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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-first session from 7 to 18 November 2022. The review of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was held at the 7th meeting, on 10 November 2022. The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was headed by the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Justice, Mike Freer. At its 16th meeting, held on 16 November 2022, the Working Group adopted the report on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

2. On 12 January 2022, 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: Côte d'Ivoire, Lithuania and the Republic of Korea.

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 Ireland:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Angola, Belgium, China, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland affirmed the country's commitment to protecting human rights internationally and domestically and to the success of the universal periodic review process, which was a constructive tool to share best practice and improve human rights on the ground.

6. Concerning the domestic human rights framework, the Bill of Rights would protect fundamental rights and allow the United Kingdom to remain a party to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights), while respecting the will of the nation's elected representatives. The Bill of Rights bill was compatible with the Good Friday Agreement, the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, the Northern Ireland Protocol and the Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the other part. Under the Bill of Rights, individuals would also be able to enforce their rights, where necessary, through the European Court of Human Rights. The United Kingdom had a long-standing practice of observing the European Court's interim measures.

7. The Equality Act 2010 remained the basis of equality law in the United Kingdom. Similarly, the Northern Ireland Act 1998 had placed a statutory duty on public authorities to

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/41/GBR/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/41/GBR/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/41/GBR/3](#).

promote equality of opportunity. The Equality Act would not be affected by the Bill of Rights.

8. While the United Kingdom had a long tradition of providing a home for those fleeing persecution, the immigration and asylum system had been subject to significant strain. The United Kingdom was therefore reforming its immigration and asylum processes, including through the implementation of the Nationality and Borders Act 2022. The reforms aimed to make the system more effective and fairer, while deterring illegal entry into the country, disrupting people smuggling business models and removing individuals who had no right to be in the United Kingdom.

9. The United Kingdom had ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, which had come into force in the United Kingdom on 1 November 2022. In addition to the Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy (2021) and the Tackling Domestic Abuse Plan (2022), the United Kingdom had introduced changes to legal aid legislation in order to ensure that victims of domestic abuse had access to free legal advice and representation. An additional £10 million a year was being invested in legal aid on housing for victims of domestic abuse so that those facing eviction could access appropriate legal advice. Moreover, under the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, new domestic abuse protection notices and orders would be introduced.

10. Robust national laws and policies were in place to tackle hate crime. The United Kingdom was clear that victims of crime should be supported, while perpetrators should feel the full force of the law. To that end, the Government had published a Victims Bill to ensure that victims of hate crime would receive the support they needed. In Scotland, hate crime legislation was also being updated to provide for additional offences, such as stirring up hatred. In Wales, three evidence units had been established to help improve understanding of the systematic inequalities that citizens faced and to address their root causes.

11. The United Kingdom had one of the world's most comprehensive legislative protection frameworks for the rights of LGBT+ persons. The Government was working to tackle homophobic, biphobic and transphobic hate crime, including by providing £2.7 million in funding to support civil society work to reform outdated laws and policies that had failed to protect LGBT+ persons throughout the Commonwealth from violence and discrimination. In order to ensure progress was made in that area, the Law Commission had reviewed current hate crime legislation; the Government would review the Commission's recommendations and respond in due course.

12. The United Kingdom was committed to protecting religious freedom and belief, a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010, as well as clamping down on racist abuse online through the Online Safety Bill. The Bill would also tackle online criminal activity, protecting children from harmful material while holding the largest online platforms accountable to their users.

13. The Government worked with civil society and the national human rights institutions, which had a key role in the success of the universal periodic review process. Virtual engagement events had been held in preparation of the national report and the review itself and, more recently, ministerial meetings had been held with the three national human rights institutions within the United Kingdom.

14. The United Kingdom noted that from the 2017 universal periodic review, it had supported 105 of the recommendations and had noted 112.

15. In response to the advance questions, the United Kingdom stated it did not plan to ratify the amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression, given that it was the responsibility of the Security Council to determine when an act of aggression had occurred, pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations.

16. Similarly, the United Kingdom did not plan to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, as its domestic legislation already enabled children to challenge government decisions in domestic courts, such as through judicial review and the Special Educational Needs and Disability Tribunal.

17. Time limits on immigration detention would be ineffective in ensuring that those with no right to be in the United Kingdom left the country. The Government remained committed to using immigration detention only where necessary.

18. Much work had been done in Scotland to ensure the equal representation of women in public and political life. There was currently a record number of women in the Scottish Parliament and working as local councillors.

19. The United Kingdom had concluded its Migration and Economic Development Partnership with Rwanda based on the fact that Rwanda was a safe and secure country with a track record of supporting over 130,000 refugees, including through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

20. The United Kingdom reiterated its position that ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was unnecessary as people in United Kingdom already had routes to appeal decisions that affected their human rights through domestic courts or the European Court of Human Rights. The United Kingdom had decided not to ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (ILO) as it already had comprehensive domestic legislation and administrative measures in place for the protection of workers' rights.

21. Following the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, and given that judicial independence meant that the respective heads of the judiciary had legal responsibility for judicial training, they would decide which aspects of the Convention required inclusion in additional judicial training. In England, the College of Policing had published advice for law enforcement officers on a range of types of violence against women and girls, including domestic abuse, female genital mutilation, stalking and harassment, and on so-called honour-based abuse and public sexual harassment. Pursuant to the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, in Scotland the government had provided funding for the training of 14,000 police officers and staff and the appointment of 700 domestic abuse champions to embed training and sustain organizational change.

22. The Government of the United Kingdom had announced in October 2022 that it would commission abortion services in Northern Ireland and would ensure that adequate funding and training for medical staff were available, thus ensuring that women in Northern Ireland did not suffer discrimination.

23. Setting the minimum age of criminal responsibility at 10 in England and Wales allowed for flexibility in dealing with children who committed serious offences, allowing for early intervention in a child's life with the aim of preventing subsequent offending. In 2019, the minimum age of criminal responsibility in Scotland had been increased to 12.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

24. During the interactive dialogue, 115 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

25. Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Ireland, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, France, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Peru, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic People's

Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, Sweden, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Malta and Israel made statements. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.⁴

26. The United Kingdom noted that it already had in place strong measures to protect people's rights, including the rights of migrant workers, and to prevent enforced disappearance. It therefore had no current plans to ratify the relevant United Nations treaties.

27. The United Kingdom had a combination of policies and legislation to give effect to the international treaties it had ratified and was therefore complying with its obligations. In Scotland, a bill had been passed on incorporating the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography into Scottish law within the limits of devolved competencies. In Wales, the government had committed to incorporating the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women into its legislation. The United Kingdom noted that the reservation to article 59 of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence was under review, following the evaluation of the pilot of the Support for Migrant Victims Scheme.

28. The *Inclusive Britain* report included 74 actions to address racial inequality. The United Kingdom had also committed to establishing a panel on inclusion at work to develop resources for employers to help them address discrimination at work. In Wales, the government had developed the Anti-racist Wales Action Plan. The United Kingdom remained committed to tackling racial disparity within the criminal justice system and was taking action on all of the accepted recommendations from the recent *Lammy Review*.

29. The United Kingdom was committed to addressing inequalities in health care. In Scotland, a health equity team had been established to that end. The United Kingdom was also committed to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, disability being covered by the Equality Act 2010. In Wales, the government had established a disability rights task force.

30. The United Kingdom had established a mandatory pay gap reporting system and had introduced shared parental leave. In Scotland, an advisory council on gender had been established. While noting that more remained to be done, the United Kingdom reiterated its commitment to addressing violence against women and girls, specifically noting the end-to-end rape review that had been carried out and the National Strategy on Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence that had been set up in Wales.

31. The United Kingdom continued to be committed to finding a long-term solution to tackling poverty. It was spending £242 billion during 2022/23 to address that issue, with a focus on helping people out of poverty through employment. The number of people living in absolute poverty had fallen between 2009/10 and 2020/21. Around £64 billion would be spent in the current year on addressing poverty among persons with disabilities and those with health conditions. The number of households including a person with disabilities that were living in absolute poverty had fallen between 2009/10 and 2019/20. In Scotland, the government had introduced several support schemes, including the Adult Disability Payment.

32. In Scotland, the government had increased support for children and in Wales, the Children and Families (Wales) Measure had included the introduction of a duty on ministers and others to set out a strategy and establish objectives for addressing child poverty. The United Kingdom remained opposed to violence against children and had clear laws in place in that regard. It was the responsibility of parents to discipline their children within the remit of the law. In Scotland, all forms of physical punishment were illegal; in Wales, the same would be true following the introduction of new legislation.

⁴ See <https://media.un.org/en/asset/k1f/k1f1cp8fy1>.

33. All schools were required to establish a behaviour policy and to foster equality of opportunity and good relations. In 2017 in Scotland, the national anti-bullying approach had been updated and the guidance on prejudice-based bullying had been strengthened.
34. It was important to address modern slavery and trafficking in persons in a coherent way to ensure that victims were supported. The United Kingdom planned to introduce additional legislation as necessary. In Scotland, the 2017 Trafficking and Exploitation Strategy had been reviewed in May 2020 and the fourth annual trafficking and exploitation progress report had been issued in 2022.
35. The United Kingdom noted the introduction of the Northern Ireland Troubles (Legacy and Reconciliation) Bill.
36. The United Kingdom recognized the threat that climate change posed to both the planet and human rights. It would continue to take action to combat climate change, while also calling on other States to do so. The United Kingdom reiterated its commitment to reaching net zero (cutting greenhouse gas emissions to as close to zero as possible) by 2050.
37. The United Kingdom was committed to protecting people from so-called conversion therapy and related practices. In Scotland, the authorities had committed to legislating to end those practices, while in Wales, a campaign was being developed to raise awareness of support services available for those experiencing conversion practices.
38. In the United Kingdom, under the Investigatory Powers Act 2016, the use of communications surveillance had to be necessary, proportionate, authorized and accountable.
39. The armed forces were subject to the criminal law of England and Wales, in addition to military law; they had to uphold it wherever they served. The United Kingdom did not send persons aged under 18 into armed conflict.
40. The United Kingdom remained committed to tackling antisemitism and would use the Online Safety Bill to require servers to remove antisemitic material and put in place adequate safety measures.
41. The United Kingdom committed to exploring its position on the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. It had published a national action plan on the safety of journalists in March 2021.
42. The United Kingdom concluded by reiterating its commitment to the universal periodic review process and thanked the States that had taken part in the dialogue.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

43. **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 fifty-second session of the Human Rights Council:**

43.1 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Côte d'Ivoire) (Lesotho) (Morocco) (Niger) (Nigeria) (Sierra Leone) (Somalia) (Togo); Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh) (Colombia) (Türkiye); Consider ways forward for the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria); Move towards the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chile); Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt); Consider ratifying outstanding Conventions such as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana); Take further measures for the protection of migrant workers, including through the ratification of the**

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);

43.2 **Ensure the rights of migrants and ethnic groups to health and an adequate standard of living, ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and bring the 2016 Immigration Act into line with United Nations standards (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

43.3 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina) (Iraq) (Italy) (Japan) (Niger) (Sierra Leone); Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Czechia) (France); Move towards the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile); Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mongolia); Consider accession to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sudan); Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, again with the aim of further strengthening the national legal arsenal in this field (Togo);**

43.4 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Cyprus) (Denmark) (Ecuador) (France); Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Mongolia) (Ukraine);**

43.5 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Cyprus) (Estonia); Take measures to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uzbekistan);**

43.6 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Cyprus) (Portugal) (Spain);**

43.7 **Ratify the pending international human rights instruments and accept the competence of treaty bodies to receive individual communications (Paraguay);**

43.8 **Ratify the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and facilitate the participation of all stakeholders in cultural heritage and creative expressions (Lebanon);**

43.9 **Keep under review the reservations registered upon ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Italy);**

43.10 **Withdraw its interpretative declaration to article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Namibia);**

43.11 **Accept the procedure for the submission of communications from individuals, provided for in article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and withdraw its reservation to article 4 of the Convention (Côte d'Ivoire);**

43.12 **Consider withdrawing its interpretative declaration under article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Sierra Leone);**

43.13 **Withdraw reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Zambia);**

43.14 **Consider withdrawing its reservation to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Sierra Leone);**

- 43.15 **Withdraw its interpretative declaration on article 1 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Panama);**
- 43.16 **Take the necessary steps to allow the individual complaints mechanisms under the United Nations human rights treaties such as the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Czechia);**
- 43.17 **Withdraw its interpretive declaration with regard to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Montenegro);**
- 43.18 **Continue its efforts to ensure the submission of overdue State party reports to the United Nations treaty bodies (Lesotho);**
- 43.19 **Commit to remain a member State of the Council of Europe and party to the European Convention on Human Rights (Costa Rica);**
- 43.20 **Remain committed to fully implementing the European Convention on Human Rights (Germany);**
- 43.21 **Take the necessary measures to ensure the current proposed new Bill of Rights does not result in weakening the legal effects, scope and effectiveness granted under the Human Rights Act 1998 (Kenya);**
- 43.22 **Bring all legislation concerning communication surveillance into line with international human rights standards and ensure that all communications surveillance requires a test of necessity and proportionality (Liechtenstein);**
- 43.23 **Ensure that the British Bill of Rights Bill provides the same level of human rights protection as the Human Rights Act 1998 it seeks to replace (Luxembourg);**
- 43.24 **Ensure that any future human rights legislation complies with the duty under the Good Friday Agreement to ensure full incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights into Northern Ireland law (Ireland);**
- 43.25 **Ensure that any amendments to the legal framework maintain the same level of protection as the current Human Rights Act 1998 (Mexico);**
- 43.26 **Reform the Gender Recognition Act in all parts of the United Kingdom, bringing it into line with international human rights standards, including with regard to legal self-determination of one's gender without the imposition of medical requirements (Netherlands);**
- 43.27 **Ensure that the Northern Ireland Troubles Bill is in line with the Stormont House Agreement and that the necessary means are provided to carry out independent and impartial investigations (Switzerland);**
- 43.28 **Undertake the necessary reforms to include protection against gender-based discrimination in national legislation (Peru);**
- 43.29 **Ensure that any modifications to human rights legislation do not adversely affect the current level of protection of human rights provided by the Human Rights Act 1998 (Ukraine);**
- 43.30 **Stop the plan to replace the Human Rights Act 1998 with a bill limiting their protection (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 43.31 **Ensure that the current level of human rights protection provided by the Human Rights Act 1998 is maintained and improved if legislation is replaced or reformed (Australia);**
- 43.32 **Reconsider the intention to replace the Human Rights Act 1998 with a Bill of Rights and commit to continued domestic incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights (Belgium);**

- 43.33 **Ensure that all new legislation remains in line with the United Kingdom’s international human rights obligations (Cyprus);**
- 43.34 **Ensure the effectiveness and scope of the Human Rights Act in any future legislation (Estonia);**
- 43.35 **Introduce legislation to reform the Gender Recognition Act, remove the requirement of diagnoses and introduce a process of self-determination (Iceland);**
- 43.36 **Consider introducing legislation to reform the Gender Recognition Act 2004 to remove the requirements of diagnosis, “living in role” for 2 years and spousal veto and to introduce a process of self-determination (Malta);**
- 43.37 **Harmonize domestic law with the core human rights treaties (Samoa);**
- 43.38 **Maintain its international obligations and international standards in accordance with the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights (Slovakia);**
- 43.39 **Dedicate sufficient resources to central, devolved and local authorities to ensure effective implementation of the Istanbul Convention (Finland);**
- 43.40 **Ensure that any possible reform to the Human Rights Act 1998 does not weaken the protection or limit the ability of individuals to enjoy and enforce rights under the European Convention on Human Rights (Germany);**
- 43.41 **Take all necessary measures to implement the provisions of the Istanbul Convention across its entire territory (France);**
- 43.42 **Ensure that modifications to the Human Rights Act do not result in the weakening of the current level of human rights protection (Portugal);**
- 43.43 **Ensure that the European Convention on Human Rights is fully implemented and given effect in United Kingdom law (Slovakia);**
- 43.44 **Ensure that any instrument that may replace the Human Rights Act 1998 grants rights holders at least the same level of effective protection (Ecuador);**
- 43.45 **Commit to continued domestic incorporation of European Convention on Human Rights rights and provisions (Cyprus);**
- 43.46 **Ensure that any proposed changes to the Human Rights Act do not diminish access to justice (Greece);**
- 43.47 **Enhance the status of the ratified human rights treaties in domestic law (Zambia);**
- 43.48 **Ensure that any possible reform of the Human Rights Act 1998 does not in any way affect the scope of protection or access to the remedy mechanism of the European Convention on Human Rights (Switzerland);**
- 43.49 **Refrain from replacing the Human Rights Act 1998 with more limited legislation, and rather maintain the same level of human rights protection provided by the Human Rights Act in the British Bill of Rights and include additional child-specific rights (Malawi);**
- 43.50 **Ensure that the current level of human rights protection provided by the Human Rights Act 1998, including the rights of asylum-seekers, is maintained under any legislative reform (Canada);**
- 43.51 **Continue updating and ensure the effective implementation of action plans on combating hate crimes (Cuba);**
- 43.52 **Continue to strengthen the functioning of its various national human rights institutions, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (India);**

- 43.53 **Adopt measures aimed at combating racism, hate crimes and Islamophobia (Jordan);**
- 43.54 **Continue to work to combat discrimination, achieve equality and remove structural barriers that prevent racial and ethnic minorities from enjoying their rights without discrimination (Libya);**
- 43.55 **Continue to refine its policies to combat all forms of hate crime, particularly those against racial and religious minorities (Malaysia);**
- 43.56 **Remove structural barriers to racial and ethnic minority communities' equal and non-discriminatory enjoyment of human rights (Marshall Islands);**
- 43.57 **Take effective measures to address institutional racism, including by removing structural barriers that prevent racial and ethnic minority communities from enjoying human rights on an equal and non-discriminatory basis (Namibia);**
- 43.58 **Remove the mentality of colonialism and address the root causes of its systematic racism, xenophobia and hate crimes (China);**
- 43.59 **Advance comprehensive policies and practices to eliminate discrimination against minorities (New Zealand);**
- 43.60 **Scale up efforts to ensure the elimination of racism and racial discrimination (Nigeria);**
- 43.61 **Prosecute hate crimes and address incidents of Islamophobia (Pakistan);**
- 43.62 **Ensure the application of the provisions and principles of international conventions on combating all forms of racial discrimination in local legislation (Qatar);**
- 43.63 **Take further measures to strengthen countering racism, intolerance, xenophobia, religious hatred and related crimes (Qatar);**
- 43.64 **Take stronger action to combat hate crime, which was aggravated during the COVID-19 pandemic (Republic of Korea);**
- 43.65 **Take effective measures to prevent manifestations of intolerance on ethnic/national and racial grounds (Russian Federation);**
- 43.66 **Continue its efforts to combat hate crimes, by taking effective measures to deter hate speech and racism (Saudi Arabia);**
- 43.67 **Take concrete steps to address structural forms of racial discrimination (Sierra Leone);**
- 43.68 **Address racial discrimination, antisemitism, xenophobia, Islamophobia and hate crimes by further strengthening effective legislative and judicial measures (Türkiye);**
- 43.69 **Put in place mechanisms to address all forms of hate crime and racism, especially against persons of African descent (Uganda);**
- 43.70 **Take continued furthering steps to reverse the rising number of violent, and largely racially motivated, hate crimes and strengthen current policies and initiatives to combat societal discrimination against members of racial and ethnic minority groups (United States of America);**
- 43.71 **Continue to refine its policies to counter hate crimes in communities, particularly those motivated by race and religion (Algeria);**
- 43.72 **Adopt urgent measures to prevent violence, discrimination and hate speech that violate the rights and dignified treatment of trans people, and amend any regulatory framework that pathologizes and/or stigmatizes them, and in the same vein, prohibit conversion therapies (Argentina);**

- 43.73 Strengthen efforts, including legislative mechanisms, to root out racism, racial discrimination, Islamophobia and hate crimes (Bangladesh);
- 43.74 Take additional effective measures to combat neo-Nazi manifestations and discrimination on the basis of race or nationality, and ensure a proper response to the increasing number of antisemitic incidents, including violence, attacks, threats, insults and desecration of property (Belarus);
- 43.75 Remove structural barriers that prevent racial and ethnic minorities from enjoying human rights without discrimination (Burkina Faso);
- 43.76 Identify and address the shortcomings in hate crime legislation with regard to combating racist and xenophobic speech and violence (Croatia);
- 43.77 End deep-rooted racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia, as well as all sorts of hate crimes on the basis of ethnic, racial, cultural or religious background in the public sphere (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 43.78 Strengthen laws that combat racial profiling and stigmatization of people of African and Asian descent (Eswatini);
- 43.79 Reinforce measures to combat all forms of discrimination and inequality (Ghana);
- 43.80 Improve efforts to address discrimination and prejudice towards racial, ethnic and religious minorities including Muslim minorities (Indonesia);
- 43.81 Implement the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance regarding the withdrawal of the interpretative declaration under article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, "preventive duty" and media prejudice (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 43.82 Eliminate Islamophobia and combat religious discrimination and intolerance (China);
- 43.83 Continue developing effective remedies to protect vulnerable groups and minorities from hate speech (Bahrain);
- 43.84 Take effective legislative and policy measures with the aim of eliminating and preventing the rising incidence of racist, xenophobic, antisemitic, anti-Muslim and anti-disabled crimes (Azerbaijan);
- 43.85 Put an end to racism, provide mandatory human rights training for law enforcement personnel against discrimination and hate speech, stop impunity and punish hate crimes, racist, xenophobic, antisemitic and anti-Muslim crimes and crimes committed against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and persons with disabilities, and ensure the protection of victims (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 43.86 Continue its efforts to implement the recommendations of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mongolia);
- 43.87 Improve prison safety and conditions to address self-harm, suicide and overcrowding (Pakistan);
- 43.88 Put an end to the appalling situation of violence, overcrowding and racial disproportionality in prisons (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 43.89 End the arbitrary detention of Julian Assange by taking into account the views of human rights mechanisms, ensure him proper compensation and guarantee his non-extradition to the authorities of the United States of America (Belarus);
- 43.90 Investigate ill-treatment and misuse of force in detention facilities and promote accountability (China);

- 43.91 **Continue efforts to improve conditions in prisons (Czechia);**
- 43.92 **Put an end to the disproportionate use of force against members of minority groups that is increasingly reported to the Committee against Torture (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 43.93 **Take the necessary measures to proscribe detention based on appearance or membership of national and ethnic groups (Ecuador);**
- 43.94 **Take effective measures to prevent an arbitrary interpretation of the permissible limits of the use of force by the police (Russian Federation);**
- 43.95 **Continue to improve policies to combat hate crimes in communities and share its best practices with other Member States (Kazakhstan);**
- 43.96 **Address concerns of racial profiling (Sri Lanka);**
- 43.97 **Incorporate the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) into police training curricula (Libya);**
- 43.98 **Continue training law enforcement officials in the proportionate use of force, especially with regard to minority groups (Brazil);**
- 43.99 **Conduct an independent investigation at the national level into cases of “whitewashing” British servicemen who may be involved in committing war crimes during hostilities abroad and bring the perpetrators to justice (Russian Federation);**
- 43.100 **End the prolonged impunity for war crimes and horrific violations committed, and continue to be committed, by its military forces overseas (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 43.101 **Conduct a comprehensive review of counter-terrorism measures to eliminate any discriminatory and disproportionate impact on racial, ethnic and religious minorities (State of Palestine);**
- 43.102 **Stop violating Syrian sovereignty under the pretext of combating terrorism, repatriate its nationals who are considered foreign terrorist fighters and their families from the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic, in accordance with international law, and stop the related practice of stripping such persons of their nationality (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 43.103 **Prevent the flow of new waves of terrorist fighters from its nationals to other countries (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 43.104 **Stop all forms of involvement in supporting terrorism, including collecting funds on its territory for this purpose (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 43.105 **Ensure the accountability of media outlets under its jurisdiction which provoke riots, violence and terrorism (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 43.106 **Ensure the compatibility of any legislation addressing the legacy of the Troubles with the United Kingdom’s human rights obligations, including by ensuring that investigations into deaths are independent, effective and timely, with adequate involvement of next of kin and public scrutiny, and ensure accountability for gross human rights violations (Ireland);**
- 43.107 **Have an in-depth investigation of British military personnel who have committed serious crimes in overseas military operations, including arbitrarily killing civilians and committing torture and other ill-treatment, and stop sheltering the perpetrators (China);**
- 43.108 **Redouble its efforts to continue to conduct investigations or support investigations by partners and partner agencies into any allegation of misconduct by the United Kingdom military (South Sudan);**

- 43.109 **Strengthen measures to ensure the effective enforcement of provisional measures and judgments of the European Court of Human Rights (Mexico);**
- 43.110 **Cease the use of the justice system for the continued and shameless theft of the 31 tons of gold belonging to the Central Bank and the Venezuelan people, which prevents their social investment (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 43.111 **Accelerate the implementation of the 20 actions contained in the agenda towards transformative change for racial justice and equality (South Africa);**
- 43.112 **Refrain from adopting the Northern Ireland Troubles (Legacy and Reconciliation) Bill, which provides amnesty for serious human rights violations during the conflict in Northern Ireland and deprives victims of legal remedies (Belarus);**
- 43.113 **Take concrete steps to reduce rates of racially motivated hate crimes and discrimination faced by Afrodescendent and other ethnic minorities, including in Scotland and Northern Ireland, while ensuring that perpetrators do not enjoy impunity (Bahamas);**
- 43.114 **Ensure that any reform of the 1998 Human Rights Act does not reduce the scope of protection or remedies currently enjoyed (Bahamas);**
- 43.115 **Continue measures to increase the gender balance in political and public life, particularly in Northern Ireland (Lithuania);**
- 43.116 **Strengthen efforts to combat antisemitism and anti-Muslim sentiment by publicly denouncing hate speech and acts of violence at the highest levels of government and through policies and practices promoting religious freedom (United States of America);**
- 43.117 **Continue efforts within the Media Freedom Coalition to defend media freedom at home and abroad, and improve the safety of journalists and media workers who report across the world (Bulgaria);**
- 43.118 **Maintain its robust tradition of citizens' right to peacefully protest as new legislation on public order is introduced (Canada);**
- 43.119 **Take further action to ensure a safe environment for civil society, including the removal of legislation potentially restricting the rights of association and peaceful assembly (Greece);**
- 43.120 **Take concrete steps to improve the safety of journalists, investigate incidents of attacks on journalists and implement the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity (Greece);**
- 43.121 **Promote policies to support the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);**
- 43.122 **Facilitate the regular availability of information to potential victims of trafficking in persons about their rights, ensure access to legal aid for victims, ensure timely access to psychological assistance and take further steps to improve the identification process for victims of trafficking in persons (Jordan);**
- 43.123 **Enhance its efforts to investigate claims of human trafficking and to improve the training of law enforcement officers, prison personnel and other first responders (Liechtenstein);**
- 43.124 **Intensify efforts to combat human trafficking and all forms of slavery (Malaysia);**
- 43.125 **Pursue the efforts to investigate claims of human trafficking and improve the training of law enforcement officers, prison personnel and other first responders, as recommended by the Committee against Torture (Morocco);**

- 43.126 **Scale up efforts to combat human trafficking and the protection of the rights the victims of trafficking (Nigeria);**
- 43.127 **Strengthen the efforts to identify victims of human trafficking and forced labour, increase their access to legal and psychological assistance, and ensure the prosecution of human traffickers (Norway);**
- 43.128 **Continue efforts aimed at combating trafficking in persons and take the measures necessary to sustain protection and assistance for the victims (Qatar);**
- 43.129 **Take further steps to improve the identification of victims of trafficking and provide them with the necessary assistance in their recovery (Romania);**
- 43.130 **Strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and girls (Saudi Arabia);**
- 43.131 **Ensure that its anti-trafficking legislation is in line with its obligations under international law, in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which would further improve ethical recruitment and enhance identification of victims and prosecution (Thailand);**
- 43.132 **Put an end to the exacerbated trafficking in persons, women and girls, in the country and provide comprehensive assistance to victims (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 43.133 **Effectively combat trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation (China);**
- 43.134 **Ensure that the victims of trafficking are provided with timely information regarding their rights and assistance possibilities (Croatia);**
- 43.135 **Commit to establishing a comprehensive national framework to prevent the trafficking of women and girls for sexual or labour exploitation and criminal activity (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 43.136 **Make pay gap reporting on race and ethnicity mandatory (South Africa);**
- 43.137 **Continue its work on strengthening measures for the prevention of sexual harassment in the workplace (Georgia);**
- 43.138 **Strengthen investment and the policy mix for job skills training aimed at reducing income inequality and levelling up opportunities for the working-age population (Viet Nam);**
- 43.139 **Strengthen the labour inspection regime, including through adequate budgetary provision, to ensure favourable and non-discriminatory conditions in the workplace (Botswana);**
- 43.140 **Enhance efforts to further narrow the gender pay gap (Maldives);**
- 43.141 **Increase opportunities for women to gain access to formal employment with equal pay for work of equal value (Viet Nam);**
- 43.142 **Pursue efforts to protect indigenous people and minorities by ensuring the provision of and adequate and appropriate accommodation and access to basic services (Lebanon);**
- 43.143 **Allocate more resources for poverty reduction and social welfare programmes (Viet Nam);**
- 43.144 **Continue to develop and implement public policies and measures to safeguard the human rights of persons living in poverty (Barbados);**

- 43.145 **Take concrete measures to ensure the fulfilment of the right to adequate housing for all without discrimination to prevent homelessness (Indonesia);**
- 43.146 **Ensure protection of the right of minorities and migrants to access employment, housing, public health and education on an equal basis with others and enhance their quality of life (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 43.147 **Elaborate and implement an emergency poverty strategy that addresses the impact of rising costs on child poverty targets and on access to affordable, accessible and culturally appropriate social housing (Romania);**
- 43.148 **Strengthen the implementation of programmes and policies aimed at providing effective access to health care for ethnic minorities and marginalized groups (Kenya);**
- 43.149 **Continue to strengthen the legal and institutional systems on environmental protection, in particular with respect to the right to a healthy environment (Maldives);**
- 43.150 **Remove structural barriers to racial and ethnic minority communities' equal and non-discriminatory enjoyment of human rights, including the right to health and the right to an adequate standard of living (South Sudan);**
- 43.151 **Continue efforts to identify and eliminate barriers to access to health and services for persons with disabilities (Australia);**
- 43.152 **Strengthen the implementation of programmes and policies to provide effective access to health care for women belonging to marginalized groups (Azerbaijan);**
- 43.153 **Continue the implementation of measures against racial disparities in criminal justice, employment, mental health and education (Colombia);**
- 43.154 **Follow up and guarantee full implementation of its recent commitment to ensure access to abortion for women in Northern Ireland (Denmark);**
- 43.155 **Ensure that women in Northern Ireland are able to access safe abortion services on an equal basis with women living in other parts of the United Kingdom (Finland);**
- 43.156 **Ensure equal access to abortion across Northern Ireland (Iceland);**
- 43.157 **Protect and fulfil the right to health of trans persons by increasing the capacity and competence of gender identity health-care services (Iceland);**
- 43.158 **Continue with legislative and policy measures to ensure pay parity and equal access to safe reproductive health services across all of the United Kingdom (India);**
- 43.159 **Strengthen measures taken to ensure equal access to health care (Bahrain);**
- 43.160 **Continue to address and strengthen laws that improve access to health care for women and girls (Eswatini);**
- 43.161 **Take deliberate and robust measures to ensure equitable access to quality education opportunities at all levels (Botswana);**
- 43.162 **Enhance efforts to address disparities among groups, as experienced on the basis of race, in criminal justice, employment, mental health and education (Barbados);**
- 43.163 **Continue its efforts towards developing a comprehensive legislative policy framework for inclusive education for children with disabilities (Armenia);**
- 43.164 **Ensure equitable access to education in public schools for all children while combating the phenomenon of bullying offline and online (Romania);**

- 43.165 **Establish inclusive and affordable measures to facilitate women's and girls' access to education, health care and other support services in rural areas (Paraguay);**
- 43.166 **Beef up measures to curb racially motivated hate crimes and discrimination against black and other ethnic minorities in schools (Lesotho);**
- 43.167 **Accelerate and scale up climate action in accordance with its international obligations and with a view to upholding climate justice (Philippines);**
- 43.168 **Accelerate efforts to achieve the objective of net zero carbon emissions by 2050, including by ensuring the mobilization of adequate resources for this purpose (Bahamas);**
- 43.169 **Fully implement and go beyond the emission reduction targets in the nationally determined contributions (Samoa);**
- 43.170 **Intensify efforts to address the harmful effects of fracking, environmental pollution and climate change to ensure that all persons can enjoy a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Marshall Islands);**
- 43.171 **Enhance the Government's commitment to take ambitious action to combat climate change, biodiversity loss and environmental degradation by recognizing the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and align its legislation to guarantee the enjoyment of this right by all (Vanuatu);**
- 43.172 **Incorporate the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment in its legal system (Costa Rica);**
- 43.173 **Refrain from compliance with unilateral coercive measures and contributing to gross violations of the human rights of targeted populations (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 43.174 **Immediately lift unilateral coercive measures against developing countries (China);**
- 43.175 **Refrain from the practice of the use of unilateral coercive measures, which are contrary to international law and the Charter of the United Nations and which have a negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights, use the available resources to promote international cooperation for development and do not put pressure on the Governments of other countries (Belarus);**
- 43.176 **Ensure responsible business conduct in the arms sector, in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, taking into account the information note that the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises published on this topic in August 2022 (Panama);**
- 43.177 **Enact legislation on conflict-affected areas and provide guidance and advice for business enterprises on ensuring respect for human rights and to prevent and address the heightened risk of corporate involvement in gross human right violations in conflict-affected areas, including situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine);**
- 43.178 **Guarantee the responsibility and accountability of all financial institutions and other businesses under its jurisdiction, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights in her country visit report on Iran (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 43.179 **Continue to take measures to ensure that United Kingdom military equipment and arms are not diverted to where there is risk of facilitating the violation of international human rights (Samoa);**
- 43.180 **Establish an immediate moratorium on granting new oil and gas exploration and exploitation concessions (Costa Rica);**

- 43.181 **Develop a comprehensive plan of action to address its colonial legacy, including apologies and compensation for the killing of innocent people and plundering resources in different parts of the world, and stop supporting and protecting the current forms of racial colonialism (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 43.182 **Stop interfering in the internal affairs of other countries under the pretext of human rights (China);**
- 43.183 **Stop funding disinformation programmes aimed at fuelling and prolonging wars and conflicts (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 43.184 **Resolve all outstanding issues related to the Chagos Archipelago through inclusive dialogue with all concerned (Marshall Islands);**
- 43.185 **Make education, employment and health-care services more accessible for women and girls living in remote rural areas (Lithuania);**
- 43.186 **Extend the applicability of the Equality Act 2010 to Northern Ireland to ensure that it affords protection to women (Malawi);**
- 43.187 **Review the Domestic Abuse Act to ensure protection and support for women and girls, regardless of their immigration status (Mexico);**
- 43.188 **Continue measures to enhance the representation of women at decision-making levels, including women from ethnic minorities (Nepal);**
- 43.189 **Strengthen legislation in order to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination in employment, including pay gaps and access to fund enforcement bodies (Republic of Moldova);**
- 43.190 **Take measures to ensure victims and families of victims of domestic violence have access to needed support and protection from further abuse (Samoa);**
- 43.191 **Apply a combined gender and age perspective in tax and benefits policy changes to avoid disproportionate negative effects on older women (Slovenia);**
- 43.192 **Continue to promote the meaningful participation of women and girls from different ethnic groups in both political and public life (Thailand);**
- 43.193 **Ensure the equal participation of rural women in policymaking processes, disaster mitigation and climate change (Timor-Leste);**
- 43.194 **Redouble efforts to protect women from harassment at work and to promote access to the labour market for women belonging to marginalized groups (Peru);**
- 43.195 **Continue to strengthen mechanisms and policies to eliminate all kinds of discrimination against minorities, in particular women living in the rural areas of the country (Vanuatu);**
- 43.196 **Continue its efforts at the international level for the promotion and effective implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security (Armenia);**
- 43.197 **Continue efforts towards ensuring the protection of women's rights (Bahrain);**
- 43.198 **Ensure that all cases of domestic violence are effectively being investigated and prosecuted and that all competent authorities have the appropriate training and necessary capacity to investigate, prosecute and penalize this type of violence (Belgium);**
- 43.199 **Ensure the full application of its legislation on female genital mutilation and take further measures to prosecute the perpetrators of such acts (Burkina Faso);**

- 43.200 Continue taking additional measures to increase opportunities for women to gain access to formal employment (Cambodia);
- 43.201 Promote gender equality and ensure that women are free from all forms of discrimination and violence (China);
- 43.202 Redouble efforts to fight against forced marriages (Gabon);
- 43.203 Ensure all women and girls are equally protected from violence (Germany);
- 43.204 Take effective measures to address the low prosecution and conviction rates for domestic violence (Israel);
- 43.205 Continue work to reform the Gender Recognition Act based on international human rights standards, including recognition of trans and non-binary individuals (Australia);
- 43.206 Take measures to address the low representation of women in Northern Ireland and specific targeted measures to improve the representation of women in political and public life, including black, Asian and minority ethnic women and women with disabilities, in Parliament, the judiciary and decision-making positions (South Sudan);
- 43.207 Pursue a holistic approach to prevent violence against women, including through enhanced reporting, increased conviction rates and targeted assistance (Pakistan);
- 43.208 Review the legal framework pertaining to violence against women to guarantee that women migrants, including those who do not have the right to get public aid, get the necessary protection and support (Tunisia);
- 43.209 Continue combating violence against women and girls, in particular domestic violence (Algeria);
- 43.210 Take effective measures to address the low prosecution and conviction rates in domestic abuse cases, ensuring that all cases of gender-based violence are investigated, and providing compulsory training for judicial and law enforcement officials (Argentina);
- 43.211 Promote further efforts to protect persons from gender-based violence (Barbados);
- 43.212 Take measures to improve data collection on gender-based violence, including disability disaggregated data when reporting such violence (Croatia);
- 43.213 Continue its efforts to combat violence against women and girls (Georgia);
- 43.214 Provide more targeted social policies to help disadvantaged families, and in particular their children, and establish a government strategy for the eradication of child poverty (Kazakhstan);
- 43.215 Ensure that all cases of violence, especially sexual assault, against children in detention are promptly, impartially and effectively investigated and that judges, prosecutors and members of the police receive specialized training in preventing the abuse of children in detention (Liechtenstein);
- 43.216 Consider raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years of age (Lithuania);
- 43.217 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years, ensure the full implementation of juvenile justice standards and prohibit the application of solitary confinement measures to juveniles (Luxembourg);
- 43.218 Develop a comprehensive nationwide anti-poverty strategy and eliminate child poverty (Malaysia);

- 43.219 **Sign the Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action and accelerate efforts to achieve “net zero” no later than 2050 (Marshall Islands);**
- 43.220 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years (Montenegro);**
- 43.221 **Respect the rights of parents to raise and educate their children, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Nigeria);**
- 43.222 **Take further measures to protect children from physical punishment and ensure the right of every child to an adequate standard of living, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Norway);**
- 43.223 **Develop a national strategy aimed at facilitating access for children to health, education, culture and justice, in particular for children in vulnerable situations (France);**
- 43.224 **Sign the Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action and accelerate action to achieve net zero emissions no later than 2050 (Panama);**
- 43.225 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14 years, in accordance with international standards (Paraguay);**
- 43.226 **Establish a reasonable statutory time limit to the detention of asylum-seekers, which should be used as a measure of last resort, and make express provision for family reunification for any unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (Portugal);**
- 43.227 **Consider prohibiting the use of solitary confinement for juveniles (Slovenia);**
- 43.228 **Evaluate revising the minimum age of criminal responsibility in line with international standards (Peru);**
- 43.229 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility, ensuring the full application of child justice standards, and prevent the application of isolation measures to minors (Tunisia);**
- 43.230 **Take further steps towards the incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic law (Ukraine);**
- 43.231 **Take urgent action to end corporal punishment of children and raise the age of criminal responsibility to international standards (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 43.232 **Enact legislation which explicitly prohibits corporal punishment of children in every setting (Zambia);**
- 43.233 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Belgium);**
- 43.234 **Develop a comprehensive digital inclusion strategy for children and young people to promote their online safety and sustainable inclusion (Bulgaria);**
- 43.235 **Take concrete measures to address the overrepresentation of minors of African descent and other racial minorities in the juvenile criminal justice system and adopt legislation to ensure that those under 18 are not incarcerated with adults (Costa Rica);**
- 43.236 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with acceptable international standards (Czechia);**
- 43.237 **Consistently implement the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, by establishing a strategy for the eradication of child poverty (Estonia);**
- 43.238 **Introduce a ban on all corporal punishment of children, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and other treaty bodies (Finland);**

- 43.239 **Ban corporal punishment of children in all settings, including in the family, to ensure the full protection and freedom from violence for all children, as required by the Convention of the Rights of Child (Sweden);**
- 43.240 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with international standards (Sweden);**
- 43.241 **Consider further measures to ensure the minimum age of marriage is raised to at least 18 years across all of the United Kingdom (India);**
- 43.242 **Raise the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years, in compliance with international standards (Republic of Moldova);**
- 43.243 **Consider raising the age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 across the United Kingdom (Slovenia);**
- 43.244 **Raise the age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years (Zambia);**
- 43.245 **Consider raising the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years (Chile);**
- 43.246 **Raise the age of criminal responsibility, which stands at 10 years at the moment (Spain);**
- 43.247 **Develop an effective employment policy for persons with disabilities aimed at ensuring decent work for them and ensuring equal pay (Jordan);**
- 43.248 **Increase opportunities for women and persons with disabilities to gain access to formal employment and ensure equal pay for work of equal value (Kazakhstan);**
- 43.249 **Develop an effective employment policy, specifically designed for people with disabilities (Somalia);**
- 43.250 **Strengthen the protection of the rights of women, persons with disabilities and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and take measures to prevent hate crimes, both online and offline (Spain);**
- 43.251 **Provide support accessible to people with disabilities at the rural level (United Republic of Tanzania);**
- 43.252 **Advance measures to improve food security, in particular for young children, adolescents and persons with disabilities (Brazil);**
- 43.253 **Incorporate the human rights model of disability into all laws and regulations regarding children and young people with disabilities (Bulgaria);**
- 43.254 **Develop an effective employment policy for persons with disabilities, aimed at ensuring decent work for them and equal pay for work of equal value (Cambodia);**
- 43.255 **Further strengthen laws that ensure that all children within the education system are afforded quality education, especially children living with disabilities (Eswatini);**
- 43.256 **Continue and strengthen its awareness-raising campaigns aimed at eliminating prejudice and negative stereotypes regarding persons with disabilities (Gabon);**
- 43.257 **Strengthen awareness-raising campaigns aimed at eliminating negative stereotypes and prejudice towards persons with disabilities (Israel);**
- 43.258 **Implement measures to address the situation of persons with disabilities, in particular, their right to an adequate standard of living and access to health services, as well as their employment (Azerbaijan);**
- 43.259 **Consider paying the necessary attention to promoting the enjoyment of human rights for ethnic minorities (Uzbekistan);**

- 43.260 **Intensify the removal of structural barriers to racial and ethnic minority communities' equal and non-discriminatory enjoyment of human rights (South Africa);**
- 43.261 **Continue taking measures to eliminate the disparities affecting minorities in accessing criminal justice, employment, health and education (Cuba);**
- 43.262 **Continue efforts to promote the equal political, social and economic rights of ethnic minorities, especially for women and girls (Republic of Korea);**
- 43.263 **Continue to fight against the discrimination faced by transgender people, by expanding the planned ban on conversion therapy to include transgender people (Canada);**
- 43.264 **Adopt legislation to ban all conversion therapy practices in all forms and settings (Israel);**
- 43.265 **Develop and implement public awareness campaigns on the human rights of trans persons, including to combat misinformation and stigma (Uruguay);**
- 43.266 **Adopt legislation to ban all conversion therapy practices for all LGBTIQ+ persons of all ages (Malta);**
- 43.267 **Combat media disinformation directed against the LGBTIQ+ community (Iceland);**
- 43.268 **Ban conversion therapy practices for all LGBTIQ+ persons (Iceland);**
- 43.269 **Consider moving towards the promulgation of the action plan for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and adopt measures to codify the prohibition of conversion therapies (Chile);**
- 43.270 **Strengthen the protection against sexual harassment in the workplace affecting women workers with disabilities and LGBTIQ workers, in accordance with the ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) (Norway);**
- 43.271 **Uphold and strengthen legal protections for LGBTIQ+ persons, in particular transgender persons (New Zealand);**
- 43.272 **Continue efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against migrants and ethnic minorities (Nepal);**
- 43.273 **Revoke the parts of the Migration and Economic Development Partnership which do not comply with the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, in particular the principle of non-refoulement (Netherlands);**
- 43.274 **Strengthen and safeguard the economic and social rights of migrants (Pakistan);**
- 43.275 **Enhance anti-discriminatory measures to protect ethnic minorities and migrants, and guarantee their access to various government welfare and support programmes (Philippines);**
- 43.276 **Lift the reservation to article 59 of the Istanbul Convention so that migrant women can receive the same support and protection as others (Spain);**
- 43.277 **Take all necessary measures to ensure that the Migration and Economic Development Partnership with Rwanda is in line with the United Kingdom's obligations under international law (Switzerland);**
- 43.278 **Uphold and strengthen the legal protection of the rights of asylum-seekers and all migrant workers in accordance with international law, including the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Uganda);**

- 43.279 **Take steps to ensure migrant workers are not left vulnerable to abuse and exploitation from employers and the United Kingdom visa system (United States of America);**
- 43.280 **Pursue the review of immigration legislation to include provisions facilitating family reunification for unaccompanied refugee children, with the best interests of the child as a primary consideration (Uruguay);**
- 43.281 **Amend the immigration regulations to expressly provide for the family reunification of all unaccompanied asylum-seeking boys and girls (Argentina);**
- 43.282 **Put an end to the violation of the rights of migrants and refugees (China);**
- 43.283 **Revise the Domestic Abuse Act to ensure protection and support for migrant women (Iceland);**
- 43.284 **Expand the opportunities for migrants and asylum-seekers to obtain adequate legal advice before deciding on their applications (Iraq);**
- 43.285 **Take all necessary measures to end abuse and exploitation in immigration by integrating human rights standards, in line with the United Kingdom's obligations under international law (Indonesia);**
- 43.286 **Introduce a general statutory time limit on detention pending deportation (Germany);**
- 43.287 **Improve safety in prisons and address issues around immigration detention, including a statutory limit on immigration detention (Sri Lanka);**
- 43.288 **Ensure the same standards of reception for all migrants as well as ensuring them adequate access to health care and legal services (Russian Federation);**
- 43.289 **Improve humanitarian conditions in places of detention for asylum-seekers, in line with international human rights standards (Iraq);**
- 43.290 **Halt its plans to transfer asylum-seekers to other territories (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 43.291 **Ensure that the implementation of the Nationality and Borders Act is in line with international refugee and human rights conventions and that it does not undermine the protection of refugee and asylum rights (Sweden);**
- 43.292 **Stop plans to transfer asylum-seekers to other countries, in violation of international law (Egypt);**
- 43.293 **Amend asylum laws to explicitly provide for family reunification (Egypt);**
- 43.294 **Take adequate measures to ensure that the detention of asylum-seekers is used only as a measure of last resort and establish a maximum legal period for the detention of immigrants (Uruguay);**
- 43.295 **Uphold its obligations under 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and do not engage in any practice that has the effect of undermining the right to asylum in the United Kingdom (Türkiye);**
- 43.296 **Respect the principle of non-refoulement and prohibit collective expulsions (Tunisia);**
- 43.297 **Ensure that all refugees are not discriminated against on the grounds of their mode of arrival in the country (State of Palestine);**
- 43.298 **Establish an international refugee protection asylum-seeker system that is in conformity with international standards and conventions (Somalia);**
- 43.299 **Ensure that the Nationality and Borders Act is fully in line with the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugee (Philippines);**

43.300 **Ensure that its treatment of asylum-seekers is consistent with its humanitarian responsibilities and commitments under international human rights law and international refugee law, in particular the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and with specific reference to the United Kingdom's offshore processing arrangement with Rwanda (New Zealand);**

43.301 **End the detention of asylum-seekers and ensure that no refugee is discriminated against on the basis of the manner in which they arrive in the country (Mexico);**

43.302 **Refrain from sending asylum-seekers to Rwanda and denounce the Asylum Partnership Agreement, which is in violation of international law and risks causing irreparable harm to those seeking international protection (Luxembourg).**

44. **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 the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Justice, Mr. Mike Freer and composed of the following members:

- Ms. Ana Zemlicof, Private Secretary to Minister Michael Freer, Ministry of Justice;
 - H.E. Mr. Simon Manley, UK Permanent Representative to the United Nations UK Mission, Geneva;
 - H.E. Ms. Rita French, Deputy Permanent Representative and Human Rights' Ambassador UK Mission, Geneva;
 - Mr. Robert Linham, Deputy Director, Ministry of Justice;
 - Ms. Patricia Zimmermann, Head of International Human Rights Team, Ministry of Justice;
 - Mr. Robert Last, Counsellor, Political and Human Rights UK Mission, Geneva;
 - Ms. Lucinda Stallard, Legal Counsellor, UK Mission, Geneva;
 - Mr. Matthew Puttick, Second Secretary, Political and Human Rights, UK Mission, Geneva;
 - Ms. Elspeth Rainbow, International Human Rights Team, Ministry of Justice;
 - Mr. Charles Kent, Senior Human Rights Officer, UK Mission, Geneva;
 - Mr. Douglas Clark, Human Rights Officer, Scottish Government;
 - Mr. Stuart Evans, Human Rights Officer, Welsh Government;
 - Ms. Victoria Clarke, Legal Advisor, International Human Rights Team, Ministry of Justice;
 - Ms. Sara Gregory, International Human Rights Team, Ministry of Justice;
 - Mr. Thomas Lough, Human Rights Officer, Northern Ireland Office;
 - Ms. Kamani Chaddha, Human Rights Team Coordinator, UK Mission, Geneva.
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