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**Human Rights Council**  
**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 MP, 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**

[To be completed by 19 May 2017]

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

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

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

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

6. The following recommendations will be examined by 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:

- 6.1. **Further consider its position on accepting the right of individual petition to the United Nations beyond the OP-CEDAW and OP-CRPD (Mozambique);**
- 6.2. **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);**
- 6.3. **Consider ratifying those international human rights instruments that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has not yet ratified (Uganda);**
- 6.4. **Step up the process of reviewing the reservations made to the international human rights treaties (Belarus);**
- 6.5. **Lift the reservation on the article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Libya);**
- 6.6. **Ratify the ILO Convention 189 (Philippines);**
- 6.7. **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);**
- 6.8. **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Albania); (Chile);**
- 6.9. **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Albania);**
- 6.10. **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chile);**
- 6.11. **Ratify the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Panama); (Estonia);**
- 6.12. **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);**
- 6.13. **Ratify promptly the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on a communications procedure (Guatemala);**
- 6.14. **Consider ratification of the First Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Romania);**
- 6.15. **Withdraw reservations from the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Pakistan);**

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

- 6.16. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain);**
- 6.17. **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);**
- 6.18. **Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol on the Convention on the Rights of the Child of a communications procedure (Georgia);**
- 6.19. **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);**
- 6.20. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Montenegro);**
- 6.21. **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Right of the Child on a Communications Procedure (Croatia);**
- 6.22. **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);**
- 6.23. **Ratify promptly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families Members (Guatemala);**
- 6.24. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Kyrgyzstan); (Philippines); (Algeria); (Egypt);**
- 6.25. **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);**
- 6.26. **Accede to the International Covenant on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Sri Lanka);**
- 6.27. **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);**
- 6.28. **Sign and ratify the International Convention on the protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Turkey);**
- 6.29. **Continue considering adhering to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families, as previously recommended (Uruguay);**
- 6.30. **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Bangladesh);**
- 6.31. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Germany); (Panama); (France);**
- 6.32. **Ratify the International Convention for the protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Tunisia);**

- 6.33. Sign and accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone);
- 6.34. Accede to the International Convention for the protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);
- 6.35. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as an expression of its commitment to addressing this issue (Japan);
- 6.36. Consider the ratification of the International Convention for the protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sudan);
- 6.37. 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);
- 6.38. Continue its work on accession to the Convention for the Protection of all Persons from enforced Disappearances (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
- 6.39. Ratify promptly the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organisation (Guatemala);
- 6.40. Ratify the ILO Convention 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers (Panama);
- 6.41. Consider ratifying ILO Convention 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers (Uruguay);
- 6.42. Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention) (Slovenia);
- 6.43. Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, the Istanbul Convention (Italy);
- 6.44. Ratify Council of Europe Conventions on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Montenegro);
- 6.45. Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Spain);
- 6.46. Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Turkey);
- 6.47. Pursue its efforts towards ratification to become a state party to the Istanbul Convention in the near future (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 6.48. 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);
- 6.49. Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Andorra);
- 6.50. Ratify the Convention of the Council of Europe on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Bulgaria);

- 6.51. Consider accepting the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court relating to the crime of aggression (Andorra);
- 6.52. Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);
- 6.53. Implement the 1954 Convention on statelessness to ensure that stateless persons in Britain access British nationality (Kenya);
- 6.54. Pursue cooperation with the international human rights mechanisms (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.55. 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);
- 6.56. 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);
- 6.57. Align its norms to the human rights based approach in light of the new challenges faced (Peru);
- 6.58. Further incorporate the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination into domestic law (Greece);
- 6.59. Establish effective coordination and monitoring structures to ensure Convention on the Rights of the Child implementation across national and local governments (Kazakhstan);
- 6.60. Integrate fully the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into its domestic law (Slovakia);
- 6.61. 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);
- 6.62. Ensure that all laws and policies adopted are in conformity with international human rights law and standards, including on the fight against terrorism (Botswana);
- 6.63. 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);
- 6.64. 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);
- 6.65. Speed up the adjustment of national legislation to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, both at State and autonomous regions levels (Chile);
- 6.66. 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);

- 6.67. 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);
- 6.68. 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);
- 6.69. Maintain the legal effects, scope and effectiveness of the Human rights Act in the adoption of new legislation (Kenya);
- 6.70. 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);
- 6.71. 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);
- 6.72. Take all necessary steps to prevent the new British Bill of Rights from leading to a decreased level of human rights protection (Portugal);
- 6.73. 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);
- 6.74. 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);
- 6.75. 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);
- 6.76. 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);
- 6.77. 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);
- 6.78. 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);
- 6.79. Adopt national action plan on human rights (Sudan);
- 6.80. 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);

6.81. Further reinforce measures to combat all forms of discrimination and inequality (Georgia);

6.82. 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));

6.83. 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);

6.84. 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);

6.85. Tackle advocacy of religious hatred including that which constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence in political discourse and in the media (Malaysia);

6.86. Stop the pressure on mass media, including by closing their bank accounts (Russian Federation);

6.87. Review and strengthen current policies and initiatives to combat societal discrimination against members of racial, religious and ethnic minority groups (United States of America);

6.88. Take further measures to combat racism and xenophobia and incorporate ICERD into domestic laws (China);

6.89. 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);

6.90. 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);

6.91. 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);

6.92. 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);

6.93. 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);

6.94. Develop a comprehensive strategy to address inequalities experienced by ethnic minorities (Sierra Leone);

6.95. Take effective measures to address inequalities experienced by ethnic minority groups and combat discrimination (Kazakhstan);

- 6.96. **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination measures, to promote equal political, social and economic rights of women of ethnic minorities (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.97. **Take effective measures to prevent manifestations of intolerance on the grounds of nationality and race (Russian Federation);**
- 6.98. **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);**
- 6.99. **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);**
- 6.100. **Ensure efficient implementation of the new “Hate Crime Action Plan” in order to reduce racially and religiously aggravated crimes (Israel);**
- 6.101. **Continue to implement measures such as promoting cultural understanding toward the eradication of hate crime against social minorities (Japan);**
- 6.102. **Take additional serious measures to eliminate race enmity on the ground, which leads to hate crimes (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 6.103. **Take appropriate measures against the sharp increase in all hate-related violent crimes especially involving young people (Maldives);**
- 6.104. **Improve the systems of identification of potential targets and vulnerable communities, enhance surveillance and implement protection measures to address hate crimes (Maldives);**
- 6.105. **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);**
- 6.106. **Prosecute perpetrators of hate crimes against vulnerable groups (Pakistan);**
- 6.107. **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);**
- 6.108. **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);**
- 6.109. **Take measures to curb incitements of hatred in the British mass media in line with international standards (Russian Federation);**
- 6.110. **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);**
- 6.111. **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);**

- 6.112. Continue efforts towards combating racism and hate speech against foreigners through disseminating a culture of dialogue and cooperation among religions and civilizations (Tunisia);
- 6.113. Prepare a report on the impact of the “Hate Crime Action Plan” with the view to assess concrete results (Turkey);
- 6.114. Take further steps to halt and reverse the increase in the number of violent hate crimes (United States of America);
- 6.115. Adopt effective measures to combat crimes based on religious hate and facilitate access to justice to minority groups (Angola);
- 6.116. Redoubling efforts and measures to combat hate crimes and xenophobia (Lebanon);
- 6.117. 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);
- 6.118. Address racial discrimination, xenophobia and hate crimes by further strengthening effective legislative and judicial measures (Bangladesh);
- 6.119. 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 UK (Canada);
- 6.120. Continue strengthening measures to combat prejudices and punish crimes motivated by xenophobia (Chile);
- 6.121. Effectively guarantee the rights of refugees and migrants and make substantive progress in the fight against hate crime (China);
- 6.122. 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);
- 6.123. 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);
- 6.124. End discrimination against same-sex couples in Northern Ireland by bringing the relevant law into line with other parts of the United Kingdom (Iceland);
- 6.125. Review its Equality Act in relation to gender identity and the rights of intersex persons in the context of rights to health services (Australia);
- 6.126. Adapt a rights based approach to its forthcoming Emissions Reduction Plan (Maldives);
- 6.127. Enact legislation to ensure accountability on human rights violations and environmental damages resulting from global operations of United Kingdom companies (Philippines);
- 6.128. Review counter-terrorism measures which target individuals or groups based on race, ethnic background or religion, including Muslims or Muslim communities (Malaysia);

- 6.129. 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);
- 6.130. 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);
- 6.131. 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);
- 6.132. 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);
- 6.133. 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);
- 6.134. Train public officials in human rights, in particular the police and the military, including on the excessive use of force (Ecuador);
- 6.135. Expedite investigation and take action on allegations of complicity of British military personnel in the ill-treatment of civilians and detainees overseas (Kenya);
- 6.136. 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);
- 6.137. Adherence to international standards for respect for detainees' rights and the conditions of detention (Egypt);
- 6.138. 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);
- 6.139. Adopt a victim centred comprehensive national framework against trafficking in persons, especially women and girls (Philippines);
- 6.140. Investigate thoroughly incidents of trafficking in human beings and ensure that the perpetrators are subject to proportionate punishment (Russian Federation);
- 6.141. Reinforce the National Referral Mechanism to identify and assist victims of human trafficking (Spain);
- 6.142. Adopt a comprehensive national framework to combat trafficking in women and girls (Timor-Leste);
- 6.143. Strengthen the national framework to combat human trafficking and ensure adequate support and protection to victims of trafficking (Uganda);
- 6.144. Strengthen national mechanisms to combat human trafficking, specifically women and girls, and to support and rehabilitate its victims (Lebanon);

- 6.145. Monitor the implementation of the 2015 Modern Slavery legislation, including its effectiveness in combating trafficking in women and girls (Australia);
- 6.146. 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);
- 6.147. Continue efforts to fight human trafficking and all forms of slavery (Morocco);
- 6.148. Strengthen the protection of citizens and the right to privacy in the Investigatory Powers Bill of 2016 (Haiti);
- 6.149. 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);
- 6.150. Ensure that the regulation on surveillance does not violate the right to privacy, intimacy and freedom of expression of its citizens (Paraguay);
- 6.151. 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);
- 6.152. Provide protection to the family as a natural and fundamental unit to the society (Egypt);
- 6.153. 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);
- 6.154. Ensure the accessibility of appropriate legal aid to safeguard access to justice for all, particularly for the most marginalized groups in society (Netherlands);
- 6.155. 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);
- 6.156. 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);
- 6.157. Continue negotiations on transitional justice issues and implement transitional justice elements of the Stormont House Agreement (Australia);
- 6.158. Take concrete measures to reduce the current and future prison population, as well as to improve prisoner safety (Serbia);
- 6.159. 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);
- 6.160. 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);

- 6.161. 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);
- 6.162. Continue its efforts to improve treatment of inmates (Japan);
- 6.163. Ensure the welfare of all segments of society in an inclusive manner, including those of migrants (Nepal);
- 6.164. Provide more targeted social policies to help disadvantaged families, and in particular their children, so as to boost social mobility (Singapore);
- 6.165. Simplify, harmonize and reinforce the current legal norms on equality in favour of those most vulnerable (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.166. Strengthen measures to foster access of vulnerable populations to public services and social and health services (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.167. 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);
- 6.168. Develop clear national strategies for the eradication of the poverty of about four million child, as indicate in the UK UPR Summary report of the Stakeholders submissions (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.169. Further strengthen its 'Equality Act', in particular, to provide better health services to groups in vulnerable situations including migrants (Sri Lanka);
- 6.170. 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 sever and fatal foetal anomalies and where the pregnancy is a result of rape or incest (Iceland);
- 6.171. Take necessary measures to provide reproductive healthcare services for women and girls in line with its CEDAW obligations (Myanmar);
- 6.172. 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);
- 6.173. 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);
- 6.174. Step up efforts to promote racial equality and social inclusion in the education system in Northern Ireland (Botswana);
- 6.175. With regards the reporting mechanism on gender pay gap, to consider efficient means of following-up on the reports made by the employers (Israel);
- 6.176. Address the problem of discrimination against women, particularly in the labour market with regard to gender based wage gap (Libya);
- 6.177. 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);

- 6.178. 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);
- 6.179. Take necessary measures to eliminate discriminatory practices on the labour market with respect to women (Algeria);
- 6.180. Exert more efforts to combat or to counter violence against women and girls (Libya);
- 6.181. 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);
- 6.182. Ensure a holistic approach to the prevention of violence against women and girls, including harmful practices (Slovenia);
- 6.183. Combat violence against women and girls in particular the domestic violence (Sudan);
- 6.184. Continue efforts to combat discrimination on any ground and violence against women and girls (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 6.185. Continue its positive efforts to reduce domestic violence throughout the country (Indonesia);
- 6.186. Effectively fight violence against women and take substantive measures to combat sexual exploitation and sexual crimes against children (China);
- 6.187. 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);
- 6.188. Strengthen its legislative framework by including penal sanctions for perpetrators of acts of forced marriage and non-protection against female genital mutilation. (Gabon);
- 6.189. 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);
- 6.190. Reviewing the laws of the immigration in Britain in order to comply with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.191. Increase efforts to eliminate child poverty and bring domestic legislation in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Hungary);
- 6.192. 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);
- 6.193. 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);

- 6.194. **Ensure that corporal punishment is explicitly prohibited in all schools and educational institutions and all other institutions and forms of alternative care (Liechtenstein);**
- 6.195. **Prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, including the family (Ireland);**
- 6.196. **Reconsider its position on the legality of corporal punishment of children (Mongolia);**
- 6.197. **Ban corporal punishment of children to ensure the full protection and freedom from violence for all children (Sweden);**
- 6.198. **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);**
- 6.199. **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);**
- 6.200. **Develop and implement comprehensive multi sectoral strategies on child exploitation and abuse (Timor-Leste);**
- 6.201. **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);**
- 6.202. **Take more measures to fight against sexual exploitation of children and violence against them (Algeria);**
- 6.203. **Abolish the life sentence for minors in conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Paraguay);**
- 6.204. **Consider abolishing the mandatory imposition of life imprisonment for offences committed by children under the age of 18 (Greece);**
- 6.205. **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);**
- 6.206. **Consider revising the minimum age for criminal responsibility (Peru);**
- 6.207. **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);**
- 6.208. **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with acceptable international standards (Bulgaria);**
- 6.209. **Implement measures in support of enhanced participation of people with disabilities in the work force (Israel);**
- 6.210. **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)**
- 6.211. **Respect the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations (Syrian Arab Republic);**



- 6.212. Stop the forced evictions of indigenous peoples in the territories under occupation (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.213. Review the 2016 Immigration Act in order to ensure its compatibility with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Honduras);
- 6.214. Develop social integration policies, especially for migrants and refugees (Lebanon);
- 6.215. 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);
- 6.216. Continue and strengthen the promotion of the rights of migrants residing in the United Kingdom (Morocco);
- 6.217. 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);
- 6.218. Incorporate a prohibition to indefinite detention of migrants in the 2016 Declaration on Immigration and search for alternatives to detention (Mexico);
- 6.219. Like other European countries, set statutory time limit for immigration detention and ensure that children are not subjected to such detention (Bangladesh);
- 6.220. 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);
- 6.221. 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);
- 6.222. 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);
- 6.223. Take the necessary measures to guarantee the exercise of the right to family reunification of unaccompanied children recognized as refugees or resettled (Argentina);
- 6.224. 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);
- 6.225. Categorise statelessness as a protection status and provide stateless persons expedited and affordable access to British nationality (Hungary);
- 6.226. 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);

6.227. **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).**

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

## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

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

- H.E. Julian Braithwaite, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the UK, Geneva;
  - Matthew Forman, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the UK, Geneva;
  - Bob Last, Deputy Head Policy and Human Rights, Permanent Mission of the UK, 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 UN Treaties Team, Human Rights and Intergovernmental Relations, Ministry of Justice;
  - Sergio Moreno, Senior Policy Adviser, UN 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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