the International Convention on the protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Turkey);**
- 134.29. **Continue considering adhering to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families, as previously recommended (Uruguay);**
- 134.30. **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Bangladesh);**
- 134.31. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Germany); (Panama); (France);**
- 134.32. **Ratify the International Convention for the protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Tunisia);**
- 134.33. **Sign and accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone);**
- 134.34. **Accede to the International Convention for the protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);**
- 134.35. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as an expression of its commitment to addressing this issue (Japan);**
- 134.36. **Consider the ratification of the International Convention for the protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sudan);**
- 134.37. **Continue considering adhering to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and recognising the competence of its supervisory body, as previously recommended (Uruguay);**
- 134.38. **Continue its work on accession to the Convention for the Protection of all Persons from enforced Disappearances (Bosnia and Herzegovina)**
- 134.39. **Ratify promptly the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organisation (Guatemala);**
- 134.40. **Ratify the ILO Convention 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers (Panama);**

- 134.41. Consider ratifying ILO Convention 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers (Uruguay);
- 134.42. Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention) (Slovenia);
- 134.43. Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, the Istanbul Convention (Italy);
- 134.44. Ratify Council of Europe Conventions on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Montenegro);
- 134.45. Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Spain);
- 134.46. Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Turkey);
- 134.47. Pursue its efforts towards ratification to become a state party to the Istanbul Convention in the near future (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 134.48. Make the necessary legal, policy and practice related changes to enable the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) and that it dedicates sufficient resources to central, devolved and local authorities to ensure its effective implementation (Finland);
- 134.49. Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Andorra);
- 134.50. Ratify the Convention of the Council of Europe on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Bulgaria);
- 134.51. Consider accepting the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court relating to the crime of aggression (Andorra);
- 134.52. Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);
- 134.53. Implement the 1954 Convention on statelessness to ensure that stateless persons in Britain access British nationality (Kenya);
- 134.54. Pursue cooperation with the international human rights mechanisms (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 134.55. Take into consideration the opinion of the civil society and its role in supporting the decision making process, particularly with regard to the implementation of recommendations presented to them during the UPR session, additionally, to listen to the British human rights organizations and support their role, in particular, in the light of the interest of the government in the situation of organizations in other states (Egypt);
- 134.56. Guarantee the applicability of the principles and doctrines of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in its national legislation of the United Kingdom regions (Iraq);
- 134.57. Align its norms to the human rights based approach in light of the new challenges faced (Peru);

- 134.58. Further incorporate the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination into domestic law (Greece);
- 134.59. Establish effective coordination and monitoring structures to ensure Convention on the Rights of the Child implementation across national and local governments (Kazakhstan);
- 134.60. Integrate fully the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into its domestic law (Slovakia);
- 134.61. Incorporate the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination into the domestic law to ensure direct and full application of the principles and provisions of the Convention (Uganda);
- 134.62. Ensure that all laws and policies adopted are in conformity with international human rights law and standards, including on the fight against terrorism (Botswana);
- 134.63. Continue to be engaged in open and inclusive public debates on ensuring the most effective domestic implementation of international and regional human rights standards, with full account of universally guaranteed rights and freedoms (Serbia);
- 134.64. Ensure that the principles and provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are directly and fully applicable under domestic law in all territories of the United Kingdom (Kyrgyzstan);
- 134.65. Speed up the adjustment of national legislation to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, both at State and autonomous regions levels (Chile);
- 134.66. Ensure the inclusion of all stakeholders in the drafting and adoption of the British Bill of Rights, in particular representatives of the poor, minorities and vulnerable groups (Haiti);
- 134.67. Provide reassurance that any proposed British Bill of Rights would complement rather than replace the incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights in Northern Ireland law and acknowledging this is a primary matter for the Northern Ireland Executive and Assembly -that a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland to reflect the particular circumstances of Northern Ireland should be pursued to provide continuity, clarity and consensus on the legal framework for human rights there (Ireland);
- 134.68. Ensure that the legislative changes, if adopted, keep the same level of human rights protection as provided by the Human Rights Act, as advised by the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Treaty Bodies (Kazakhstan);
- 134.69. Maintain the legal effects, scope and effectiveness of the Human rights Act in the adoption of new legislation (Kenya);
- 134.70. Ensure that any legislative modification, such as the enactment of the Bill of Rights maintain the level of protection that guarantees the current Human Rights Act (Mexico);
- 134.71. Ensure that the proposed new Bill of Rights to replace the Human Rights Act, if adopted, does not remove or weaken any human rights protection granted under the current Act (Namibia);



- 134.72. Take all necessary steps to prevent the new British Bill of Rights from leading to a decreased level of human rights protection (Portugal);
- 134.73. Ensure that any possible reform of the 1998 Human Rights Act has no impact on the scope of protection or the access to the remedies under the European Convention of Human Rights (Switzerland);
- 134.74. Continue its commitment to international human rights obligations and standards and ensure that the new bill of rights is drafted through broad-based consultations and embraces no less protection of human rights (Thailand);
- 134.75. Make sure that, in case the proposals for a British Bill of Rights are realized, the current level of human rights protection provided by the Human Rights Act of 1998 is maintained and improved (Ukraine);
- 134.76. Carry out extensive consultations with civil society related to the repeal of the 1998 Human Rights Act. In view of the process of leaving the European Union, ensure that any new legislation aims at strengthening human rights in the entire jurisdictions of the country (Uzbekistan);
- 134.77. Ensure that changes in the national legislation affecting the Human Rights Act do not result in weakening human rights protection mechanisms in the country (Belarus);
- 134.78. In the context of the withdrawal from the European Union, ensure that human rights achievements are preserved in the future framework of human rights protection in the United Kingdom and the future status of European citizens residing in the United Kingdom (France);
- 134.79. Adopt national action plan on human rights (Sudan);
- 134.80. Intensify its efforts to oversight over British companies operating abroad with regard to any negative impact of their activities on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly in conflict areas, which includes situations of foreign occupation, where there are heightened risks of human rights abuses (State of Palestine);
- 134.81. Further reinforce measures to combat all forms of discrimination and inequality (Georgia);
- 134.82. Exert all its efforts, in law and practice, to combat racism, xenophobia and Islamophobia, and to eliminate all forms of discrimination against migrants, and to avoid subjecting asylum seekers and stateless persons to prolonged and/or repeat unlawful detention (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 134.83. Ensure the equality and non-discrimination in the current legislation through a due compliance with measures to fight against prejudices, xenophobia and the violence against women and girls (Paraguay);
- 134.84. Dedicate more resources to fight against negative stereotypes in the media, against the most affected minority groups (LGBTI, Gypsies, Muslims, refugees and persons granted asylum (Spain);
- 134.85. Tackle advocacy of religious hatred including that which constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence in political discourse and in the media (Malaysia);
- 134.86. Stop the pressure on mass media, including by closing their bank accounts (Russian Federation);

- 134.87. Review and strengthen current policies and initiatives to combat societal discrimination against members of racial, religious and ethnic minority groups (United States of America);
- 134.88. Take further measures to combat racism and xenophobia and incorporate ICERD into domestic laws (China);
- 134.89. Elaborate a general strategy, in consultation with members of the Gypsy, Traveller and Roma communities, to ensure a systematic and coherent approach to address the problems that such communities continue to face, including discrimination and stigmatisation (Guatemala);
- 134.90. Ensure that the Government of the United Kingdom take all necessary steps to prevent all kinds of discrimination directed at minorities in the community namely the Roma community (Indonesia);
- 134.91. That the State and devolved governments collaborate in the approval of an integration strategy for Gypsies, Travellers and Roma people in all the United Kingdom (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 134.92. Strengthening and activating existing laws and legislations in the field of combating discrimination and all forms of racism and to make further efforts to combat discrimination against gypsies, nomads and Roma (Lebanon);
- 134.93. Develop a plan of action to implement the activities of the Decade of People of African Descent, which would, inter alia, address concerns of racial profiling of people of African Descent (Sierra Leone);
- 134.94. Develop a comprehensive strategy to address inequalities experienced by ethnic minorities (Sierra Leone);
- 134.95. Take effective measures to address inequalities experienced by ethnic minority groups and combat discrimination (Kazakhstan);
- 134.96. Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination measures, to promote equal political, social and economic rights of women of ethnic minorities (Republic of Korea);
- 134.97. Take effective measures to prevent manifestations of intolerance on the grounds of nationality and race (Russian Federation);
- 134.98. Take the necessary measures to deepen awareness with regard to minorities and foreigners in order to prevent them from suffering acts of violence and discrimination (Argentina);
- 134.99. Adopt measures to condemn the racist rhetoric and hate speech, and the application of specific measures on the integration and inclusion of migrants aimed at the population at large (Guatemala);
- 134.100. Ensure efficient implementation of the new “Hate Crime Action Plan” in order to reduce racially and religiously aggravated crimes (Israel);
- 134.101. Continue to implement measures such as promoting cultural understanding toward the eradication of hate crime against social minorities (Japan);
- 134.102. Take additional serious measures to eliminate race enmity on the ground, which leads to hate crimes (Kyrgyzstan);
- 134.103. Take appropriate measures against the sharp increase in all hate-related violent crimes especially involving young people (Maldives);

- 134.104. **Improve the systems of identification of potential targets and vulnerable communities, enhance surveillance and implement protection measures to address hate crimes (Maldives);**
- 134.105. **Continue to strengthen data collection to better understand the scale and severity of hate crimes, in order to assess the impact of the Hate Crime Action Plan (Netherlands);**
- 134.106. **Prosecute perpetrators of hate crimes against vulnerable groups (Pakistan);**
- 134.107. **Take steps to curb incitement of hatred by some British tabloid newspapers, in line with the country's obligations under national and international law (Republic of Korea);**
- 134.108. **Continue to closely monitor the hate crime and discrimination cases, following the implementation by the United Kingdom Government of the newly launched Hate Crime Action Plan of 2016 (Romania);**
- 134.109. **Take measures to curb incitements of hatred in the British mass media in line with international standards (Russian Federation);**
- 134.110. **Continue to refine its policies to counter hate crimes in communities, particularly those motivated by race and religion, and to share its best practices with other member states (Singapore);**
- 134.111. **The United Kingdom Government, parliamentarians, human rights institutions and civil society organizations continue to work closely together in order to ensure that vulnerable groups such as ethnic and religious minorities, refugees and migrants are better protected against hate speech and hate-related crime and that they are provided with greater certainty and legal protection (Thailand);**
- 134.112. **Continue efforts towards combating racism and hate speech against foreigners through disseminating a culture of dialogue and cooperation among religions and civilizations (Tunisia);**
- 134.113. **Prepare a report on the impact of the "Hate Crime Action Plan" with the view to assess concrete results (Turkey);**
- 134.114. **Take further steps to halt and reverse the increase in the number of violent hate crimes (United States of America);**
- 134.115. **Adopt effective measures to combat crimes based on religious hate and facilitate access to justice to minority groups (Angola);**
- 134.116. **Redoubling efforts and measures to combat hate crimes and xenophobia (Lebanon);**
- 134.117. **Continue working to improve the services given to the victims of discrimination and hatred, especially religious hatred and continue in raising awareness about this crime (Bahrain);**
- 134.118. **Address racial discrimination, xenophobia and hate crimes by further strengthening effective legislative and judicial measures (Bangladesh);**
- 134.119. **Conduct a full review of the effectiveness of the 2016 Hate Crime Action Plan, and review approaches by criminal justice agencies under the current legal framework in order to address reports of increasing hate crime in the United Kingdom (Canada);**

- 134.120. Continue strengthening measures to combat prejudices and punish crimes motivated by xenophobia (Chile);
- 134.121. Effectively guarantee the rights of refugees and migrants and make substantive progress in the fight against hate crime (China);
- 134.122. Adopt measures aimed at combating racism and hate crimes, in addition to strengthening and ensuring access to fair and effective mechanisms for reparation for the victims of such violence (Ecuador);
- 134.123. Take effective and quick measures to combat hate-speech, Islamophobia, racial aggressive acts that is on the increase in the society, and to commit to addressing the long-term consequences (Egypt);
- 134.124. End discrimination against same-sex couples in Northern Ireland by bringing the relevant law into line with other parts of the United Kingdom (Iceland);
- 134.125. Review its Equality Act in relation to gender identity and the rights of intersex persons in the context of rights to health services (Australia);
- 134.126. Adapt a rights based approach to its forthcoming Emissions Reduction Plan (Maldives);
- 134.127. Enact legislation to ensure accountability on human rights violations and environmental damages resulting from global operations of United Kingdom companies (Philippines);
- 134.128. Review counter-terrorism measures which target individuals or groups based on race, ethnic background or religion, including Muslims or Muslim communities (Malaysia);
- 134.129. Establish an evaluation mechanism of the anti-terrorist strategy that takes into account the observations made by Special Procedures and Treaty Bodies, and that evaluates its human rights implications (Mexico);
- 134.130. In the context of the fight against terrorism, that the use of force be in line with the United Nations Charter and international human rights law and with due respect of the necessity and proportionality criteria (Peru);
- 134.131. Ensure that the planned counter-extremism bill is in compliance with international law and does not single out certain organizations on the stereotypical assumption, based on general characteristics such as religion and the predominant race of the membership of the organization (State of Palestine);
- 134.132. In the context of the defence of the right to life, carefully assess the transfer of arms to those countries where they are likely to be used for human rights abuses and violations (Peru);
- 134.133. Consider including in its next UPR report information on measures it has taken to analyse potential risk factors of atrocity crimes including through utilising the United Nations Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes (Rwanda);
- 134.134. Train public officials in human rights, in particular the police and the military, including on the excessive use of force (Ecuador);
- 134.135. Expedite investigation and take action on allegations of complicity of British military personnel in the ill-treatment of civilians and detainees overseas (Kenya);

- 134.136. Enact a complete prohibition of all forms of torture into the 1988 Criminal Justice Act, including removals of so called “escape clauses” (Republic of Korea);
- 134.137. Adherence to international standards for respect for detainees' rights and the conditions of detention (Egypt);
- 134.138. Adopt a comprehensive national framework to prevent trafficking in women and girls, and allow victims of trafficking to access a fair trial (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 134.139. Adopt a victim centred comprehensive national framework against trafficking in persons, especially women and girls (Philippines);
- 134.140. Investigate thoroughly incidents of trafficking in human beings and ensure that the perpetrators are subject to proportionate punishment (Russian Federation);
- 134.141. Reinforce the National Referral Mechanism to identify and assist victims of human trafficking (Spain);
- 134.142. Adopt a comprehensive national framework to combat trafficking in women and girls (Timor-Leste);
- 134.143. Strengthen the national framework to combat human trafficking and ensure adequate support and protection to victims of trafficking (Uganda);
- 134.144. Strengthen national mechanisms to combat human trafficking, specifically women and girls, and to support and rehabilitate its victims (Lebanon);
- 134.145. Monitor the implementation of the 2015 Modern Slavery legislation, including its effectiveness in combating trafficking in women and girls (Australia);
- 134.146. Continue strengthening the positive measures taken to combat the crime of trafficking in persons and particularly those measures concerning the protection of child victims (Bahrain);
- 134.147. Continue efforts to fight human trafficking and all forms of slavery (Morocco);
- 134.148. Strengthen the protection of citizens and the right to privacy in the Investigatory Powers Bill of 2016 (Haiti);
- 134.149. Bring all legislation concerning communication surveillance in line with international human rights standards and especially recommends that all communications surveillance requires a test of necessity and proportionality (Liechtenstein);
- 134.150. Ensure that the regulation on surveillance does not violate the right to privacy, intimacy and freedom of expression of its citizens (Paraguay);
- 134.151. Consider the revision of the Investigatory Powers Act 2016 with a view to protecting the right to privacy, including by prohibiting mass surveillance activities and the collection of communications data without warrants (Brazil);
- 134.152. Provide protection to the family as a natural and fundamental unit to the society (Egypt);

- 134.153. Consider aligning its corporate criminal liability regime with international human rights law in order to ensure accountability and effective remedy for victims of serious human rights abuses involving the operations of United Kingdom companies abroad (Namibia);
- 134.154. Ensure the accessibility of appropriate legal aid to safeguard access to justice for all, particularly for the most marginalized groups in society (Netherlands);
- 134.155. Continue to intensify efforts and take necessary measures with a view to carrying out the reparation of illicit funds and proceeds of corruption to their countries of origin and to ensure cooperation with requesting states (Nigeria);
- 134.156. Increase the necessary resources to the service of the Coroner to allow him to carry out impartial, swift and effective investigations on all the deaths linked to the conflict in Northern Ireland (Switzerland);
- 134.157. Continue negotiations on transitional justice issues and implement transitional justice elements of the Stormont House Agreement (Australia);
- 134.158. Take concrete measures to reduce the current and future prison population, as well as to improve prisoner safety (Serbia);
- 134.159. Initiate a prison reform plan to improve the deteriorating conditions in United Kingdom prisons, including addressing the increase in homicides and assaults (United States of America);
- 134.160. Review current prison safety and conditions and consider developing an action plan to address increases in self-harm and suicide as well as overcrowding in prisons in the United Kingdom (Canada);
- 134.161. Revoke the blanket ban on prisoners' exercise of their right to vote in order to comply with the rulings of international courts on this matter (Czechia);
- 134.162. Continue its efforts to improve treatment of inmates (Japan);
- 134.163. Ensure the welfare of all segments of society in an inclusive manner, including those of migrants (Nepal);
- 134.164. Provide more targeted social policies to help disadvantaged families, and in particular their children, so as to boost social mobility (Singapore);
- 134.165. Simplify, harmonize and reinforce the current legal norms on equality in favour of those most vulnerable (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 134.166. Strengthen measures to foster access of vulnerable populations to public services and social and health services (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 134.167. As a follow-up to recommendations 110.39 and 110.103, consider along with stakeholders the possibility of a universal basic income to replace the existing social protection system (Recommendations 110.39 and 110.103 of the second cycle) (Haiti);
- 134.168. Develop clear national strategies for the eradication of the poverty of about four million child, as indicate in the United Kingdom UPR Summary report of the Stakeholders submissions (Syrian Arab Republic);

- 134.169. Further strengthen its 'Equality Act', in particular, to provide better health services to groups in vulnerable situations including migrants (Sri Lanka);
- 134.170. Ensure that the law governing access to abortion in Northern Ireland fully complies with international human rights law, by decriminalising abortion and ensuring access to abortion in cases of severe and fatal foetal anomalies and where the pregnancy is a result of rape or incest (Iceland);
- 134.171. Take necessary measures to provide reproductive healthcare services for women and girls in line with its CEDAW obligations (Myanmar);
- 134.172. Ensure that the law governing access to abortion in Northern Ireland fully complies with international human rights law, by decriminalizing abortion and ensuring access to abortion in cases of severe and fatal foetal anomalies and where the pregnancy is a result of rape or incest (Sweden);
- 134.173. Encourage the devolved government of Northern Ireland to align its legal framework on sexual and reproductive health and rights, and its reproductive health services with the rest of the United Kingdom (Canada);
- 134.174. Step up efforts to promote racial equality and social inclusion in the education system in Northern Ireland (Botswana);
- 134.175. With regards the reporting mechanism on gender pay gap, to consider efficient means of following-up on the reports made by the employers (Israel);
- 134.176. Address the problem of discrimination against women, particularly in the labour market with regard to gender based wage gap (Libya);
- 134.177. Address more effectively entrenched discriminatory practices against women in the political, economic and social spheres, particularly in terms of the gender-pay gap and social security (Malaysia);
- 134.178. Pay a priority attention to gender equality and discrimination against women, as well as on the grounds of race and ethnicity and ensure the application of the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in domestic legislation of the country (Uzbekistan);
- 134.179. Take necessary measures to eliminate discriminatory practices on the labour market with respect to women (Algeria);
- 134.180. Exert more efforts to combat or to counter violence against women and girls (Libya);
- 134.181. Adopt national legislation, especially in Northern Ireland, on Domestic Violence Protection that ensures all cases of domestic violence are thoroughly investigated and that perpetrators are prosecuted (Maldives);
- 134.182. Ensure a holistic approach to the prevention of violence against women and girls, including harmful practices (Slovenia);
- 134.183. Combat violence against women and girls in particular the domestic violence (Sudan);
- 134.184. Continue efforts to combat discrimination on any ground and violence against women and girls (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

- 134.185. Continue its positive efforts to reduce domestic violence throughout the country (Indonesia);
- 134.186. Effectively fight violence against women and take substantive measures to combat sexual exploitation and sexual crimes against children (China);
- 134.187. Step up its efforts in fighting domestic violence and take measures to prevent secondary victimisation and the negative impact of domestic violence on children (Czechia);
- 134.188. Strengthen its legislative framework by including penal sanctions for perpetrators of acts of forced marriage and non-protection against female genital mutilation. (Gabon);
- 134.189. Place children's rights at the centre of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies by mainstreaming child-sensitive risk and vulnerability reduction strategies into its National Adaptation Programme (Maldives);
- 134.190. Reviewing the laws of the immigration in Britain in order to comply with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 134.191. Increase efforts to eliminate child poverty and bring domestic legislation in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Hungary);
- 134.192. Increase Government efforts to eradicate child poverty, and in this regard undertake an assessment of the impact of the welfare reform on children from disadvantaged families (Kazakhstan);
- 134.193. In all devolved administrations, overseas territories and Crown dependencies, prohibit all corporal punishment in the family, including through the repeal of all legal defences, such as "reasonable chastisement" (Liechtenstein);
- 134.194. Ensure that corporal punishment is explicitly prohibited in all schools and educational institutions and all other institutions and forms of alternative care (Liechtenstein);
- 134.195. Prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, including the family (Ireland);
- 134.196. Reconsider its position on the legality of corporal punishment of children (Mongolia);
- 134.197. Ban corporal punishment of children to ensure the full protection and freedom from violence for all children (Sweden);
- 134.198. Consider prohibiting corporal punishment against children and ensure that it is explicitly prohibited in all schools and educational institutions, and all other institutions and forms of alternative care (Croatia);
- 134.199. Take further actions in protecting the rights of the child by prohibiting all corporal punishment of children as required by the convention of the Rights of Child (Estonia);
- 134.200. Develop and implement comprehensive multi sectoral strategies on child exploitation and abuse (Timor-Leste);
- 134.201. Complete the investigation on numerous cases of sexual violence against children perpetrated by the high level officials and bring the perpetrators to justice (Russian Federation);



- 134.202. **Take more measures to fight against sexual exploitation of children and violence against them (Algeria);**
- 134.203. **Abolish the life sentence for minors in conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Paraguay);**
- 134.204. **Consider abolishing the mandatory imposition of life imprisonment for offences committed by children under the age of 18 (Greece);**
- 134.205. **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with acceptable international standards and abolish the mandatory imposition of life imprisonment for offences committed by children under the age of 18 (Albania);**
- 134.206. **Consider revising the minimum age for criminal responsibility (Peru);**
- 134.207. **In line with the recommendations of the Committee of the Rights of the Child, consider the possibility of increasing the age of criminal responsibility in line with accepted international standards (Belarus);**
- 134.208. **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with acceptable international standards (Bulgaria);**
- 134.209. **Implement measures in support of enhanced participation of people with disabilities in the work force (Israel);**
- 134.210. **Enable indigenous peoples in the territories they occupy to exercise their right to self-determination, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations (Syrian Arab Republic)**
- 134.211. **Respect the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 134.212. **Stop the forced evictions of indigenous peoples in the territories under occupation (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 134.213. **Review the 2016 Immigration Act in order to ensure its compatibility with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Honduras);**
- 134.214. **Develop social integration policies, especially for migrants and refugees (Lebanon);**
- 134.215. **Take steps to revise the legislation on immigration by introducing time limits for the detention of migrants and asylum seekers, as well as considering revising the changes introduced to visas for foreign spouses based on income criteria (Brazil);**
- 134.216. **Continue and strengthen the promotion of the rights of migrants residing in the United Kingdom (Morocco);**
- 134.217. **Introduce a general statutory time limit on immigration detention and ensure such detention is not used in the case of vulnerable individuals or groups (Germany);**
- 134.218. **Incorporate a prohibition to indefinite detention of migrants in the 2016 Declaration on Immigration and search for alternatives to detention (Mexico);**
- 134.219. **Like other European countries set statutory time limit for immigration detention and ensure that children are not subjected to such detention (Bangladesh);**

- 134.220. **Revise its regulation and administrative practices in order to protect human rights of female domestic migrant workers, in particular when their work permits are linked to the employer and have been victims of human trafficking and work exploitation (Honduras);**
- 134.221. **Improve on the United Kingdom's Immigration Act 2016 dealing with the refugees to be compatible with United Nations Human Rights Conventions particularly the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Indonesia);**
- 134.222. **Reform its directive on family reunification to establish specifically family reunification for child asylum seekers relocated to the United Kingdom or who have been recognised as refugees (Honduras);**
- 134.223. **Take the necessary measures to guarantee the exercise of the right to family reunification of unaccompanied children recognized as refugees or resettled (Argentina);**
- 134.224. **Implement the recommendations of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detentions and the Human Rights Committee regarding the detention of asylum seekers, including political asylum, and guarantee the full enjoyment of their right to freedom of movement and the full and immediate access to independent medical personnel and legal representation (Ecuador);**
- 134.225. **Categorise statelessness as a protection status and provide stateless persons expedited and affordable access to British nationality (Hungary);**
- 134.226. **Urge the United Kingdom to take appropriate measures, including completion of the decolonisation process of Mauritius and respect the legitimate right of resettlement of the Chagossians, aimed at bringing the United Kingdom into full compliance with its human rights obligations (Mauritius);**
- 134.227. **Apologize to the peoples and the countries it colonized or it attacked and to provide financial compensation to the peoples of these countries (Syrian Arab Republic).**
135. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was headed by H.E. The Rt Hon Sir Oliver Heald QC, Minister of State, Ministry of Justice, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Julian Braithwaite, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom, Geneva;
  - Matthew Forman, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom, Geneva;
  - Bob Last, Deputy Head Policy and Human Rights, Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom, Geneva;
  - Rob Linham OBE, Assistant Director, Human Rights and Intergovernmental Relations, Ministry of Justice;
  - Emma Hindley, Private Secretary to Sir Oliver Heald, Ministry of Justice;
  - Alison Stradling, Head of United Nations Treaties Team, Human Rights and Intergovernmental Relations, Ministry of Justice;
  - Sergio Moreno, Senior Policy Adviser, United Nations Treaties Team, Human Rights and Intergovernmental Relations, Ministry of Justice;
  - Naomi Sephton, Legal Adviser, Government Legal Department;
  - Peter Neill, Policy Advisor, Equality and Human Rights Unit, The Executive Office, Northern Ireland Executive;
  - Duncan Isles, Head of Human Rights, Scottish Government;
  - Paul Dear, Head of Equality, Welsh Government.
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