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Draft 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 10th 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, Mr. Mike Freer. At its 16th meeting, held on 16th 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, 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

To be completed by 25 November 2022

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 115 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 fifty-second session of the Human Rights Council:**

6.1 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

¹ A/HRC/WG.6/41/GBR/1.

² A/HRC/WG.6/41/GBR/2.

³ A/HRC/WG.6/41/GBR/3; A/HRC/WG.6/41/GBR/3/Corr.1.

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);

6.2 Ensure the right 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. Bring the 2016 Immigration Act into line with UN standards (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

6.3 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 United Nations 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);

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

6.5 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);

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

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

6.8 Ratify the Convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage and to facilitate the participation of all stakeholders in cultural heritage and creative expressions (Lebanon);

6.9 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);

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

6.11 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);

6.12 **Consider to withdraw its interpretative declaration under Article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Sierra Leone);**

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

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

6.15 **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);**

6.16 **Take necessary steps to allow individual complaints mechanisms under UN 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);**

6.17 **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);**

6.18 **Continue efforts to ensure the submission of overdue State Party Reports to UN treaty bodies (Lesotho);**

6.19 **Commit to remain a member state of the Council of Europe and party to the European Convention on Human Rights (Costa Rica);**

6.20 **Remain committed to fully implement the European Convention on Human Rights (Germany);**

6.21 **Take 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 of 1998 (Kenya);**

6.22 **Bring all legislation concerning communication surveillance in line with international human rights standards and ensure that all communications surveillance requires a test of necessity and proportionality (Liechtenstein);**

6.23 **Ensure that the British Bill of Rights (Bill) provides the same level of human rights protection as the 1998 Human Rights Act it seeks to replace (Luxembourg);**

6.24 **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);**

6.25 **Ensure that any amendments to the legal framework maintain the same level of protection as the current Human Rights Act of 1998 (Mexico);**

6.26 **Reform the Gender Recognition Act in all parts of the UK, bringing it in line with the international human rights standards including with regard to legal self-determination of one's gender without the imposition of medical requirements (Netherlands);**

6.27 **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);**

6.28 **Undertake the necessary reforms to include protection against gender-based discrimination in the national legislation (Peru);**

- 6.29 Ensure that any modifications to human rights legislation do not adversely affect the current level of the protection of human rights provided by the Human Rights Act 1998 (Ukraine);
- 6.30 Stop the plan to replace the Human Rights Act 1998 with a Bill limiting their protection (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 6.31 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);
- 6.32 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);
- 6.33 Ensure that all new legislation remains in line with the UK's international human rights obligations (Cyprus);
- 6.34 Ensure the effectiveness and scope of the Human Rights Act in any future legislation (Estonia);
- 6.35 Introduce legislation to reform the Gender Recognition Act, remove requirements of diagnoses and introduce a process of self-determination (Iceland);
- 6.36 Consider introducing legislation to reform the Gender Recognition Act of 2004 to remove requirements of diagnosis, "living in role" for 2 years, spousal veto and to introduce a process of self-determination (Malta);
- 6.37 Harmonize the core human rights treaties into domestic law (Samoa);
- 6.38 Maintain its international obligations and international standards in accordance with the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights (Slovakia);
- 6.39 Dedicate sufficient resources to central, devolved and local authorities to ensure effective implementation of the Istanbul Convention (Finland);
- 6.40 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);
- 6.41 Take all necessary measures to implement the provisions of the Istanbul Convention across its entire territory (France);
- 6.42 Ensure that modifications to the Human Rights Act do not result in the weakening of the current level of human rights protection (Portugal);
- 6.43 Ensure that the European Convention on Human Rights is fully implemented and given effect in UK law (Slovakia);
- 6.44 Ensure that any instrument that may replace the Human Rights Act of 1998 grants rights-holders at least the same level of effective protection (Ecuador);
- 6.45 Commit to continued domestic incorporation of ECHR rights and provisions (Cyprus);
- 6.46 Ensure that any proposed changes to the Human Rights Act do not diminish access to justice (Greece);
- 6.47 Enhance the status of the ratified human rights treaties in domestic law (Zambia);
- 6.48 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);

- 6.49 Refrain from replacing the Human Rights Act of 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);
- 6.50 Ensure that the current level of human rights protection provided by the Human Rights Act of 1998, including the rights of asylum seekers, are maintained under any legislative reform (Canada);
- 6.51 Continue updating and ensure the effective implementation of action plans on combating hate crimes (Cuba);
- 6.52 Continue to strengthen the functioning of its various National Human Rights Institutions, in accordance with the Paris Principles (India);
- 6.53 Adopt measures aiming at combating racism, hate crimes and Islamophobia (Jordan);
- 6.54 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);
- 6.55 Continue to refine its policies to combat all forms of hate crimes, particularly those against racial and religious minorities (Malaysia);
- 6.56 Remove structural barriers to racial and ethnic minority communities' equal and non-discriminatory enjoyment of human rights (Marshall Islands);
- 6.57 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);
- 6.58 Remove the mentality of colonialism and address the root causes of its systematic racism, xenophobia and hate crimes (China);
- 6.59 Advance comprehensive policies and practices to eliminate discrimination against minorities (New Zealand);
- 6.60 Scale up efforts in ensuring the elimination of racism and racial discrimination (Nigeria);
- 6.61 Prosecute hate crimes and address incidents of Islamophobia (Pakistan);
- 6.62 Ensure the application of provisions and principles of international conventions on combatting all forms of racial discrimination in local legislation (Qatar);
- 6.63 Take further measures to strengthen countering racism, intolerance, xenophobia, religious hatred and their related crimes (Qatar);
- 6.64 Take stronger action to combat hate crimes which was aggravated during the COVID-19 pandemic (Republic of Korea);
- 6.65 Take effective measures to prevent manifestations of intolerance on ethnic/national and racial grounds (Russian Federation);
- 6.66 Continue its efforts to combat hate crimes, by taking effective measures to deter hate speech and racism (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.67 Take concrete steps in addressing structural forms of racial discrimination (Sierra Leone);
- 6.68 Address racial discrimination, antisemitism, xenophobia, Islamophobia and hate crimes by further strengthening effective legislative and judicial measures (Türkiye);

- 6.69 Put in place mechanisms to address all forms of hate crime and racism, especially against persons of African descent (Uganda);
- 6.70 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);
- 6.71 Continue to refine its policies to counter hate crimes in communities, particularly those motivated by race and religion (Algeria);
- 6.72 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);
- 6.73 Strengthen efforts, including legislative mechanisms, to root out racism, racial discrimination, Islamophobia and hate crimes (Bangladesh);
- 6.74 Take additional effective measures to combat neo-Nazi manifestations, discrimination on the basis of race or nationality, ensure a proper response to the increasing number of anti-Semitic incidents, including violence, attacks, threats, insults and desecration of property (Belarus);
- 6.75 Remove structural barriers that prevent racial and ethnic minorities from enjoying human rights without discrimination (Burkina Faso);
- 6.76 Identify and address the shortcomings in hate crime legislation with regard to combating racist and xenophobic speech and violence (Croatia);
- 6.77 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);
- 6.78 Strengthen laws that combat racial profiling and stigmatization of people of African and Asian descent (Eswatini);
- 6.79 Reinforce measures to combat all forms of discrimination and inequality (Ghana);
- 6.80 Improve efforts to address discrimination and prejudice towards racial, ethnic and religious minorities including Muslim minorities (Indonesia);
- 6.81 Implement the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism's recommendations regarding the withdrawal of interpretative declaration under article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, "preventive duty" and media prejudice (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 6.82 Eliminate Islamophobia and combat religious discrimination and intolerance (China);
- 6.83 Continue developing effective remedies to protect vulnerable groups and minorities from hate speech (Bahrain);
- 6.84 Take effective legislative and policy measures with the aim of eliminating and preventing the rising incidents of racist, xenophobic, anti-Semitic, anti-Muslim and anti-disabled crimes (Azerbaijan);
- 6.85 Put an end to racism, provide mandatory human rights training for law enforcement against discrimination and hate speech; stop impunity and punish hate crimes, racist, xenophobic, anti-Semitic, anti-Muslim, against LGBTI people, people with disabilities, and ensure the protection of victims (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 6.86 Continue its efforts to implement the recommendations of the United Nations Sub-Committee for the Prevention of Torture (Mongolia);

- 6.87 **Improve prison safety and conditions to address self-harm, suicide and overcrowding (Pakistan);**
- 6.88 **Put an end to appalling conditions of violence, overcrowding and racial disproportion in prisons (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
- 6.89 **Stop the arbitrary detention of Julian Assange by taking into account the views of human rights mechanisms, and ensure proper compensation to him, and guarantee him non-extradition to the authorities of the United States of America (Belarus);**
- 6.90 **Investigate ill-treatment and misuse of force in detention facilities and promote accountability (China);**
- 6.91 **Continue efforts to improve conditions in prisons (Czechia);**
- 6.92 **Put an end to disproportionate use of force against members of minority groups that are increasingly reported to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
- 6.93 **Take necessary measures to proscribe detention based on appearance or membership to national and ethnic groups (Ecuador);**
- 6.94 **Take effective measures to prevent an arbitrary interpretation of the permissible limits of the use of force by the police (Russian Federation);**
- 6.95 **Continue to improve policies to combat hate crimes in communities and share its best practices with other Member States (Kazakhstan);**
- 6.96 **Address concerns of racial profiling (Sri Lanka);**
- 6.97 **Incorporate the minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners (the Mandela Rules) into police training curricula (Libya);**
- 6.98 **Continue training of law enforcement officials for the proportionate use of force especially with regard to minority groups (Brazil);**
- 6.99 **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);**
- 6.100 **End the prolonged impunity for war crimes and horrific violations committed, and continue to be committed, by its military forces overseas (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 6.101 **Conduct a comprehensive review of counter-terrorism measures to eliminate any discriminatory and disproportionate impact on racial, ethnic, and religious minorities (State of Palestine);**
- 6.102 **Stop violating the Syrian sovereignty under the pretext of combating terrorism, and repatriate its nationals of foreign terrorist fighters and their families from northeast of Syria, in accordance with international law, and stop the related practice of stripping of nationality (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 6.103 **Prevent the flow of new waves of terrorist fighters from its nationals to other countries (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 6.104 **Stop all forms of involvement in supporting terrorism, including collecting funds on its territory for this purpose (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 6.105 **Ensure the accountability of media outlets under its jurisdiction which provoke riots, violence and terrorism (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
- 6.106 **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);

6.107 Have an in-depth investigation of British military personnel who have committed serious crimes in overseas military operations, including arbitrarily killing civilians and torture and other ill treatments, and stop sheltering the perpetrators (China);

6.108 Redouble every effort to continue to make investigations or support investigations by partner and partners agencies into any allegation of misconduct by the UK military (South Sudan);

6.109 Strengthen measures to ensure the effective enforcement of provisional measures and judgments of the European Court of Human Rights (Mexico);

6.110 Cease the use of the justice system for continued and shameless theft of the 31 tons of gold belonging to the Central Bank and the Venezuelan people, which prevents their social investment (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

6.111 Accelerate the implementation of the 20 actions contained in the agenda towards transformative change for racial justice and equality (South Africa);

6.112 Refrain from adopting the Northern Ireland Troubles (Legacy and Reconciliation) Bill, which provides amnesty to serious human rights violations during the conflict in Northern Ireland and deprives victims of legal remedies (Belarus);

6.113 Take concrete steps to reduce rates of racially motivated hate crimes and discrimination faced by Afro-descendent and other ethnic minorities, including in Scotland and Northern Ireland, while ensuring that perpetrators do not enjoy impunity (Bahamas);

6.114 Ensure that any reform of the 1998 Human Rights Act does not reduce the scope of protection or remedies currently enjoyed (Bahamas);

6.115 Continue measures to increase gender balance in political and public life, particularly in Northern Ireland (Lithuania);

6.116 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);

6.117 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);

6.118 Maintain its robust tradition of citizens' right to peacefully protest as new legislation on public order is introduced (Canada);

6.119 Take further action to ensure a safe environment for civil society, including the removal of potentially restrictive legislation to the rights of association and peaceful assembly (Greece);

6.120 Take concrete steps to improve the safety of journalists, investigate incidents of attacks on journalists, and implement the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity (Greece);

6.121 Promote policies to support the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);

6.122 Facilitate regular availability of information to potential victims of human trafficking 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 human trafficking (Jordan);

- 6.123 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);
- 6.124 Intensify efforts to combat human trafficking and all forms of slavery (Malaysia);
- 6.125 Pursue the efforts to investigate claims on human trafficking and improve the training of law enforcement officers, prison personnel and other first responders, as recommended by the Committee against Torture (Morocco);
- 6.126 Scale up efforts in combating human trafficking and the protection of the rights the victims of trafficking (Nigeria);
- 6.127 Strengthen the efforts to identify victims of human trafficking and forced labour, increase their access to legal and psychological assistance, and ensure prosecution of human traffickers (Norway);
- 6.128 Continue efforts aimed at combatting human trafficking and take necessary measures to sustain the protection and assistance for the victims (Qatar);
- 6.129 Take further steps to improve the identification of victims in trafficking and provide them with the necessary assistance in their recovery (Romania);
- 6.130 Strengthen efforts to combat human trafficking, especially women and girls (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.131 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, which would further improve ethical recruitment and enhance identification of victims and prosecution (Thailand);
- 6.132 Put an end to the trafficking in persons, women and girls exacerbated in the country, and provide comprehensive assistance to victims (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 6.133 Effectively combat human trafficking and sexual exploitation (China);
- 6.134 Ensure that the victims of trafficking are provided with timely information regarding their rights and assistance possibilities (Croatia);
- 6.135 Commit to establishing a comprehensive national framework to prevent trafficking of women and girls for sexual or labour exploitation and criminal activity (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 6.136 Make pay gap reporting on race and ethnicity mandatory (South Africa);
- 6.137 Continue its work on strengthening measures for the prevention of sexual harassment in the workplace (Georgia);
- 6.138 Strengthen investment and policy mix for job skills training aimed at reducing income inequality and levelling up opportunity for the working-age population (Viet Nam);
- 6.139 Strengthen the labour inspection regime, including through adequate budgetary provision, to ensure favourable and non-discriminatory conditions in the workplace (Botswana);
- 6.140 Enhance efforts to further narrow the gender pay gap (Maldives);
- 6.141 Increase opportunities for women to gain access to formal employment with equal pay for work of equal value (Viet Nam);
- 6.142 Pursue efforts in protecting indigenous people and minorities by ensuring the provision and adequate and appropriate accommodation access to basic services (Lebanon);

- 6.143 **Allocate more resources for poverty reduction and social welfare programs (Viet Nam);**
- 6.144 **Continue to develop and implement public policies and measures to safeguard the human rights of persons living in poverty (Barbados);**
- 6.145 **Take concrete measures to ensure the fulfilment of the right to adequate housing for all without discrimination to prevent homelessness (Indonesia);**
- 6.146 **Ensure protecting the right of minorities and migrants for access to employment, housing, public health and education on an equal basis with others and enhancing their quality of life (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 6.147 **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);**
- 6.148 **Strengthen the implementation of programmes and policies aimed at providing effective access to health care for ethnic minorities and marginalized groups (Kenya);**
- 6.149 **Continue to strengthen the legal and institutional systems on environmental protection, in particular with respect to the right to a Healthy Environment (Maldives);**
- 6.150 **Remove structural barriers to racial and ethnic minority community, equal and non-discrimination enjoyment of human rights, including the rights to health and the right to an adequate standard of living (South Sudan);**
- 6.151 **Continue efforts to identify and eliminate barriers to access to health and services for persons with disabilities (Australia);**
- 6.152 **Strengthen the implementation of programmes and policies for providing effective access to health care for women belonging to marginalized groups (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.153 **Continue the implementation of measures against racial disparities in criminal justice, employment, mental health, and education (Colombia);**
- 6.154 **Follow up – and guarantee full implementation – of its recent commitment to ensure access to abortion for women in Northern Ireland (Denmark);**
- 6.155 **Ensure that women in Northern Ireland are able to access safe abortion services on equal basis with women living in other parts of the United Kingdom (Finland);**
- 6.156 **Ensure equal access to abortion across Northern Ireland (Iceland);**
- 6.157 **Protect and fulfil the right to health of trans persons by increasing capacity and competence of gender identity health care services (Iceland);**
- 6.158 **Continue with legislative and policy measures for ensuring pay parity and equal access to safe reproductive health services across all of the United Kingdom (India);**
- 6.159 **Strengthen measures taken to ensure equal access to healthcare (Bahrain);**
- 6.160 **Continue to address and strengthen laws that improve access to healthcare for women and girls (Eswatini);**
- 6.161 **Undertake deliberate and robust measures to ensure equitable access to quality education opportunities at all levels (Botswana);**
- 6.162 **Enhance efforts to address disparities among groups, as experienced on the basis of race, in criminal justice, employment, mental health and education (Barbados);**

- 6.163 Continue its efforts towards developing comprehensive legislative policy framework for inclusive education for children with disabilities (Armenia);
- 6.164 Ensure equitable access to education in public schools for all children while combating the bullying phenomenon offline and online (Romania);
- 6.165 Establish inclusive and affordable measures to facilitate women and girls' access to education, health care and other support services in rural areas (Paraguay);
- 6.166 Beef up measures to curb racially motivated hate crimes and discrimination against black and other ethnic minorities in schools (Lesotho);
- 6.167 Accelerate and scale up climate action in accordance with its international obligations and with a view to upholding climate justice (Philippines);
- 6.168 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);
- 6.169 Fully implement and go beyond emission reduction targets in NDCs (Samoa);
- 6.170 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);
- 6.171 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);
- 6.172 Incorporate the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment in its legal system (Costa Rica);
- 6.173 Refrain from compliance with unilateral coercive measures and contributing to gross violations of human rights of targeted populations (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 6.174 Immediately lift unilateral coercive measures against developing countries (China);
- 6.175 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, as well as use available resources to promote international cooperation for development, and not put pressure on the governments of other countries (Belarus);
- 6.176 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 Business and Human Rights published on this topic in August 2022 (Panama);
- 6.177 Enact legislations to conflict affected areas and to 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);
- 6.178 Guarantee the responsibility and accountability of all financial institutions and other businesses under its jurisdiction with regard to recommendations of Special Rapporteur on unilateral coercive measures in her country visit report on Iran (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

- 6.179 Continue to take measures to ensure that UK military equipment and arms are not diverted to where there is risk of facilitating the violation of international human rights (Samoa);
- 6.180 Establish an immediate moratorium to grant new oil and gas exploration and exploitation concessions (Costa Rica);
- 6.181 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);
- 6.182 Stop interfering in the internal affairs of other countries under the pretext of human rights (China);
- 6.183 Stop funding disinformation programmes aimed at fuelling and prolonging wars and conflicts (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.184 Resolve all outstanding issues related to the Chagos archipelago through inclusive dialogue with all concerned (Marshall Islands);
- 6.185 Make education, employment and healthcare services more accessible for women and girls living in remote rural areas (Lithuania);
- 6.186 Extend the applicability of the Equality Act of 2010 to Northern Ireland to ensure that it affords protection to women (Malawi);
- 6.187 Review the Domestic Abuse Act to ensure protection and support for women and girls, regardless of their immigration status (Mexico);
- 6.188 Continue measures to enhance representation of women in decision making levels including from ethnic minorities (Nepal);
- 6.189 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);
- 6.190 Take measures to ensure victims and families of victims of domestic violence have access to needed support and protection from further abuse (Samoa);
- 6.191 Apply a combined gender and age perspective in tax and benefits policy changes to avoid disproportionate negative effects on older women (Slovenia);
- 6.192 Continue to promote meaningful participation by women and girls from different ethnic groups, both in their political and public lives (Thailand);
- 6.193 Ensure the equal participation of rural women in policy making processes and disaster mitigation and climate change (Timor-Leste);
- 6.194 Redouble efforts to protect women from harassment at work and to promote access to the labour market for women belonging to marginalized groups (Peru);
- 6.195 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);
- 6.196 Continue its efforts on the international level for the promotion and effective implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (Armenia);
- 6.197 Continue efforts towards ensuring the protection of women rights (Bahrain);
- 6.198 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);

6.199 Ensure the full application of its legislation on female genital mutilation and take further measures to prosecute the perpetrators of such acts (Burkina Faso);

6.200 Continue taking additional measures to increase opportunity for women to gain access to formal employment (Cambodia);

6.201 Promote gender equality and ensure that women are free from all forms of discrimination and violence (China);

6.202 Redouble efforts to fight against forced marriages (Gabon);

6.203 Ensure all women and girls are equally protected from violence (Germany);

6.204 Take effective measures to address low prosecution and conviction rates for domestic violence (Israel);

6.205 Continue work to reform the Gender Recognition Act based on international human rights standards, including recognition of trans and non-binary individuals (Australia);

6.206 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);

6.207 Pursue a holistic approach to prevent violence against women including through enhanced reporting, increased conviction rates and targeted assistance (Pakistan);

6.208 Review the legal framework pertaining to the violence against women to guarantee that women migrants get the necessary protection and support including women migrants who have not the right to get public aids (Tunisia);

6.209 Continue combating violence against women and girls in particular the domestic violence (Algeria);

6.210 Take effective measures to address 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);

6.211 Further promote efforts to protect persons from gender-based violence (Barbados);

6.212 Take measures to improve data collection on gender-based violence, including disability disaggregated data when reporting such violence (Croatia);

6.213 Continue its efforts to combat violence against women and girls (Georgia);

6.214 Provide more targeted social policies to help disadvantaged families, and in particular their children, establish a government strategy for the eradication of child poverty (Kazakhstan);

6.215 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);

6.216 Consider raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years of age (Lithuania);

- 6.217 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years and ensure the full implementation of juvenile justice standards and prohibit the application of solitary confinement measures to juveniles (Luxembourg);**
- 6.218 **Develop a comprehensive nationwide anti-poverty strategy and eliminate child poverty (Malaysia);**
- 6.219 **Sign the Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action and accelerate efforts to achieve “net zero” no later than 2050 (Marshall Islands);**
- 6.220 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years (Montenegro);**
- 6.221 **Respect the rights of parents to raise and educate their children, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Nigeria);**
- 6.222 **Take further measures to protect children from physical punishment and ensure the right of every child to adequate standard of living, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Norway);**
- 6.223 **Develop a national strategy aimed at facilitating access for children to health, education, culture and justice, in particular for children in a situation of vulnerability (France);**
- 6.224 **Sign the Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action, and accelerate action to achieve net zero emissions no later than 2050 (Panama);**
- 6.225 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14 years, in accordance with international standards (Paraguay);**
- 6.226 **Establish a reasonable statutory time limit to the detention of asylum-seekers, which should be used as a measure of last resort and that it makes express provision for family reunification for any unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (Portugal);**
- 6.227 **Consider prohibiting the use of solitary confinement for juveniles (Slovenia);**
- 6.228 **Evaluate revising the minimum age of criminal responsibility in line with international standards (Peru);**
- 6.229 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility, ensuring the full application of child justice standards, and preventing the application of isolation measures to minors (Tunisia);**
- 6.230 **Take further steps towards the incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic law (Ukraine);**
- 6.231 **Take urgent action to end corporal punishment of children and raise the age of criminal responsibility to international standards (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
- 6.232 **Enact legislation which explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in every setting (Zambia);**
- 6.233 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Belgium);**
- 6.234 **Develop a comprehensive digital inclusion strategy for children and young people to promote their online safety and sustainable inclusion (Bulgaria);**
- 6.235 **Take concrete measures to address the over-representation 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);**
- 6.236 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with acceptable international standards (Czechia);**

- 6.237 Consistently implement the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, by establishing a strategy for the eradication of child poverty (Estonia);
- 6.238 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);
- 6.239 Ban corporal punishment of children in all settings, including 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);
- 6.240 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with international standards (Sweden);
- 6.241 Consider further measures to ensure the minimum age of marriage is raised to at least 18 years across all of the United Kingdom (India);
- 6.242 Raise the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years, in compliance with international standards (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.243 Consider raising the age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 across the UK (Slovenia);
- 6.244 Raise the age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 (Zambia);
- 6.245 Consider raising the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years (Chile);
- 6.246 Raise the age of criminal responsibility, which stands at ten at the moment (Spain);
- 6.247 Develop an effective employment policy for persons with disabilities aimed at ensuring decent work for them and ensuring equal pay (Jordan);
- 6.248 Increase opportunities for women and persons with disabilities to gain access to formal employment and ensure equal pay for work of equal value (Kazakhstan);
- 6.249 Develop an effective employment policy, specifically designed for people with disabilities (Somalia);
- 6.250 Strengthen the protection of the rights of women, people with disabilities and LGTBI people and take measures to prevent hate crimes both online and offline (Spain);
- 6.251 Provide support accessible to people with disabilities at the rural level (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 6.252 Advance measures to improve food security, in particular for young children, adolescents and persons with disabilities (Brazil);
- 6.253 Incorporate the human rights model of disability into all laws and regulations regarding children and young people with disabilities (Bulgaria);
- 6.254 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);
- 6.255 Further strengthen laws that ensure all children within the education system are afforded quality education, especially children living with disabilities (Eswatini);
- 6.256 Continue and strengthen its awareness raising campaigns aimed at eliminating prejudice and negative stereotypes regarding people with disabilities (Gabon);
- 6.257 Strengthen awareness-raising campaigns aimed at eliminating negative stereotypes and prejudice towards persons with disabilities (Israel);

- 6.258 **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);**
- 6.259 **Consider paying necessary attention to promote the enjoyment of human rights for ethnic minorities (Uzbekistan);**
- 6.260 **Intensify the removal of structural barriers to racial and ethnic minority communities' equal and non-discriminatory enjoyment of human rights (South Africa);**
- 6.261 **Continue taking measures to eliminate disparities affecting minorities in accessing to criminal justice, employment, health, and education (Cuba);**
- 6.262 **Continue efforts to promote equal political, social, and economic rights of ethnic minorities, especially women and girls (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.263 **Continue to fight against the discrimination faced by transgender people, by expanding the planned ban on conversion therapy to include transgender people (Canada);**
- 6.264 **Adopt legislation to ban all conversion therapy practices in all forms and settings (Israel);**
- 6.265 **Develop and implement public awareness campaigns on the human rights of trans persons, including to combat misinformation and stigma (Uruguay);**
- 6.266 **Adopt legislation to ban all conversion therapy practices for all LGBTIQ+ persons of all ages (Malta);**
- 6.267 **Combat media disinformation directed against the LGBTIQ+ community (Iceland);**
- 6.268 **Ban conversion therapy practices for all LGBTIQ+ persons (Iceland);**
- 6.269 **Consider moving towards the promulgation of the action plan for LGBTI persons, as well as adopt measures to codifying the prohibition of conversion therapies (Chile);**
- 6.270 **Strengthen the protection against sexual harassment in the workplace affecting women workers with disabilities and LGBTIQ workers, in accordance with the ILO Convention No. 111 (Norway);**
- 6.271 **Uphold and strengthen legal protections for LGBTIQ+ persons, in particular transgender persons (New Zealand);**
- 6.272 **Continue efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against migrants and ethnic minorities (Nepal);**
- 6.273 **Revoke parts of the Migration and Economic Development Partnership (MEDP) which do not comply with the 1951 Refugee Convention, in particular the principle of non-refoulement (Netherlands);**
- 6.274 **Strengthen and safeguard the economic and social rights of migrants (Pakistan);**
- 6.275 **Enhance anti-discriminatory measures to protect ethnic minorities and migrants, and guarantee their access to various government welfare and support programmes (Philippines);**
- 6.276 **Lift the reservation to article 59 of the Istanbul Convention, so that migrant women can receive the same support and protection (Spain);**
- 6.277 **Take all necessary measures to ensure that the Migration and Economic Development Partnership with Rwanda is in line with the UK's obligations under international law (Switzerland);**

- 6.278 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);
- 6.279 Take steps to ensure migrant workers are not left vulnerable to abuse and exploitation from employers and the UK visa system (United States of America);
- 6.280 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);
- 6.281 Amend the immigration regulations to expressly provide for the family reunification of all unaccompanied asylum-seeking boys and girls (Argentina);
- 6.282 Put an end to the violation of rights of migrants and refugees (China);
- 6.283 Revise the Domestic Abuse Act to ensure protection and support for migrant women (Iceland);
- 6.284 Expand the opportunities for migrants and asylum seekers to obtain adequate legal advice before deciding on their applications (Iraq);
- 6.285 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);
- 6.286 Introduce a general statutory time limit on detention pending deportation (Germany);
- 6.287 Improve safety in prisons, and address issues around immigration detention including a statutory limit on immigration detention (Sri Lanka);
- 6.288 Ensure the same standards of reception to all migrants as well as ensure them adequate access to health-care and legal services (Russian Federation);
- 6.289 Improve humanitarian conditions in places of detention for asylum seekers in line with international human rights standards (Iraq);
- 6.290 Halt its plans to transfer asylum-seekers to other territories (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 6.291 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);
- 6.292 Stop plans to transfer asylum seekers to other countries in violation of international law (Egypt);
- 6.293 Amend asylum laws to explicitly provide for family reunification (Egypt);
- 6.294 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);
- 6.295 Uphold its obligations under 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and not to engage in any practice that has the effect of undermining the right to asylum in the UK (Türkiye);
- 6.296 Respect the principle of non-refoulement and prohibit collective expulsions (Tunisia);
- 6.297 Ensure that all refugees were not discriminated against on the grounds of their mode of arrival in the country (State of Palestine);

6.298 **Establish international refugee protection asylum seeker system, which is in conformity with the international standard and conventions (Somalia);**

6.299 **Ensure that the Nationality and Borders Act is fully in line with the 1951 Refugee Convention (Philippines);**

6.300 **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 UK's offshore processing arrangement with Rwanda (New Zealand);**

6.301 **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);**

6.302 **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);**

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 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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