



Ministry of Justice

United Nations Universal Periodic Review

United Kingdom, British Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies

Annex to the response to the recommendations received on 4 May 2017

29 August 2017

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Abbreviations / Glossary

BAME =	Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic
CAT =	United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
CEDAW =	United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEDAW-OP =	United Nations Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
Core Document 2014 =	Core Document 2014 of the United Kingdom, British Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies ¹
CPED =	United Nations International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
CRC =	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRC-OP-AC =	United Nations Optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict
CRC-OP-SC =	United Nations Optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
Crown Dependencies =	There are three Crown Dependencies: Bailiwick of Guernsey; Bailiwick of Jersey; Isle of Man
CRPD =	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CRPD-OP =	United Nations Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
ECHR =	Council of Europe European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.
ECPT =	Council of Europe European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
ECtHR =	Council of Europe European Court of Human Rights
EU =	European Union
ICC =	International Criminal Court
ICCPR =	United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP2 =	United Nations Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
ICERD =	United Nations International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

¹ HRI/CORE/GBR/2014 - http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/CoreDocuments.aspx

ICESCR =	United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICMW =	United Nations International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
ILO =	International Labour Organisation
Istanbul Convention =	Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence
LGBT =	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender
NHS =	National Health Service
OECD =	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPCAT =	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
Overseas Territories =	There are fourteen British Overseas Territories but only ten have permanent indigenous populations, namely: Anguilla; Bermuda; Cayman Islands; Falkland Islands; Gibraltar; Montserrat; the group Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno; the group St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha; Turks and Caicos Islands; Virgin Islands (commonly known as the British Virgin Islands).
UK =	United Kingdom (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales)
UK National Human Rights Institutions =	There are three in the UK: Equality and Human Rights Commission; Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission; Scottish Human Rights Commission
UN =	United Nations
UPR =	United Nations Universal Periodic Review
VAWG =	Violence against women and girls

UK response to the recommendations

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
134.1 (right of individual petition to the UN)	Mozambique	Further consider its position on accepting the right of individual petition to the United Nations beyond the OP-CEDAW and OP-CRPD.	<p>The UK considered its position on accepting the right of individual petition to the UN beyond the CEDAW and the CRPD. It concluded that the benefits of the communication procedure remain unclear, especially for the applicant.</p> <p>In particular, the UN process is not an appeal mechanism, it cannot reverse decisions of the domestic courts, and it cannot result in an enforceable award of compensation for the applicant.</p> <p>The UK is party to the European Convention on Human Rights, thus people in the UK already have access to the application process to the European Court of Human Rights after having exhausted the various domestic remedies within the UK.</p>	Noted
134.2 (ratifying human rights treaties)	Paraguay	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.	<p>As set out in the Core Document 2014, the UK is already a party to various treaties protecting human rights and combating discrimination. Many of these treaties have also been extended to the Crown Dependencies and the Overseas Territories.</p> <p>The domestic legal framework to protect human rights and combating discrimination in the UK, Territories and Dependencies broadly remains as set out in the Core Document 2014.</p> <p>Ratification of additional human rights treaties will be considered on a case by case basis.</p>	Noted
134.3 (ratifying human rights treaties)	Uganda	Consider ratifying those international human rights instruments that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has not yet ratified.	See response to 134.2.	Supported

² “Supported” means that the UK has either fully implemented a recommendation or intends to do so. “Noted” means that the UK has taken some steps but it is not fully implementing a recommendation.

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
134.4 (withdrawing reservations)	Belarus	Step up the process of reviewing the reservations made to the international human rights treaties.	The UK remains mindful of the need to keep under review all reservations that it placed under the UN treaties.	Supported
134.5 (withdrawing ICERD reservation)	Libya	Lift the reservation on the article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.	<p>The UK maintains its interpretation of Article 4.</p> <p>Domestic law prohibits the incitement to racial hatred; the law applies to online and offline media as well as to individuals. But the UK also has a long tradition of freedom of speech which allows individuals to hold and express views which may well be contrary to those of the majority of the population, and which many may find distasteful or even offensive. The UK Government believes that it strikes the right balance between maintaining the right to freedom of speech and protecting individuals from violence and hatred.</p>	Noted
134.6 (ratifying ILO 189)	Philippines	Ratify the ILO Convention 189.	<p>The UK Government remains unconvinced of the need to ratify this Convention.</p> <p>The UK already has in place comprehensive legislative and administrative measures to protect workers' rights, including on: trade union representation (and industrial action); combating discrimination, bullying and harassment at work; retirement age; employees' personal data; pregnant employees' rights; and reasonable adjustment for (and recruitment of) disabled people.</p> <p>The UK Government remains concerned that the implementation of ILO 189 would impose disproportionate burdens on businesses and raise issues of privacy; this could have serious social consequences.</p>	Noted
134.7 (right of individual petition to the UN)	Portugal	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	The UK is not a party to the CPED. For the remaining treaties, see the response to 134.1	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
		communications procedure and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.		
134.8 (ratifying the CPED)	Albania; Chile	Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.	<p>The UK Government considers that the current domestic framework already prevents arbitrary arrests, prohibits torture and degrading treatment, and holds the Security and Intelligence Agencies to account. It is therefore unclear about the benefits of ratifying the CPED.</p> <p>Existing measures to protect people's rights and prevent enforced disappearance include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The prohibition of torture and the right to liberty and security, enforced through the Human Rights Act 1998; - The offence of torture under s.134 Criminal Justice Act 1988; - Extensive legislation, such as the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 and related Codes of Practice, providing a statutory framework against arbitrary arrests by the police; - The regular monitoring of UK places of detention by the UK National Preventive Mechanism (established under the OPCAT, and bringing together inspection bodies from across the UK), and also under the ECPT; - Accountability of the Security and Intelligence Agencies via, for example, the Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament, and the Investigatory Powers Tribunal; - The UK Government's 2010 "Consolidated Guidance to Intelligence Officers and service Personnel on the Detention and Interviewing of Detainees Overseas, and on the Passing and Receipt of Intelligence Relating to Detainees"; - UK Armed Forces on operations 	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
			overseas are at all times subject to the criminal law of England and Wales, and are required to act in accordance with applicable international humanitarian law;	
134.9 (right of individual petition under the ICCPR)	Albania	Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.	See the response to 134.1	Noted
134.10 (ratifying the ICMW)	Chile	Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.	<p>The UK Government considers that the rights of migrant workers are already protected in domestic legislation, including under the Human Rights Act 1998 and the Equality Act 2010. The UK Government is therefore unclear about the benefits of ratifying this Convention, and it has no current plans to do so.</p> <p>The UK Government also notes the very low number of States Parties to the Convention; in particular, no EU Member State, the United States or Japan have ratified the Convention.</p> <p>Furthermore, migrants who are legally working in the UK already enjoy the full protection of UK employment law. Legislation, such as that enforced by the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority and the Employment Agency Standards Inspectorate, exists to protect vulnerable workers, including those from overseas. Migrant workers are also entitled to the same protections under health and safety legislation as any other worker.</p>	Noted
134.11 (right of individual petition under the ICCPR)	Panama; Estonia	Ratify the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.	See the response to 134.1	Noted
134.12 (right of individual petition to the UN)	Czechia	Take necessary steps to allow individual complaints mechanisms under United Nations human rights treaties such as the Convention Against Torture,	See the response to 134.1	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
		International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.		
134.13 (right of individual petition under the ICCPR)	Guatemala	Ratify promptly the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on a communications procedure.	See the response to 134.1.	Noted
134.14 (right of individual petition under the ICCPR)	Romania	Consider ratification of the First Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.	See the response to 134.1.	Noted
134.15 (withdrawing ICESCR reservations)	Pakistan	Withdraw reservations from the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.	See the response to 134.4.	Noted
134.16 (right of individual petition under the ICESCR)	Spain	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.	See the response to 134.1.	Noted
134.17 (right of individual petition under the CRC)	Slovakia	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.	See the response to 134.1.	Noted
134.18 (right of individual petition under the CRC)	Georgia	Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol on the Convention on the Rights of the Child of a communications procedure.	See the response to 134.1.	Noted
134.19 (right of individual petition under	Liechtenstein	In order to further strengthen the fulfilment of children's rights, ratify	See the response to 134.1.	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
the CRC)		the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.		
134.20 (right of individual petition under the CRC)	Montenegro	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.	See the response to 134.1.	Noted
134.21 (right of individual petition under the CRC)	Croatia	Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Right of the Child on a Communications Procedure.	See the response to 134.1.	Noted
134.22 (withdrawing reservation under the CRC-OP-AC)	Czechia	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.	<p>The UK Government sees the recruitment of individuals between the ages of 16 and 18 as offering a range of benefits to the individual, the Armed Forces and society - providing a highly valuable, vocational training opportunity for those wishing to follow a career in the Armed Forces.</p> <p>The UK take its duty of care for entrants under 18 extremely seriously. Robust, effective and independently verified safeguards are in place to ensure that under-18s are cared for properly.</p> <p>The provision of education and training for 16 year old school leavers provides a route into the Armed Forces that complies with UK Government education policy, while also providing a significant foundation for emotional, physical and educational development throughout an individual's career.</p> <p>There is no compulsory recruitment into the Armed Forces. Our recruiting policy is absolutely clear. No-one under the age of 18 can join the Armed Forces without formal parental consent, which is checked twice during the application process. In addition, parents and guardians are positively encouraged to be engaged with the Recruiting staff during the process.</p>	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
			<p>Service personnel under the age of 18 are not deployed on any operation outside of the UK except where the operation does not involve personnel becoming engaged in, or exposed to, hostilities.</p> <p>There is a long-standing legal right of all new recruits, regardless of age, to discharge within their first 3 to 6 months of service (depending on their Service) if they decide that the Armed Forces is not a career for them. Armed Forces Regulations, also provide everyone under the age of 18 serving in the Armed Forces with a further right to claim discharge up to their 18th birthday.</p>	
134.23 (ratifying the ICMW)	Guatemala	Ratify promptly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families Members.	See the response to 134.10.	Noted
134.24 (ratifying the ICMW)	Kyrgyzstan; Philippines; Algeria; Egypt	Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.	See the response to 134.10.	Noted
134.25 (ratifying human rights treaties, including the ICMW)	Nigeria	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.	See the responses to 134.2 and 134.10.	Noted
134.26 (ratifying the ICMW)	Sri Lanka	Accede to the International Covenant on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.	See the response to 134.10.	Noted
134.27 (ratifying the ICMW;	Syrian Arab Republic	Accede to the International Convention on the protection of the	On the ICMW, see the response to 134.10.	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
immigration detention)		Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and stop the practice of arresting immigrants for unspecified periods.	<p>Although there is no statutory time limit on immigration detention in the UK, it is not lawfully possible to detain persons indefinitely. UK detention policy operates with a presumption of liberty: detention must be a last resort and alternatives to detention (temporary admission or temporary release) must be considered before a decision to detain is made.</p> <p>The UK has a long and proud tradition of providing safe haven to those who genuinely need asylum. But for an asylum system to offer help to those who genuinely need it, it must be capable of dealing robustly with unfounded or abusive claims. Where an individual claims asylum after being detained for removal, the UK may consider their asylum claim in detention if their claim can be decided fairly and detention remains appropriate.</p> <p>Once detained, an individual's continued detention remains under regular review by the UK Government to ensure that it remains lawful and in line with government's policy. Where this no longer applies, detainees are released. Individuals may also apply for release from detention on immigration bail and challenge the lawfulness of their detention in the courts.</p>	
134.28 (ratifying the ICMW)	Turkey	Sign and ratify the International Convention on the protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.	See the response to 134.10.	Noted
134.29 (ratifying the ICMW)	Uruguay	Continue considering adhering to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families, as previously recommended.	See the response to 134.10.	Noted
134.30 (ratifying the	Bangladesh	Consider ratifying the International Convention	See the response to 134.10.	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
ICMW)		on the protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.		
134.31 (ratifying the CPED)	Germany; Panama; France	Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.	See the response to 134.8.	Noted
134.32 (ratifying the CPED)	Tunisia	Ratify the International Convention for the protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance.	See the response to 134.8.	Noted
134.33 (ratifying the CPED)	Sierra Leone	Sign and accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.	See the response to 134.8.	Noted
134.34 (ratifying the CPED)	Iraq	Accede to the International Convention for the protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance.	See the response to 134.8.	Noted
134.35 (ratifying the CPED)	Japan	Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as an expression of its commitment to addressing this issue.	See the response to 134.8.	Noted
134.36 (ratifying the CPED)	Sudan	Consider the ratification of the International Convention for the protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance.	See the response to 134.8.	Noted
134.37 (ratifying the CPED)	Uruguay	Continue considering adhering to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and recognising the	See the response to 134.8.	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
		competence of its supervisory body, as previously recommended.		
134.38 (ratifying the CPED)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Continue its work on accession to the Convention for the Protection of all Persons from enforced Disappearances	See the response to 134.8.	Noted
134.39 (ratifying ILO 169)	Guatemala	Ratify promptly the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organisation.	<p>The UK Government voted in favour of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in 2007.</p> <p>The UK Government does not plan to become party to ILO Convention 169. This Convention sets out a framework for the way in which governments operate towards indigenous people in their own territories. There are no indigenous or tribal people in the UK, the Crown Dependencies or Overseas Territories, as defined by Article 1A of the Convention. Therefore the obligations in the Convention would have no practical effect in the UK. The UK remains committed to promoting the rights of indigenous people overseas.</p>	Noted
134.40 (ratifying ILO 189)	Panama	Ratify the ILO Convention 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers.	See the response to 134.6.	Noted
134.41 (ratifying ILO 189)	Uruguay	Consider ratifying ILO Convention 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers.	See the response to 134.6	Noted
134.42 (ratifying the Lanzarote Convention)	Slovenia	Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention).	The UK Government takes its international commitments very seriously and will only commit to formal ratification when it is satisfied that it is in a position to do so. Officials are finalising assessments of what needs to be done under domestic legislation and the practical arrangements for a possible ratification.	Noted
134.43 (ratifying the	Italy	Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on	The UK signed the Istanbul Convention in 2012 to show its strong commitment to	Supported

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
Istanbul Convention)		preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, the Istanbul Convention.	tackling VAWG. The UK remains committed to ratifying the Istanbul Convention. In most respects, the measures already in place in the UK to protect women and girls from violence comply with or go further than the Convention requires. In order to be compliant with Article 44 of the Convention, the UK must take extra-territorial jurisdiction (ETJ) over certain offences if committed abroad by UK nationals. The UK Government will introduce the ETJ measures necessary for compliance for England and Wales as part of the forthcoming Domestic Abuse Bill.	
134.44 (ratifying the Istanbul Convention)	Montenegro	Ratify Council of Europe Conventions on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.	See the response to 134.43.	Supported
134.45 (ratifying the Istanbul Convention)	Spain	Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.	See the response to 134.43.	Supported
134.46 (ratifying the Istanbul Convention)	Turkey	Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention).	See the response to 134.43.	Supported
134.47 (ratifying the Istanbul Convention)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Pursue its efforts towards ratification to become a state party to the Istanbul Convention in the near future.	See the response to 134.43.	Supported
134.48 (ratifying the Istanbul Convention)	Finland	Make the necessary legal, policy and practice related changes to enable the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing	See the response to 134.43.	Supported

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
		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.		
134.49 (ratifying the Lanzarote Convention)	Andorra	Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse.	See the response to 134.42.	Noted
134.50 (ratifying the Lanzarote Convention)	Bulgaria	Ratify the Convention of the Council of Europe on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse.	See the response to 134.42.	Noted
134.51 (accepting amendments to the Rome Statute on the ICC)	Andorra	Consider accepting the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court relating to the crime of aggression.	<p>The UK strongly supports the rules-based international system. As such, the UK supports and remains committed to the ICC.</p> <p>The UK called for further discussion and greater clarity on the Court's jurisdiction over the crime of aggression before activation. This is not to undo or re-open the amendments agreed in Kampala, but instead to develop a common understanding of how the jurisdiction will be exercised. The UK therefore welcomed the establishment of a facilitation process so that States take the responsibility for ensuring clarity rather than leaving the question of jurisdiction to the Court to resolve in future individual cases.</p>	Noted
134.52 (non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity)	Armenia	Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity.	The UK remains committed to pursuing justice in a manner that is fair and in accordance with internationally accepted norms. The UK is confident that its domestic legal framework enables it to prosecute those suspected of perpetrating war crimes and crimes against humanity, in a manner consistent with international law including international human rights law.	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
134.53 (implementing the Convention on statelessness)	Kenya	Implement the 1954 Convention on statelessness to ensure that stateless persons in Britain access British nationality.	<p>Ever since 1959, the UK has been a party to the UN Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.</p> <p>But those who are stateless are not at risk of persecution or serious harm on return to their country of former habitual residence so such status is not the same as refugee status or humanitarian protection. The UK stateless leave policy is specifically designed to assist those who do not need protection but are unable to return to their country of former habitual residence. Those who demonstrate that they are stateless also have to show that they are not admissible to another country for the purposes of residence there in order to qualify for leave to remain in the UK. Those who face persecution or serious harm on return should claim asylum.</p>	Noted
134.54 (cooperation with human rights mechanisms)	Côte d'Ivoire	Pursue cooperation with the international human rights mechanisms.	<p>The UK continues to welcome visits from UN Special Rapporteurs, and successive UK governments have maintained a standing invitation to Special Rapporteur visits. The UK sees the work of treaty monitoring bodies as an essential element in the promotion and protection of human rights throughout the world, and a catalyst for achieving positive change. The UK welcomes opportunities to discuss the fulfilment of its treaty obligations with the monitoring bodies, and values the advice given by expert committees on the implementation of the treaties to which the UK is party.</p> <p>IN SCOTLAND</p> <p>The Scottish Government supports the FCO in facilitating visits from UN Special Rapporteurs, most recently during the visit in January 2017 of the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes. The Scottish Government greatly values opportunities to engage constructively with Special Procedures and the expert insight they provide on human rights issues in Scotland.</p>	Supported
134.55	Egypt	Take into consideration	As outlined in its national report, in	Supported

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
(engaging civil society organisations)		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.	<p>preparing for this 3rd UPR the UK has consulted the UK National Human Rights Institutions and civil society organisations. The UK will continue to engage with these organisations.</p> <p>The active engagement of civil society not only benefits but contributes to thriving, prosperous and secure societies.</p>	
134.56 (incorporating the ICERD)	Iraq	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.	<p>The UN human rights treaties, including the ICERD, have not been incorporated into UK domestic law, and they do not require States Parties to do so.</p> <p>The UK has put in place a combination of policies and legislation to give effect to the UN human rights treaties that it has ratified. The same approach was followed by the British Overseas Territories and by the Crown Dependencies to which those treaties have been extended. The UK is confident that it is fully complying with its UN treaty obligations.</p> <p>IN SCOTLAND</p> <p>The 2016-17 Programme for Government contains a commitment to integrate human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals within Scotland's National Performance Framework to help locate human rights at the centre of policy-making and delivery for government and the public sector.</p> <p><i>The Race Equality Framework for Scotland 2016-2030</i> (March 2016) was developed to advance race equality and address the barriers that prevent people from minority ethnic communities realising their potential. The Scottish Government will publish a Race Equality Action Plan later in 2017</p>	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
			<p>setting out key actions to drive positive change for minority ethnic communities.</p> <p>Part 1 of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 (2014 Act) places specific duties on all Scottish Ministers to keep under consideration whether there are any steps which they could take which would or might secure better or further effect in Scotland of the CRC and to take steps identified by that consideration. The 2014 Act also requires Ministers to promote public awareness and understanding of children's rights and to report every 3 years to the Scottish Parliament on relevant progress and their plans for the subsequent 3 year period. The views of children and young people are integral to the effective implementation of these duties.</p> <p>The 2014 Act also places a duty on a wide range of public authorities, including local authorities and health boards, to report every 3 years on the steps they have taken in that period to secure better or further effect of the CRC requirements.</p> <p>IN WALES</p> <p>The Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011 places a duty on Welsh Ministers to have due regard to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child when exercising any of their functions and to promote knowledge and understanding of the Convention.</p> <p>Welsh Ministers must give the appropriate consideration and weight to the Convention in taking their decisions, weighing up all issues relevant to the decision they are making. The Children's Rights Scheme 2014 sets out the arrangements in place in Wales to comply with the duty to have due regard to the Convention.</p>	
134.57 (human rights and equality framework)	Peru	Align its norms to the human rights based approach in light of the new challenges faced.	The UK domestic framework for protecting and promoting human rights and for combating discrimination remains as set out in previous UPR, that is largely based on the Human Rights Act 1998 and the Equality	Supported

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
			<p>Act 2010, and other protections in criminal and civil law.</p> <p>The Human Rights Act 1998, which extends to the whole of the UK, gives further effect to rights contained within the ECHR. In addition, the Act makes it unlawful for a public authority to act incompatibly with the Convention rights, except in very narrow and specific circumstances. Under the Scotland Act 1998, Northern Ireland Act 1998 and the Government of Wales Act 2006, the devolved administrations cannot legislate incompatibly with the Convention rights.</p> <p>On combating discrimination, Article 14 ECHR prohibits discrimination on any ground in respect of people's enjoyment of their rights under the ECHR. In addition, the Equality Act 2010 consolidates anti-discrimination legislation and prohibits direct and indirect discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other specified conduct, with certain exceptions permitted as lawful where appropriate. It protects people from discrimination under nine "protected characteristics": age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation.</p> <p>The Equality Act 2010 also introduced, amongst other anti-discrimination provisions, a consolidated "public sector equality duty" in England, Wales and Scotland, requiring public bodies to have due regard to the need to: eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by the Act; advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.</p> <p>Specific duties were introduced in England through The Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties and Public Authorities) Regulations 2017, and in Wales and Scotland through</p>	

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
			<p>The Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011 and The Equality Act 2012 (Specific Duties) (Scotland) Regulations 2012.</p> <p>In Northern Ireland, the Northern Ireland Act 1998 contains a statutory duty on public authorities in Northern Ireland to promote equality of opportunity between: persons of different religious belief; political opinion; racial group; age; marital status or sexual orientation; men and women generally; persons with a disability and persons without; and persons with dependants and persons without.</p> <p>There is additional legislation protecting specific rights or classes of rights, for example: the Data Protection Act 1998 (for the whole of the UK); the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (in England, Wales and Northern Ireland) and the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002 (in Scotland) strengthen information rights; the Gender Recognition Act 2004 (legally recognising transsexual people in their acquired gender); Civil Partnership Act 2004 (legally recognising the relationship between two people of the same sex); Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013 and Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act 2014 (legalising the marriage of same sex couples respectively in England and Wales, and in Scotland).</p>	
134.58 (incorporating the ICERD)	Greece	Further incorporate the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination into domestic law.	See the response to 134.56.	Noted
134.59 (coordinating the implementation of the CRC)	Kazakhstan	Establish effective coordination and monitoring structures to ensure Convention on the Rights of the Child implementation across national and local governments.	There are no plans to introduce a centralised mechanism to coordinate the implementation of the CRC across the UK and, where applicable, the Overseas Territories and the Crown Dependencies. Such a mechanism would raise constitutional issues, in particular in relation to devolved matters, and to the relationship between the UK and the Crown Dependencies and Overseas Territories.	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
			See also the response to 134.56.	
134.60 (incorporating the CRC)	Slovakia	Integrate fully the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into its domestic law.	See the response to 134.56.	Noted
134.61 (incorporating the ICERD)	Uganda	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.	See the response to 134.56.	Noted
134.62 (compliance with international human rights law, including on counter-terrorism)	Botswana	Ensure that all laws and policies adopted are in conformity with international human rights law and standards, including on the fight against terrorism.	<p>See the response to 134.57.</p> <p>With regard to the fight against terrorism, the UK Government continues to consider that its terrorism legislation and measures comply with the UK's international human rights obligations.</p> <p>Legislation is closely scrutinised by the UK Parliament during its passage, and once in force can be kept under scrutiny by Parliamentary Committees including the Joint Committee on Human Rights.</p> <p>It is unlawful for a public authority to act in a way that violates or is incompatible with the Convention rights, except in very narrow and specific circumstances.</p> <p>The Human Rights Act 1998 requires that all legislation must be interpreted and given effect, as far as possible, in accordance with the Convention rights. Where this is not possible, the courts can issue a 'declaration of incompatibility' where primary legislation is causing the incompatibility, and they can quash other legislation.</p> <p>Terrorism legislation is regularly reviewed by the Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation, who can make recommendations to the UK Government.</p>	Supported

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
			<p>Max Hill QC was appointed as the new Independent Reviewer on 1 March 2017, replacing David Anderson QC.</p> <p>In his most recent report on the operation of the core Terrorism Acts, published in December 2016, the then Independent Reviewer (David Anderson QC) reported that <i>“the overall picture seems to me one of appropriately strong laws, responsibly implemented and keenly scrutinised by Parliament and by the courts”</i>. He also observed that <i>“ECtHR decisions since 2011 have tended to uphold elements of UK law applicable to terrorism as consistent with European human rights standards”</i>.</p>	
134.63 (compliance with international human rights law)	Serbia	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.	See the response to 134.62.	Supported
134.64 (incorporating the ICERD)	Kyrgyzstan	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.	See the response to 134.56.	Noted
134.65 (incorporating the CRC)	Chile	Speed up the adjustment of national legislation to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, both at State and autonomous regions levels.	See the responses to 134.56 and 134.59.	Noted
134.66 (Bill of Rights)	Haiti	Ensure the inclusion of all stakeholders in the drafting and adoption of the British Bill of Rights, in particular	The Human Rights Act 1998 gives further effect to rights contained within the ECHR, and this UK Government has stated that the UK will remain party to the ECHR for the duration of this Parliament. The UK	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
		representatives of the poor, minorities and vulnerable groups.	Government will consider further the human rights legal framework when the process of leaving the EU concludes, and consult fully on any proposals in the full knowledge of the new constitutional landscape that this will create.	
134.67 (Bill of Rights)	Ireland	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.	See the response to 134.66.	Noted
134.68 (Bill of Rights)	Kazakhstan	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.	See the response to 134.66.	Noted
134.69 (Bill of Rights)	Kenya	Maintain the legal effects, scope and effectiveness of the Human rights Act in the adoption of new legislation.	See the response to 134.66.	Noted
134.70 (Bill of Rights)	Mexico	Ensure that any legislative modification, such as the enactment of the Bill of Rights	See the response to 134.66.	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
		maintain the level of protection that guarantees the current Human Rights Act.		
134.71 (Bill of Rights)	Namibia	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.	See the response to 134.66.	Noted
134.72 (Bill of Rights)	Portugal	Take all necessary steps to prevent the new British Bill of Rights from leading to a decreased level of human rights protection.	See the response to 134.66.	Noted
134.73 (Bill of Rights)	Switzerland	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.	See the response to 134.66.	Noted
134.74 (Bill of Rights)	Thailand	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.	See the response to 134.66.	Noted
134.75 (Bill of Rights)	Ukraine	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.	See the response to 134.66.	Noted
134.76 (Bill of Rights)	Uzbekistan	Carry out extensive	See the response to 134.66.	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
Rights)		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.		
134.77 (Bill of Rights)	Belarus	Ensure that changes in the national legislation affecting the Human Rights Act do not result in weakening human rights protection mechanisms in the country.	See the response to 134.66.	Noted
134.78 (Bill of Rights)	France	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.	See the response to 134.66.	Noted
134.79 (national human rights action plan)	Sudan	Adopt national action plan on human rights.	<p>The UK Government has no plans to establish a national human rights action plan. It prefers to drive forward work in specific areas, such as the UK Government's work on tackling modern slavery, and on business and human rights.</p> <p>IN SCOTLAND:</p> <p>Scotland's National Action Plan for Human Rights ran from 2013 to 2017. The Scottish Government is discussing with a range of partners across Scottish society, including the Scottish Human Rights Commission, how best to coordinate activity aimed at ensuring that everybody in Scotland is able to live a life of human dignity.</p>	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
134.80 (business and human rights)	State of Palestine	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.	<p>The UK was the first country to produce a National Action Plan on business and human rights; it was also the first to update it (the updated plan was published on the UK Government's portal on 12 May 2016).</p> <p>The UK has taken concrete measures to promote business and human rights, including through the Modern Slavery Act 2015, the Companies Act 2006, and guidance to specific sectors. The UK also funds business and human rights projects around the world, and has helped – and continues to help – other countries to develop Action Plans.</p> <p>IN SCOTLAND:</p> <p>The Scottish Government, Scottish Human Rights Commission and other partners are committed to developing a coordinated plan of action in Scotland to give effect to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, building on the UK's Action Plan. A national baseline assessment was published in October 2016. Further engagement activity will take place around this evidence base in 2017, from which a process to develop a national action plan will be initiated.</p> <p>Initiatives in Scotland to promote business and human rights include: the Labour Market Strategy, the Fair Work Convention and the Scottish Business Pledge. The Scottish Government also promotes the Living Wage, including through statutory guidance under the Procurement Reform (Scotland) Act 2014 on how to address Fair Work practices when selecting tenderers and awarding contracts.</p> <p>A Trafficking and Exploitation Strategy was published on 30 May 2017. This contains an action to develop guidance for businesses in Scotland around trafficking and exploitation and other human rights issues in their supply chains.</p>	Supported
134.81 (combating discrimination)	Georgia	Further reinforce measures to combat all forms of discrimination	See the response to 134.57.	Supported

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
and inequality)		and inequality.		
134.82 (combating discrimination ; immigration detention)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	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.	For an overview of the human rights and equality framework, see the response to 134.57. On combating hate crime and hate speech, see the responses to 134.84 and 134.85. On immigration detention, see the response to 134.27. On stateless persons, see the response to 134.53.	Noted
134.83 (combating discrimination and inequality)	Paraguay	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.	For an overview of the human rights and equality framework, see the response to 134.57. On combating hate speech and hate crime, see the responses to 134.84 and 134.100. On combating VAWG, see the response to 134.180.	Supported
134.84 (combating hate speech)	Spain	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.	The UK Government has a strong legislative framework in place to tackle hate crime, convict those who incite hatred, whilst also protecting free speech. This includes criminal offences of inciting hatred on the grounds of race, religion and sexual orientation, specific racially (includes nationality) and religiously aggravated offences and enhanced sentencing for crimes that are motivated by the race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or transgender identity of the victim. The UK also established two cross party All Parliamentary Groups, one focusing on antisemitism and one on anti-Muslim hatred. The UK Government supported the anti-Muslim hatred working group to work with the Society of Editors and more recently with the Independent Press Standards Organisation to develop training for editors and journalists to tackle the negative portrayal of Muslims in the media including a reliable glossary of terms regarding Islam and British Muslims to	Supported

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
			<p>share with organisations interested in religious literacy.</p> <p>The UK Government contributes, through its officials and the Community Security Trust, to the International Cyber-Hate Working Group collaborating with Internet industry leaders to identify opportunities to reduce the harm caused by hate material on the Internet, while protecting the right to freedom of speech. The Working Group published Best Practices for Responding to Cyberhate, in cooperation with the social networks in 2014.</p> <p>The True Vision hate crime reporting website has dedicated sections on reporting homophobic and transphobic hate crime.</p> <p>The UK Government also put in place a number of measures to address the reporting of transphobic motivated crimes. These have included the piloting of two community demonstration projects. The first one is the development of a pilot to support young transgender people to challenge negative hate crime narratives online and encourage reporting where they see transphobic abuse, and the second one is the development of an online LGBT hate crime reporting portal managed by the LGBT organisation Galop.</p> <p>The Crown Prosecution Service also developed three hate crime school packs (LGBT, Race & Religion, and Disability). These free to download resources for schools encourage people to report hate crimes against them, and include a series of exercises to assist perpetrators to understand the potential consequences of this behaviour on their victims as well as themselves.</p>	
134.85 (combating hate speech)	Malaysia	Tackle advocacy of religious hatred including that which constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence in political discourse and in the media.	See the response to 134.84.	Supported
134.86	Russian	Stop the pressure on mass	The UK Government upholds freedom of	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
(freedom of the press)	Federation	media, including by closing their bank accounts.	expression which was given further effect in domestic law through the Human Rights Act 1998. The UK Government is unclear about which media's bank accounts it is alleged to have closed.	
134.87 (combating discrimination and inequality)	United States of America	Review and strengthen current policies and initiatives to combat societal discrimination against members of racial, religious and ethnic minority groups.	For an overview of the human rights and equality framework, see the response to 134.57. On combating hate speech and hate crime, see the responses to 134.84 and 134.100.	Supported
134.88 (combating discrimination ; incorporating the ICERD)	China	Take further measures to combat racism and xenophobia and incorporate ICERD into domestic laws.	For an overview of the human rights and equality framework, see the response to 134.57. On the incorporation of the ICERD, see the response to 134.56.	Noted
134.89 (strategy on Gypsy, Traveller and Roma)	Guatemala	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.	The UK has a strong and well-established legal framework which protects all individuals, including Gypsies, Travellers and Roma against racial and other forms of discrimination and hate crime. See the response to 134.57. IN SCOTLAND Following direct engagement with members of the Gypsy/Traveller community in 2017, the Scottish Government intends to publish a Gypsy/Traveller Strategic Programme of Work document this Autumn. The document will bring together relevant policies across government that help secure improved outcomes for Gypsy/Travellers. IN WALES Travelling to a Better Future: A Gypsy and Traveller Framework for Action and Delivery Plan sets out policy direction for the Welsh Government. This framework focuses on several key policy areas including accommodation, health, education, participation and planning.	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
134.90 (combating discrimination and inequality)	Indonesia	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.	<p>See the response to 134.57.</p> <p>There have been three separate cases which established specific groups as distinct ethnic groups under domestic discrimination law. Although all three were brought under the provisions in the Race Relations Act 1976, the Equality Act 2010 replicates those provisions so the case law remains extant.</p> <p>While this means that three distinct groups – Romany Gypsies, Irish Travellers and Scottish Gypsy Travellers – have legal protection, it is now generally accepted that the protections of domestic race discrimination legislation are likely to apply equally to other Gypsy, Roma and Traveller groups.</p>	Supported
134.91 (strategy on Gypsy, Traveller and Roma)	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	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.	See the response to 134.89.	Noted
134.92 (combating discrimination and inequality)	Lebanon	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.	See the responses to 134.57 and 134.90.	Supported
134.93 (action plan for People of African Descent)	Sierra Leone	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.	The UK has a strong and well-established legal framework which protects all individuals, including people of African descent, against racial and other forms of discrimination and hate crime. See the response to 134.57.	Noted
134.94 (strategy on	Sierra Leone	Develop a comprehensive strategy to address	The UK has a strong and well-established legal framework which protects all	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
ethnic minorities)		inequalities experienced by ethnic minorities.	individuals, including ethnic minorities, against racial and other forms of discrimination and hate crime. See the response to 134.57.	
134.95 (combating discrimination and inequality)	Kazakhstan	Take effective measures to address inequalities experienced by ethnic minority groups and combat discrimination.	See the response to 134.57.	Supported
134.96 (combating discrimination and inequality)	Republic of Korea	Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination measures, to promote equal political, social and economic rights of women of ethnic minorities.	See the response to 134.57.	Supported
134.97 (combating racial discrimination)	Russian Federation	Take effective measures to prevent manifestations of intolerance on the grounds of nationality and race.	For an overview of the human rights and equality framework, see the response to 134.57. On combating hate crime and hate speech, see the responses to 134.84 and 134.85.	Supported
134.98 (deepening awareness of minorities and foreigners)	Argentina	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.	As set out in the response to 134.57, the UK already has a strong framework to protect human rights and promote equality for all. The Prime Minister said in her address to the UN General Assembly in September 2016: “the United Kingdom has always been an outward-facing, global partner at the heart of international efforts to secure peace and prosperity for all our people. And that is how we will remain”.	Supported
134.99 (combating hate speech; promoting the integration of migrants)	Guatemala	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.	On combating hate speech, see the response to 134.84. IN SCOTLAND The Scottish Government, Convention of Scottish Local Authorities and the Scottish Refugee Council have worked with partners to develop the New Scots Refugee Integration Strategy, based on the key principle that integration begins from ‘day one’ of arrival. The first strategy ran from 2014-17, and engagement is currently taking place around Scotland to develop the next strategy.	Supported

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
134.100 (combating hate crime)	Israel	Ensure efficient implementation of the new “Hate Crime Action Plan” in order to reduce racially and religiously aggravated crimes.	<p>The UK Government launched the Hate Crime Action Plan in 2016. This Action Plan focuses on five key areas to tackle hate crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preventing hate crime by challenging the beliefs and attitudes that can underlie such crimes. For example, the government will work to give young people and teachers the tools to tackle hatred and prejudice, including through a new programme to equip teachers to facilitate conversations about ‘difficult topics’ and carry out a new assessment of the level of anti-Muslim, antisemitic, homophobic, racist and other bullying in schools to inform further action to reduce levels of such bullying. - Responding to hate crime in communities with the aim of reducing the number of hate crime incidents. This includes the introduction of a £2.4m funding scheme for security measures at vulnerable faith institutions, measures to tackle hate crime on public transport and in the night-time economy by providing training, raising awareness and making reporting easier, and establishing community demonstration projects to explore new ways of tackling hate crime in local communities. - Increasing the reporting of hate crime, through improving the reporting process, encouraging the use of third party reporting and working with groups who may under-report, such as disabled people, Muslim women, the Charedi Orthodox Jewish community, transgender people, Gypsy, Traveller and Roma communities, and new refugee communities. - Improving support for the victims of hate crime. For example, the government will continue to improve the use of Victim Personal 	Supported

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
			<p>Statements to ensure that victims of hate crime have their voices heard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building understanding of hate crime through improved data, including the disaggregation of hate crimes records by religion. <p>From April 2017, all police forces must provide disaggregated religious hate crime data.</p> <p>IN NORTHERN IRELAND:</p> <p>There has been a drop in both reported racist incidents and racist crime in the latest available statistics.</p> <p>Together with the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission and the Law Centre, the Northern Ireland Executive Office has updated the “Your Rights in Northern Ireland” guide from the previous 2011 version. This guide allows service users and providers to understand their rights and entitlements, and where to get help. The guide is available in ten languages, including Arabic for the first time.</p> <p>The Department of Justice’s Community Safety Strategy 2012-2017 contains a commitment to tackling all forms of hate crime and the harm it causes through prevention, awareness, education and support for victims and communities. The Department of Justice is involved in a number of specific initiatives to tackle hate crime and to support victims. These include: the Hate Crime Advocacy Service, which provides practical and personalised support for victims of hate crime; and the Hate Incident Practical Action Scheme, which can provide victims of hate crime with personal protection and safety measures to help them feel safer in their homes.</p> <p>IN SCOTLAND:</p> <p>Since 2012, the Scottish Government has invested over £100 million to promote equality and tackle discrimination, and is continuing to work closely with partner organisations to advance the vision of ‘One</p>	

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
			<p>Scotland¹.</p> <p>There has been no evidence of a rise in hate crime in Scotland from July 2016.</p> <p>The Scottish Government has accepted the recommendations of the Independent Advisory Group on Hate Crime, Prejudice and Community Cohesion (23 September 2016) and, on 13 June, set out an ambitious programme of work to take them forward. On 26 January 2017, the Scottish Government announced an independent review of hate crime legislation, which will consider whether changes need to be made to the current laws; whether existing offences should be extended to cover other groups; and whether all hate crimes should be brought into one area of legislation. The review will include public consultation with key stakeholders and is expected to report to Scottish Ministers in early 2018.</p> <p>The Scottish Government is working to improve the capture of data to better understand the scale and severity of hate crime, and will run an awareness raising campaign on the impacts on hate crime in October 2017.</p> <p>IN WALES:</p> <p>In 2014, the Welsh Government published its 'Tackling Hate Crimes and Incidents: A Framework for Action'. It includes objectives on prevention, support, and improving the multi-agency response.</p> <p>Since 2014, the Welsh Government has provided funding to Victim Support Cymru to operate the National Hate Crime Report and Support Centre. This has helped to create a reporting system across Wales which provides an initial point of contact for victims and provides advocacy, support and signposting.</p> <p>One of the Welsh Government's short-term goals is to increase hate crime reporting and increase the confidence of victims to report.</p>	

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
			Since 2012-13 the number of reported hate crimes in Wales has increased year on year. It is seen as a reflection of the amount of work the Welsh Government, the police, the third sector and partners have put in to encourage victims to report.	
134.101 (combating hate crime)	Japan	Continue to implement measures such as promoting cultural understanding toward the eradication of hate crime against social minorities.	See the response to 134.100.	Supported
134.102 (combating hate crime)	Kyrgyzstan	Take additional serious measures to eliminate race enmity on the ground, which leads to hate crimes.	See the response to 134.100.	Supported
134.103 (combating hate crime)	Maldives	Take appropriate measures against the sharp increase in all hate-related violent crimes especially involving young people.	See the response to 134.100.	Supported
134.104 (combating hate crime)	Maldives	Improve the systems of identification of potential targets and vulnerable communities, enhance surveillance and implement protection measures to address hate crimes.	See the response to 134.100.	Supported
134.105 (combating hate crime)	Netherlands	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.	See the response to 134.100.	Supported
134.106 (combating hate crime)	Pakistan	Prosecute perpetrators of hate crimes against vulnerable groups.	See the response to 134.100.	Supported
134.107 (curbing the tabloids)	Republic of Korea	Take steps to curb incitement of hatred by some British tabloid newspapers, in line with	For an overview of the measures taken to combat hate speech, see the response to 134.84.	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
		the country's obligations under national and international law.		
134.108 (combating hate crime)	Romania	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.	See the response to 134.100.	Supported
134.109 (curbing the mass media)	Russian Federation	Take measures to curb incitements of hatred in the British mass media in line with international standards.	For an overview of the measures taken to combat hate speech, see the response to 134.84.	Noted
134.110 (combating hate crime)	Singapore	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.	See the response to 134.100.	Supported
134.111 (combating hate speech and hate crime)	Thailand	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.	See the responses to 134.84 and 134.100.	Supported
134.112 (combating discrimination and hate speech)	Tunisia	Continue efforts towards combating racism and hate speech against foreigners through disseminating a culture of	See the responses to 134.57 and 134.84.	Supported

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
		dialogue and cooperation among religions and civilizations.		
134.113 (report on the Hate Crime Action Plan 2016)	Turkey	Prepare a report on the impact of the “Hate Crime Action Plan” with the view to assess concrete results.	The Hate Crime action plan will have an interim review in 2018 and will have a full review of its impact and outcomes in 2020.	Supported
134.114 (combating hate crime)	United States of America	Take further steps to halt and reverse the increase in the number of violent hate crimes.	See the response to 134.100.	Supported
134.115 (combating hate crime; access to justice for minority groups)	Angola	Adopt effective measures to combat crimes based on religious hate and facilitate access to justice to minority groups.	On combating hate crime, see the response to 134.100. On access to justice, criminal legal aid remains available for any matter which has been prescribed as “criminal” for legal aid purposes under the law, thus all criminal offences. Through the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012, the UK Government reformed the scope of the civil legal aid scheme in England and Wales, but funding has been maintained for the highest priority cases, for example, where people’s life or liberty is at stake or where their children may be taken into care and for those affected by domestic violence. Where a matter is out of the scope of the civil legal aid scheme, exceptional case funding is available where failure to provide legal aid would breach the applicant’s rights under the ECHR or EU law, or where funding is appropriate having regard to the risk of breach.	Supported
134.116 (combating hate crime)	Lebanon	Redoubling efforts and measures to combat hate crimes and xenophobia.	See the response to 134.100.	Supported
134.117 (assisting victims of hate crime; raising awareness)	Bahrain	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.	See the response to 134.100.	Supported

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
134.118 (combating hate crime)	Bangladesh	Address racial discrimination, xenophobia and hate crimes by further strengthening effective legislative and judicial measures.	See the response to 134.100.	Supported
134.119 (report on the Hate Crime Action Plan 2016)	Canada	Conduct a full review of the effectiveness of the 2016 Hate Crime Action Plan, and review approaches by criminal justice agencies under the current legal framework in order to address reports of increasing hate crime in the United Kingdom.	See the response to 134.113.	Noted
134.120 (combating discrimination and hate crime)	Chile	Continue strengthening measures to combat prejudices and punish crimes motivated by xenophobia.	For an overview of the human rights and equality framework, see the response to 134.57. On combating hate crime and hate speech, see the responses to 134.84 and 134.85.	Supported
134.121 (refugee / migrant rights; combating hate crime)	China	Effectively guarantee the rights of refugees and migrants and make substantive progress in the fight against hate crime.	<p>The rights of migrant workers are protected in domestic legislation, including under the Human Rights Act 1998 and the Equality Act 2010. Furthermore, migrants who are legally working in the UK enjoy the full protection of UK employment law. Regulatory regimes, such as those administered by the Gangmasters Licensing Authority, are designed to protect vulnerable workers, including those from overseas. Migrant workers are also entitled to the same protections under health and safety legislation as any other worker.</p> <p>The UK has a range of means-tested, tax-funded cash benefits; in most cases, claimants must be habitually resident in the UK to qualify. Examples include: maintenance income; income-based jobseeker's allowance; income-related employment and support allowance; income support; working tax credit; and housing benefit. Refugees have access to these benefits and so do certain other non-</p>	Supported

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
			<p>nationals if they are lawfully in the UK and their immigration status allows it. Asylum seekers who are destitute are provided with accommodation and a basic living allowance. They also receive free medical care and their children have access to the state education system. Failed asylum seekers are provided with similar support if they are temporarily prevented from leaving the UK. Other irregular migrants may receive support from local authorities in limited circumstances, most usually where that is necessary to safeguard the welfare of their children.</p> <p>On combating hate crime, see the response to 134.100.</p>	
134.122 (combating hate crime; access to justice)	Ecuador	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.	See the response to 134.115.	Supported
134.123 (combating hate speech and hate crime)	Egypt	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.	See the response to 134.84 and 134.100.	Supported
134.124 (discrimination against same-sex couples in Northern Ireland)	Iceland	End discrimination against same-sex couples in Northern Ireland by bringing the relevant law into line with other parts of the United Kingdom.	Civil partnerships are available in Northern Ireland, as they are in other parts of the UK. The rights of civil partners are, for the most part, equivalent to the rights of same sex spouses. The law of marriage is a devolved matter and the power to amend the law by introducing same sex marriage rests with the Northern Ireland Assembly.	Noted
134.125 (reviewing the Equality Act 2010)	Australia	Review its Equality Act in relation to gender identity and the rights of intersex persons in the context of rights to health services.	<p>A post-legislative assessment of the Equality Act 2010 published in 2015 showed that the Act has largely achieved stronger protection against discrimination for all protected groups. There are no plans to review it.</p> <p>The Equality Act 2010 already provides</p>	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
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			<p>protection for people discriminated against because they are or are perceived to be, or are associated with someone who is, male or female or proposing to undergo, is undergoing or has undergone gender reassignment. In 2015 the UK Government published guidance to help employers and service providers comply with the law and to ensure transgender people are welcomed, included and valued as customers, clients, and staff and to ensure that they are treated fairly and appropriately. In January 2016, the UK Parliament's transgender equality report recommended that the protected characteristic of 'gender reassignment' should be amended to that of 'gender identity'. The UK Government committed to keep this under review and will continue to listen to and monitor people's experiences of discrimination, harassment or victimisation.</p> <p>IN SCOTLAND:</p> <p>The Scottish Government intends to carry out a public consultation later in 2017 on issues in relation to intersex persons.</p>	
134.126 (Emissions Reduction plan)	Maldives	Adapt a rights based approach to its forthcoming Emissions Reduction Plan.	The UK Government considers that the rights based approach is assured through existing domestic legislation, including under the Human Rights Act 1998 and the Equality Act 2010. The plan is published by the UK Government in accordance with the Climate Change Act 2008 with a view to complying with the UK's international obligations.	Noted
134.127 (business and human rights)	Philippines	Enact legislation to ensure accountability on human rights violations and environmental damages resulting from global operations of United Kingdom companies.	<p>Currently, there are no plans to enact additional legislation.</p> <p>See also the response to 134.80.</p>	Noted
134.128 (counter-terrorism)	Malaysia	Review counter-terrorism measures which target individuals or groups	UK counter-terrorism legislation applies to all members of the public without regard to their race, ethnic background or religion, and	Supported

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
legislation)		based on race, ethnic background or religion, including Muslims or Muslim communities.	<p>does not target individuals or groups on this basis.</p> <p>On the human rights compliance of counter-terrorism legislation, and the role of the Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation, see the response to 134.62.</p> <p>Following the terrorist attacks in London (on 22 March, 3 June and 19 June 2017) and Manchester (on 22 May 2017), the Prime Minister ordered a review of the UK's counter-terrorism strategy to make sure the police and security services have all the powers they need to address the threat.</p>	
134.129 (human rights compliance of counter-terrorism measures)	Mexico	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.	<p>On the human rights compliance of counter-terrorism legislation, see the response to 134.62.</p> <p>The UK Government takes into account the UN Concluding Observations as part of its periodic reporting process under the treaties that it has ratified, and as part of its response to the reports of the Special Rapporteurs visiting the UK. Currently, there are no plans for an additional evaluation mechanism.</p>	Noted
134.130 (human rights compliance of counter-terrorism measures)	Peru	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.	<p>On the human rights compliance of counter-terrorism legislation in the UK, see the response to 134.62.</p> <p>The UK Government's policy is to defend the UK from terrorism using all lawful means necessary to do so. Where possible, the UK will always seek to disrupt activity through non-lethal means, including working with local law enforcement from arrest, to trial, to detention of suspects through internationally compliant means. If there is a direct threat to the UK and the UK is only able to stop it through military action, then the UK Government must be prepared to take that action. The UK Government is not prepared to let a terrorist plot materialise into an actual armed attack against the UK if it has lawful means to prevent it.</p>	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
134.131 (human rights compliance of the counter-extremism Bill)	State of Palestine	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.	<p>Following the terrorist attacks in London (on 22 March, 3 June and 19 June 2017) and Manchester (on 22 May 2017), the Prime Minister ordered a review of the UK's counter-terrorism strategy, thus including counter-extremism measures, to make sure the police and security services have all the powers they need to address the threat.</p> <p>Any Bill introduced by the UK Government will undergo the human rights compliance process provided for under the Human Rights Act 1998. Furthermore, under the Equality Act 2010, a "public sector equality duty" in England, Wales and Scotland requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to: eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by the Act; advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share.</p>	Noted
134.132 (export controls on the sale of arms overseas)	Peru	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.	<p>The UK takes its arms export responsibilities very seriously and operates one of the most robust and transparent export control regimes in the world.</p> <p>Under UK export control law, the export of arms is only permitted if authorised by a licence issued by the Secretary of State for International Trade. Applications for licences are considered on a case-by-case basis against the Consolidated EU and National Arms Export Licensing Criteria, known as the Consolidated Criteria.</p> <p>The assessment against the Criteria is made for applications for export licences to any country and takes account of a range of risks, including the risk of internal repression. The UK Government draws on all available information, including reports from NGOs and the UK's overseas network.</p> <p>The UK will not issue an export licence if there is a clear risk that the equipment might be used for internal repression which includes assessment of the likelihood of the</p>	Supported

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
			exports being used to commit serious violations of human rights, or of international humanitarian law.	
134.133 (reporting on the UN Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes)	Rwanda	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.	The UK Government already publishes regular Human Rights and Democracy Reports on its web portal, GOV.UK. These reports capture information on the UK international work around the responsibility to protect and on mass atrocity prevention.	Supported
134.134 (human rights training for public officials)	Ecuador	Train public officials in human rights, in particular the police and the military, including on the excessive use of force.	<p>Training for public officials is closely related to the specific work that they are asked to undertake and it may not necessarily include human rights training every time.</p> <p>However, all government lawyers would complete, as part of their professional qualification or as professional development, some form of training on human rights law. All Civil Servants are asked to complete various mandatory training courses, via the web portal Civil Service Learning, which include one on equality and diversity. Those Civil Servants posted abroad would be asked to complete training tailored to the country of destination, and it may include human rights training.</p> <p>Equality Act 2010 training was delivered on implementation of that Act to those judges in England and Wales who were likely hear the first cases coming to court. A training module on the Act was subsequently developed as “refresher” training. On a more general note, the Equal Treatment Bench Book is available electronically to every judge as a reference resource on equal treatment and diversity issues relating to protected characteristics. This includes a section on the Equality Act 2010. Ultimately listing, which is a judicial function, enables cases to be heard by an appropriate judge with the ability to hear the type of case listed.</p> <p>Prison officers undergo a comprehensive</p>	Supported

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
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			<p>training programme aimed at developing skills to manage and care for individuals in custody; this training covers, amongst other topics, the use of force in custodial environments, understanding health and safety responsibilities in custodial environments, and understanding communication and interpersonal skills in custodial environments. In Scotland, all prison staff undertake human rights awareness training.</p> <p>The National Policing Curriculum, coordinated by the College of Policing for police officers, includes equality and human rights amongst the subjects covered. The College of Policing's Authorised Professional Practice (APP) also provides online advice for police officers on how to determine when the use of force is appropriate.</p> <p>All military personnel receive training in operational law. Operational law has a particular focus on the Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC), and covers applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law. All military personnel receive training on the following: applicability of LOAC; basic legal principles; protection of persons, places and objects; application of LOAC in the conduct of operations; and enforcement of LOAC. The minimum mandated training standard is measured annually across the services. Specific nominated civil servants and contractors also receive LOAC training.</p>	
134.135 (Armed Forces' treatment of detainees overseas)	Kenya	Expedite investigation and take action on allegations of complicity of British military personnel in the ill-treatment of civilians and detainees overseas.	<p>The UK Armed Forces continue to be subject to the rule of law at all times, including the domestic criminal law of England and Wales, and where applicable, international law. The Service Police will investigate credible allegations against members of the Armed Forces, wherever in the world the incident may have occurred. In appropriate cases, these will result in a prosecution before a service court pursuant to the Armed Forces Act 2006.</p> <p>In 2013, the High Court confirmed that the</p>	Supported

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			<p>Iraq Historic Allegations Team (IHAT), set up to support the military police-led investigations, met the ECHR requirement of independence. Statistics on IHAT's caseload were regularly published on the UK Government's portal GOV.UK. Following the closure of the law firm "Public Interest Lawyers" and the outcome of the Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal which proved misconduct involving a lack of integrity on the part of a solicitor who had been responsible for many of the allegations against the UK Armed Forces, the IHAT and the Service Prosecuting Authority determined that the number of investigations in which there would be any prospect of conviction has diminished very substantially compared with previous expectations. Consequently, the IHAT ceased as a separate entity on 30 June 2017, with the remaining investigations being reabsorbed by the Service Police. It is anticipated that all investigations will have been completed by the end of 2018.</p> <p>Separately, a retired High Court judge was appointed to undertake Iraq Fatalities Investigations. This process satisfies the ECHR requirements that investigations be publicly accountable, involve the families of the alleged victims, and to consider the wider circumstances of the deaths. He has published reports on six deaths; a seventh fatality investigation was commissioned in May 2017. The UK Ministry of Defence will continue to refer cases to him, as necessary.</p> <p>A robust process is in place for identifying, reviewing, and correcting areas where doctrine, policy and training have been insufficient to prevent practices or individual conduct that could breach the UK obligations under international humanitarian law, and the UK Government continues to publish annual reports detailing this work.</p>	
134.136 (prohibition of torture)	Republic of Korea	Enact a complete prohibition of all forms of torture into the 1988 Criminal Justice Act, including removals of so called "escape clauses".	<p>The UK Government will not participate in, solicit, encourage or condone the use of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment for any purpose.</p> <p>Torture is a criminal offence in the UK</p>	Noted

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			<p>under section 134 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988, and it carries a maximum penalty of life imprisonment. The Human Rights Act 1998 gives further effect in UK law to the ECHR, including Article 3 (prohibition of torture). The Human Rights Act places a statutory obligation upon all public authorities to act compatibly with the Convention rights and strengthens a victim's ability to rely upon the Convention rights in civil and criminal proceedings. The UK is also a party to the ECPT and has fully cooperated with Council of Europe's visits to its detention facilities.</p> <p>The UK Government has no plans to reform the offence of torture under s.134 Criminal Justice Act 1988. The rationale for this position was set out in the 4th UK periodic report under the CAT³.</p>	
134.137 (treatment of detainees)	Egypt	Adherence to international standards for respect for detainees' rights and the conditions of detention.	The UK remains fully committed to the ECHR, ECPT, ICCPR, CAT and OPCAT.	Supported
134.138 (combating human trafficking)	Islamic Republic of Iran	Adopt a comprehensive national framework to prevent trafficking in women and girls, and allow victims of trafficking to access a fair trial.	<p>The UK Government has introduced the Modern Slavery Act 2015 to tackle modern slavery, including introducing a maximum life sentence for perpetrators and enhanced support and protection for victims. The Act includes provisions for a transparency in supply chains measure for businesses, and for the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner.</p> <p>The UK's Modern Slavery Strategy 2014 sets out a comprehensive approach to tackling modern slavery.</p> <p>The UK Government is also piloting the recommendations of the November 2014 Review of the National Referral Mechanism, the UK's victim identification and support process.</p> <p>In July 2016, the Prime Minister announced a new taskforce which brings together key departments and senior leaders to accelerate</p>	Supported

³ Paragraphs 39-42 of CAT/C/67/Add.2 - <http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/SitePages/Home.aspx>

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
			<p>progress in tackling slavery and drive forward operational activity. The Prime Minister pledged £33.5m development funding to prevent slavery, including an £11m Innovation Fund to support new approaches to tackling slavery and a £3m Child Trafficking Protection Fund. The UK Government has also committed £8.5m to transform the police response to this complex, multi-faceted crime.</p> <p>Victims of human trafficking, slavery, servitude or forced or compulsory labour can apply for civil legal aid for: applications to leave, to enter or to remain in the UK; to make a claim under employment law; or, make a claim for damages in relation to their exploitation. In cases relating to applications for leave, to enter, or to remain in the UK, legal aid is only available if a competent authority has determined that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the applicant is a victim of modern slavery and there has not been a conclusive determination that the individual is not such a victim.</p> <p>Modern slavery is a global problem and requires a global response. The UK Government successfully argued for the establishment of UN Sustainable Development Goal 8.7 to end modern slavery, and ratified the Protocol of 2014 to ILO Convention 29 on Forced Labour, signalling its commitment to stamping out labour exploitation. The UK Government intends to work within the UN system to create guidance, international pressure, and support that will drive action on the ground within countries, and cooperation between countries.</p> <p>IN NORTHERN IRELAND:</p> <p>Northern Ireland has a robust legislative framework which is centred on the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015. This Act reinforces Northern Ireland's defences against human trafficking and slavery and enhances the protection and support for victims of these offences.</p>	

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
			<p>Section 12 of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act 2015 places a requirement on the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland to produce an annual strategy on human trafficking and modern slavery. Annual strategies for 2015/16 and 2016/17 have been published. A significant piece of work focusses on public awareness and training for relevant front-line professionals.</p> <p>Section 21 of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015 places a duty on the Health and Social Care Board in the Northern Ireland to make arrangements to enable an independent Guardian to be appointed for child victims and potential victims of human trafficking, as well as separated children.</p> <p>IN SCOTLAND:</p> <p>The Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act was unanimously passed by the Scottish Parliament in 2015. The Act raises the maximum penalty for trafficking to life imprisonment and gives police and prosecutors greater powers to detect and prosecute those responsible through a new set of tools to prevent and punish trafficking.</p> <p>The Act also requires the development of a Trafficking and Exploitation Strategy, which was laid before the Scottish Parliament in May 2017 and is to be reviewed every three years. The strategy has been produced by working closely with stakeholders, including victims of trafficking and exploitation.</p> <p>Children are supported through the child protection system and eligible children are given the additional support of an independent child trafficking guardian.</p> <p>The Victims and Witnesses (Scotland) Act 2014 obliges Police Scotland to direct victims of crime towards the Victims' Code for Scotland, which contains information about compensation and is available in a number of languages.</p>	

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			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
			<p>In Scotland, the position of victims of trafficking in criminal proceedings and their access to legal aid is no different to that of other victims of crime with an interest in a criminal case.</p> <p>IN WALES:</p> <p>The response to slavery in Wales was bolstered by the appointment of a Welsh Government Anti-Slavery Co-ordinator and the establishment of the Wales Anti-Slavery Leadership Group.</p>	
134.139 (combating human trafficking)	Philippines	Adopt a victim centred comprehensive national framework against trafficking in persons, especially women and girls.	See the response to 134.138.	Supported
134.140 (combating human trafficking)	Russian Federation	Investigate thoroughly incidents of trafficking in human beings and ensure that the perpetrators are subject to proportionate punishment.	See the response to 134.138.	Supported
134.141 (combating human trafficking)	Spain	Reinforce the National Referral Mechanism to identify and assist victims of human trafficking.	See the response to 134.138.	Supported
134.142 (combating human trafficking)	Timor-Leste	Adopt a comprehensive national framework to combat trafficking in women and girls.	See the response to 134.138.	Supported
134.143 (combating human trafficking)	Uganda	Strengthen the national framework to combat human trafficking and ensure adequate support and protection to victims of trafficking.	See the response to 134.138.	Supported
134.144 (combating human trafficking)	Lebanon	Strengthen national mechanisms to combat human trafficking, specifically women and girls, and to support and rehabilitate its victims.	See the response to 134.138.	Supported

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
134.145 (monitoring the Modern Slavery Act 2015)	Australia	Monitor the implementation of the 2015 Modern Slavery legislation, including its effectiveness in combating trafficking in women and girls.	The Modern Slavery Act 2015 was independently reviewed in July 2016. The outcome of the review is publicly available on the UK Government's portal.	Supported
134.146 (combating human trafficking)	Bahrain	Continue strengthening the positive measures taken to combat the crime of trafficking in persons and particularly those measures concerning the protection of child victims.	See the response to 134.138.	Supported
134.147 (combating human trafficking)	Morocco	Continue efforts to fight human trafficking and all forms of slavery.	See the response to 134.138.	Supported
134.148 (Investigatory Powers Act 2016)	Haiti	Strengthen the protection of citizens and the right to privacy in the Investigatory Powers Bill of 2016.	<p>The Investigatory Powers Act 2016 provides world-leading transparency and privacy protection. It received unprecedented and exceptional scrutiny in the UK Parliament and was passed with cross-party support. There should be no doubt about the necessity of the powers that it contains or the strength of the safeguards that it includes. The UK Government considers that this legislation complies with the UK's international human rights obligations (see the response to 134.62 for more details on human rights compliance of UK legislation).</p> <p>This important piece of legislation provides a new framework to govern the use and oversight of investigatory powers by law enforcement and the security and intelligence agencies. It provides strong new safeguards and a world leading oversight regime.</p> <p>A powerful new independent Investigatory Powers Commissioner, Lord Justice Adrian Fulford, a judge of the Court of Appeal in England and Wales, was appointed in February 2017 to authorise and oversee the use of Investigatory Powers.</p>	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
134.149 (human rights compliance of surveillance measures)	Liechtenstein	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.	See the response to 134.148. The Investigatory Powers Act, and indeed all UK communication surveillance legislation, is entirely consistent with international human rights standards. The cornerstone of the Investigatory Powers Act is that use of the powers must be considered necessary and proportionate.	Noted
134.150 (human rights compliance of surveillance measures)	Paraguay	Ensure that the regulation on surveillance does not violate the right to privacy, intimacy and freedom of expression of its citizens.	See the response to 134.148 and 134.149.	Noted
134.151 (reviewing the Investigatory Powers Act 2016 to prohibit surveillance)	Brazil	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.	See the response to 134.148 and 134.149.	Noted
134.152 (protection of the family)	Egypt	Provide protection to the family as a natural and fundamental unit to the society.	There are different kinds of families that the courts can recognise. The UK Government has promoted legislation aimed at supporting families. For example, the Children and Families Act 2014 introduced reforms to: adoption and children in care; aspects of the family justice system; services for children and young people with special educational needs; the Office of the Children's Commissioner for England; statutory rights to leave and pay for parents and adopters; and provides for both time off work for ante-natal care and the right to request flexible working and provision for providing better support in schools for children with medical conditions. IN SCOTLAND The Scottish Government delivers a range of policies to support children and families.	Supported

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			Scotland's sixteen National Outcomes include: "our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed"; "we have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk".	
134.153 (corporate criminal liability for human rights violations)	Namibia	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.	<p>As set out in the response to 134.80, the UK has already taken significant steps to address the human rights implications of UK business activities overseas. The UK Government has no immediate plans to legislate further in this area.</p> <p>For example, the UK is committed to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights which provide guidance on responsible business practices to oil, gas and mining companies, which often operate in high-risk and conflict affected areas. This guidance helps companies engage with public and private security providers, and with local communities as part of the process of conducting effective risk assessments, in order to ensure their security operations do not lead to human rights abuses or exacerbate conflict.</p> <p>The Reports on Payments to Governments Regulations 2014 require large undertakings operating in the extractive industries sector to disclose payments they have made to governments.</p> <p>The UK National Contact Point (NCP), which sits within the UK Government, promotes the responsible business standards of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises amongst UK multinationals, and considers complaints that UK businesses have not met these standards. The complaint process offers a non-judicial mechanism for complainants and businesses to resolve issues with the assistance of professional mediators or, where this is not successful, for the NCP to make recommendations. The UK National Contact Point is generally considered to be one of the best performing and is regularly invited by the OECD to contribute to best practice sharing. All the NCP's assessments and statements on complaints are published online.</p>	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
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			On access to justice, criminal legal aid remains available for any matter which has been prescribed as “criminal” for legal aid purposes under the law, thus all criminal offences. Through the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012, the UK Government reformed the scope of the civil legal aid scheme in England and Wales, but funding has been maintained for the highest priority cases. Where a matter is out of the scope of the civil legal aid scheme, exceptional case funding is available where failure to provide legal aid would breach the applicant’s rights under the ECHR or EU law, or where funding is appropriate having regard to the risk of breach.	
134.154 (access to legal aid)	Netherlands	Ensure the accessibility of appropriate legal aid to safeguard access to justice for all, particularly for the most marginalized groups in society.	<p>Through the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012, the UK Government reformed the scope of the civil legal aid scheme in England and Wales, but funding has been maintained for the highest priority cases, for example, where people’s life or liberty is at stake or where their children may be taken into care and for those affected by domestic violence. Where a matter is out of the scope of the civil legal aid scheme, exceptional case funding is available where failure to provide legal aid would breach the applicant’s rights under the ECHR or EU law, or where funding is appropriate having regard to the risk of breach.</p> <p>Victims of human trafficking, slavery, servitude or forced or compulsory labour can apply for civil legal aid for: applications to leave, to enter or to remain in the UK; to make a claim under employment law; or, make a claim for damages in relation to their exploitation. In cases relating to applications for leave, to enter, or to remain in the UK, legal aid is only available if a competent authority has determined that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the applicant is a victim of modern slavery and there has not been a conclusive determination that the individual is not such a victim.</p> <p>Female Genital Mutilation Protection Orders are within the scope of the civil legal aid</p>	Supported

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			<p>scheme.</p> <p>Legal aid remains available for asylum claims and for immigration applications for the most vulnerable such as victims of human trafficking, victims of domestic violence and those appealing asylum claim decisions. Legal aid remains available for children going through asylum proceedings.</p> <p>Criminal legal aid remains available for any matter which has been prescribed as “criminal” for legal aid purposes under the law, thus all criminal offences.</p> <p>IN SCOTLAND:</p> <p>In Scotland, there is a demand led system that maintains wide access to legal aid for both criminal and civil cases. It also has a high eligibility rate.</p> <p>A person looking for legal advice has open to them a full range of publically funded legal assistance in Scotland. The same statutory tests apply and there is no residency test for accessing this funding. Children can also access legal advice and representation on the same broad issues that anyone can so long as they have the capacity to instruct a solicitor.</p> <p>In February 2017, the Scottish Government announced a comprehensive, independent review of legal aid.</p>	
134.155 (combating corruption)	Nigeria	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.	<p>The UK Government has taken important measures to increase transparency in the payments from UK companies to governments overseas, and to combat corruption.</p> <p>The Bribery Act 2010 created an offence that can be committed by commercial organisations which fail to prevent persons associated with them from bribing another person on their behalf. The Reports on Payments to Governments Regulations 2014 requires large undertakings and UK public interest companies operating in the extractive industries to disclose payments</p>	Noted

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			<p>they have made to governments.</p> <p>The Crown Dependencies and Overseas Territories share tax information on request through a network of tax information exchange agreements. They therefore already share taxpayer financial account information automatically with the UK, and most of them (including all the Crown Dependencies) will start with the rest of the world later in 2017 under the OECD's Common Reporting Standard. They have also signed reciprocal agreements with the UK to provide law enforcement authorities with near real-time access to information on beneficial ownership of companies.</p> <p>This progress puts the UK, Crown Dependencies and Overseas Territories at the forefront of the global drive for greater tax transparency, well ahead of others.</p>	
134.156 (investigating conflict-related deaths in Northern Ireland)	Switzerland	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.	<p>The Stormont House Agreement of December 2014 provided, amongst other measures, for the establishment of an independent Historical Investigations Unit to take forward investigations into outstanding troubles-related deaths.</p> <p>The UK Government has indicated £150m of additional funding will be available for the new institutions to deal with the past in a balanced and proportionate way. Following the "Fresh Start" Agreement of November 2015, areas of common ground in Northern Ireland were developed on the legacy institutions.</p> <p>The UK Government will continue to work with Northern Ireland parties, victims' groups and other stakeholders to seek a resolution that will allow the Stormont House Agreement bodies to be established.</p> <p>Since the Northern Ireland Assembly election on 2 March 2017, the UK Government has been engaged in intensive talks with the political parties in Northern Ireland and the Irish Government to re-establish an inclusive devolved administration in Northern Ireland. The talks also seek to address the implementation of</p>	Noted

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			outstanding issues from previous Agreements. The UK Government is determined to take forward the legacy bodies in the Stormont House agreement to help to provide better outcomes for victims and survivors of the Troubles. Discussions are ongoing.	
134.157 (implementing the Stormont House Agreement in Northern Ireland)	Australia	Continue negotiations on transitional justice issues and implement transitional justice elements of the Stormont House Agreement.	See the response to 134.56.	Noted
134.158 (reducing overcrowding and increasing prison safety)	Serbia	Take concrete measures to reduce the current and future prison population, as well as to improve prisoner safety.	<p>The UK Government wants a prison estate in England and Wales that is less crowded, better organised, and that is increasingly made up of modern, fit for purpose accommodation. The reform package reiterates the UK Government's commitment to a £1.3bn building programme to replace the most dilapidated prisons and create up to 10,000 modern prison places across the prison estate.</p> <p>The UK Government is also committed to improving safety and decreasing violence across the prison estate. An extra 2,500 frontline officers will provide the capacity for prison officers to play a dedicated officer role and build constructive relationships with prisoners, reduce levels of frustration and, ultimately, reduce levels of violence.</p> <p>The UK Government is providing over 3,400 body-worn cameras across the prison estate, alongside training to improve staff interactions with prisoners, and it has also announced new measures to enhance intelligence capability with a £3m intelligence hub to tackle gang crime behind bars.</p> <p>Any prisoner who commits an act of violence can expect to have action taken against them, including referral to the police where they have committed an offence. The UK Government is working closely with the police and Crown Prosecution Service to ensure that offenders face swift justice and</p>	Supported

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			<p>that courts have full evidence of the harm caused, in order that the strongest possible punishment may be imposed. Two new offences have been introduced through the Serious Crime Act 2015, namely: being in possession of a knife or other offensive weapon within a prison without authorisation; and throwing of items over a prison wall without authorisation.</p> <p>IN SCOTLAND</p> <p>The Scottish Government is committed to reducing the use of short-term imprisonment through the greater use of robust community sentences. Community sentences have accounted for a greater proportion of all penalties handed down by Scottish Courts every year since 2011-12 and the differential between the two has increased steadily over that time.</p> <p>In his 2015-16 Annual Report, Her Majesty's Inspector of Prisons for Scotland praised the way Scotland's prisons are run. Scotland's prison population has continued to fall over the past few years - the average daily population in 2015-16 stood at 7,675, roughly 6% lower than the equivalent figure in 2011-12 (8,178).</p> <p>The Scottish Prison Service (SPS) operates a Violence Reduction Strategy whereby each prison has its own plan, which encompasses guidance on cell sharing risk assessments and anti-bullying measures. The SPS provides staff with appropriate training in order to detect, deter, de-escalate and, if necessary, protect themselves, prisoners and others from violent acts.</p>	
134.159 (increasing prison safety)	United States of America	Initiate a prison reform plan to improve the deteriorating conditions in United Kingdom prisons, including addressing the increase in homicides and assaults.	See the response to 134.158.	Supported
134.160 (reducing prison)	Canada	Review current prison safety and conditions and consider developing an	On tackling prison overcrowding and increasing prison safety, see the response to 134.158.	Supported

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overcrowding; increasing prison safety; tackling self-harm in prisons)		action plan to address increases in self-harm and suicide as well as overcrowding in prisons in the United Kingdom.	<p>The UK Government is working to develop a strategy to ensure that offender mental health issues are addressed (where appropriate) as part of community sentencing and early intervention programmes. Liaison and Diversion services identify and assess the mental health needs (alongside other vulnerabilities) at the point of arrest. Assessments are shared with courts to inform sentencing. The aim is to divert people into treatment and away from custody (where appropriate). Roll-out across England by 2020/21 is essential to enable the increased uptake of community sentences.</p> <p>The UK Government is also rolling out new training across the prison estate to support staff to identify the risks and triggers of suicide and self-harm and understand what they can do to support prisoners at risk.</p> <p>IN SCOTLAND</p> <p>National Health Service/Scottish Prison Service (SPS) multi-disciplinary Mental Health Teams provide mental health care within prisons equivalent to the care provided for people in the community but designed to meet the recognised increased mental health needs of prisoners.</p> <p>The SPS Suicide Prevention Strategy, ‘Talk to Me’, is intended to enable the whole prison community to work together to identify vulnerable individuals, share information and encourage those “at risk” to accept help and support.</p>	
134.161 (prisoner voting rights)	Czechia	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.	The Court’s 2016 Analysis of Statistics reports that at the end of 2016 only 0.3% of applications under consideration were applications against the UK. At the end of 2016, the UK was responsible for only 0.2% of pending Court judgments before the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers.	Noted

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			<p>The UK Government is clear that the UK's policy on prisoner voting is well established and remains a matter for the UK to determine. With regard to the judgments on the UK's ban on prisoner voting, the UK Government is continuing to engage in dialogue with Strasbourg on this issue.</p> <p>The Council of Europe will review the UK's ban on prisoners voting again later in 2017.</p>	
134.162 (treatment of detainees)	Japan	Continue its efforts to improve treatment of inmates.	See the response to 134.158.	Supported
134.163 (welfare)	Nepal	Ensure the welfare of all segments of society in an inclusive manner, including those of migrants.	<p>The Welfare Reform Act 2012 and the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016 are the centrepieces of the UK Government's strategy. The simplification and reform of the welfare system includes, amongst other measures, the introduction of "Universal Credit" alongside the abolition of six previous sources of financial support with a single monthly payment for those on a low income whether in work or not. The strategy encourages those who can work to find and keep work and to increase their earnings rather than relying on benefits. Claimants are only asked to meet reasonable requirements to help them prepare for or find work, which take into account their individual circumstances and capability, including health conditions, disability and caring responsibilities. These requirements are clearly explained and agreed with claimants.</p> <p>On the rights of migrant workers, see the response to 134.121.</p>	Supported
134.164 (combating poverty; increasing social mobility)	Singapore	Provide more targeted social policies to help disadvantaged families, and in particular their children, so as to boost social mobility.	<p>The Prime Minister is clear about the need to build a country where "no one and no community is left behind". The UK Government recognises that the root causes of poverty are not just financial; and that to make meaningful difference to the lives of the most disadvantaged children and families, it must go beyond the safety net provided by the welfare system.</p> <p>This is why it replaced income-related child poverty targets with statutory measures of</p>	Supported

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			<p>parental worklessness and children's educational attainment – the areas that can make the biggest difference to children's outcomes.</p> <p>On 4 April 2017, the Government published "Improving Lives: Helping Workless Families". This provided the a framework for its continuing focus on improving children's outcomes, now and in the future.</p> <p>IN NORTHERN IRELAND:</p> <p>The Northern Ireland Executive published its Child Poverty Strategy in March 2016. An Annual Report for 2015/16 was laid in the Northern Ireland Assembly in November 2016.</p> <p>The Department for Communities administers a comprehensive benefit uptake programme to ensure that every individual and household across Northern Ireland is receiving all the social security benefits and other government supports and services to which they and their families are entitled. The current benefit uptake programme aims to generate £40million in additional annual benefits by 2019.</p> <p>IN SCOTLAND:</p> <p>The Scottish Government is committed to tackling poverty and inequality. It recently published a Fairer Scotland Action Plan which sets out 50 concrete actions over the course of the current Parliament, such as bringing forward a Child Poverty Bill (introduced on 9 February 2017) setting ambitious 2030 income targets; establishing a new Best Start Grant aimed at low income families with children; tackling the poverty premium; and delivering at least 50,000 affordable homes.</p> <p>The Scottish Government publication 'Creating a Fairer Scotland: Social Security' sets out how new social security powers, despite their limited scope, will provide opportunities to develop different policies for Scotland that are fairer and help tackle inequalities and poverty, ensuring that</p>	

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			<p>people are treated with respect and dignity.</p> <p>In November 2016 the Scottish Government published its response to the Working Group on Food Poverty's report, 'Dignity: Ending Hunger Together in Scotland' (30 June 2016). Notably, a commitment was made to explore with stakeholders how the right to food could be enshrined within Scots Law.</p> <p>IN WALES:</p> <p>The key commitments outlined in the Welsh Government's new Programme for Government will help drive the tackling poverty agenda over the next term of government, providing direction for the work which will support disadvantaged children to get the best possible start in life.</p> <p>The 2010 Children and Families (Wales) Measure will continue to provide the legislative framework for tackling child poverty in Wales.</p> <p>The Welsh Government's Child Poverty Strategy specifically recognises the need to support those groups who are most at risk of living in poverty. It includes specific objectives for building a strong economy which support the poverty agenda; reducing worklessness; increasing skills amongst parents and young people; reducing inequalities in health and education outcomes; and supporting low income households.</p>	
134.165 (reviewing equality legislation)	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Simplify, harmonize and reinforce the current legal norms on equality in favour of those most vulnerable.	<p>See the response to 134.125.</p> <p>On the measures to combat poverty and increase social mobility, see the response to 134.164.</p>	Noted
134.166 (access to public services)	Côte d'Ivoire	Strengthen measures to foster access of vulnerable populations to public services and social and health services.	<p>On the welfare reforms, see the response to 134.163.</p> <p>The NHS remains a universal service for all eligible residents, based on need, not ability to pay. The UK Government wants everyone to have the same opportunity to have a long and healthy life. The UK Government's</p>	Supported

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			<p>vision, underpinned by legal duties in England, is for measurable and sustained reductions in health inequalities with a focus on improving the health of the poorest fastest. The UK Government takes a comprehensive and strategic approach to tackling health inequalities including promoting healthier lifestyles and addressing the wider causes of ill-health. Action on health inequalities is embedded in the reformed English health system and the legal duties cover both access to, and outcomes from, services. These are underpinned by planning, assessment and reporting requirements.</p> <p>IN NORTHERN IRELAND:</p> <p>A cross-cutting public health framework Making Life Better provides direction for actions to improve health and reduce health inequalities. It aims to put in place strengthened collaboration on the underlying factors which determine health and wellbeing, and is underpinned by a number of health promotion strategies and action plans, for example in relation to Tobacco, Alcohol and Drug Misuse and other health priorities.</p> <p>IN SCOTLAND:</p> <p>The Scottish Government recognises the need for a shift in emphasis from dealing with the consequences of health inequalities to tackling the underlying causes - ending poverty, promoting fair wages, supporting families and improving physical and social environments.</p> <p>Scottish Government measures such as investment in affordable housing, free school meals and continuing commitments to free prescriptions, concessionary travel and free personal care, are the right approach, coupled with decisive action to address alcohol consumption, reduce smoking rates, encourage active living and healthy eating, and investment to improve mental health services.</p>	

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			<p>Integration of health and social care has been introduced to change the way key services are delivered, and ensuring that those who use services get the right care and support whatever their needs, at any point in their care journey.</p> <p>IN WALES:</p> <p>The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 provides the legal framework to deliver the Welsh Government's commitment to transform social services in Wales, and to improve the well-being outcomes of people who need care and support, and carers who need support.</p> <p>There are duties on any person exercising functions under the Act to have regard to the CRC. In addition, local authorities must also have due regard to the CRPD.</p>	
134.167 (introducing a universal basic income)	Haiti	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).	<p>The UK Government has no such plans.</p> <p>On welfare reforms, see the response to 134.163.</p> <p>The UK Government has also introduced over time two key measures to support those on low wages: the National Minimum Wage; and, more recently, the National Living Wage.</p> <p>Workers must be at least of school leaving age (that is, 16) to get the National Minimum Wage. They must be 25 or over to get the National Living Wage. Contracts for payments below the minimum wage are not legally binding.</p> <p>The National Living Wage became law on 1 April 2016 and was initially set at £7.20. From 1 April 2017 this has risen to £7.50. The independent Low Pay Commission has projected that 1.7 million workers may benefit from the National Living Wage increasing to £7.50 from April 2017.</p> <p>From April 2017, the National Minimum Wage rates also increased - for example the rate for 21 to 24 year olds increased to £7.05 from £6.95. The UK Government expects</p>	Noted

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			<p>increases to the National Minimum Wage to benefit around 405,000 people.</p> <p>The independent Low Pay Commission monitors the impacts of the National Minimum Wage and the National Living Wage, and can make recommendations to the UK Government accordingly. The UK Government has also introduced measures to monitor the gender pay gap (see the response to 134.175).</p>	
134.168 (combating poverty)	Syrian Arab Republic	Develop clear national strategies for the eradication of the poverty of about four million child, as indicate in the United Kingdom UPR Summary report of the Stakeholders submissions.	See the response to 134.164.	Supported
134.169 (reviewing the Equality Act 2010)	Sri Lanka	Further strengthen its 'Equality Act', in particular, to provide better health services to groups in vulnerable situations including migrants.	<p>See the response to 134.125.</p> <p>On the rights of migrant workers, see the response to 134.121.</p>	Noted
134.170 (abortion legislation in Northern Ireland)	Iceland	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.	<p>Criminal law is a matter devolved to the Northern Ireland Executive and Assembly. The law on abortion is different to the other jurisdictions in the UK.</p> <p>Work has been undertaken by an Inter-Departmental Working Group in Northern Ireland to consider the handling of cases involving fatal foetal abnormality. That work extended to consideration of legislative reform. Proposals were developed by the group and were submitted to the Ministers of Health and Justice in Northern Ireland prior to the dissolution of the Northern Ireland Assembly in early 2017.</p> <p>The proposals will be resubmitted to Ministers and the Northern Ireland Executive, subject to a return to devolved government in Northern Ireland.</p>	Noted
134.171 (reproductive	Myanmar	Take necessary measures to provide reproductive	The UK is taking action to improve sexual and reproductive health outcomes.	Noted

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healthcare services)		healthcare services for women and girls in line with its CEDAW obligations.	<p>In England action to improve sexual and reproductive health for all people is underpinned by the Framework for Sexual Health Improvement in England (2013). The Framework adopts a life-course approach recognising that people's sexual health needs change over time. It highlights key objectives and ambitions to improve sexual health and wellbeing for individuals and communities throughout their life. Its objectives are: build knowledge and resilience among young people; rapid access to high quality services; people remain healthy as they age; prioritise prevention; reduce rates of STIs (sexually transmitted infections) among people of all ages; reduce onward transmission of HIV and avoidable deaths from it; reduce unintended pregnancies among all women of fertile age; continue to reduce the rate of under-16 and under 18 conceptions.</p> <p>There are also three sexual health indicators in the Public Health Outcomes Framework: reducing late diagnosis of HIV; reducing the number of chlamydia cases among 16-24 year olds; reducing the teenage conception rate.</p> <p>The UK Government announced on 29 June 2017 that payment for abortion services in England for women usually resident in Northern Ireland will now be met by the UK Government. The law on abortion in Northern Ireland itself remains a devolved matter and is a decision for the Northern Ireland Executive and Assembly.</p> <p>IN SCOTLAND</p> <p>The Scottish Government works with NHS Boards and local councils to ensure that appropriate sex and relationships education is delivered in all schools in Scotland. Relationships, sexual health and parenthood (RSHP) education is an integral part of the health and wellbeing area of the school curriculum in Scotland. Learning about RSHP begins early on in primary school (age 4/5) and continues up to age 15-18. Schools will equip young people with</p>	

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			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
			<p>information on a wide range of issues, depending on their age and stage. They will be encouraged to discuss these subjects with their peers and parents to help them gain knowledge and the skills to become confident in making healthy lifestyle decisions for themselves. Professionals within schools are able to signpost for access to condoms, routine and emergency contraception where appropriate.</p> <p>IN WALES</p> <p>The Sexual Health and Wellbeing Action Plan for Wales 2010-2015 resulted in a number of service and outcome improvements for women such as reduction in rates of teenage conceptions and the delivery of integrated sexual health services across Wales. Building on the success of the action plan, the Welsh Government is now conducting a comprehensive review of sexual health services which will inform the work programme of a newly formed Sexual Health Programme Board. The review will aim to improve access to sexual and reproductive health information and services for all women.</p>	
134.172 (abortion legislation in Northern Ireland)	Sweden	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.	See the response to 134.170.	Noted
134.173 (reproductive healthcare services in Northern Ireland)	Canada	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.	See the response to 134.170.	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
134.174 (social inclusion in the education system in Northern Ireland)	Botswana	Step up efforts to promote racial equality and social inclusion in the education system in Northern Ireland.	<p>The Department of Education in Northern Ireland consistently focuses on raising education standards for all and through its policies, programmes and services aims to help every young person to reach their full potential. Specific policies and services exist to promote equality and inclusion and support children with additional educational needs, such as newcomer pupils and Traveller and Roma children.</p> <p>In Northern Ireland, the curriculum gives teachers flexibility over how they deliver the curriculum to meet pupils' needs. The minimum to be taught is prescribed in legislation as Areas of Learning and a number of these provide opportunities for schools to explore citizenship and diversity.</p>	Supported
134.175 (addressing the gender pay gap)	Israel	With regards the reporting mechanism on gender pay gap, to consider efficient means of following-up on the reports made by the employers.	<p>The UK remains firmly committed to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, for example: the UK has its 2nd female Prime Minister; over 30% of Members of Parliament are women; the highest number of women in work and the highest ever percentage of women on the boards of our largest UK-listed companies. From this year, larger employers must publish their gender pay and bonus gaps and the UK is tackling VAWG.</p> <p>Since the UK's second UPR, the UK Government also extended the CEDAW to four additional British Overseas Territories: Anguilla; Bermuda; Cayman Islands; and the territory grouping of St Helena, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha.</p> <p>The UK gender pay gap is currently at its lowest level ever, at 18.1%. Measures to address it include gender pay gap reporting which, from April 2017, applies to employers with more than 250 staff covering around half of the total workforce.</p> <p>Organisations are required to publish these reports annually; in particular, employers must both: publish their gender pay gap data</p>	Supported

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			<p>on their public-facing website; and report their data to the UK Government online. If an organisation has fewer than 250 employees, it can publish and report voluntarily but is not obliged to do so.</p> <p>The information must be maintained online on the organisations website for a minimum of three years and they are encouraged to publish a narrative and action plan to demonstrate what actions they are taking to reduce their gender pay gap.</p> <p>Other measures include the introduction of shared parental leave, extending the right to request flexible working and an enhanced childcare offer.</p> <p>In addition, a £5 million fund has been allocated to support people returning to work after time spent caring for children and family.</p> <p>IN NORTHERN IRELAND:</p> <p>Section 19 of The Employment Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 provides that employers must, in accordance with Regulations, publish information showing whether any gender pay disparities exist between their employees. Where gender pay differences are identified, an employer will be required to publish an action plan to eliminate them. The necessary Regulations have still to be made.</p> <p>The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency publishes annual pay statistics for the Northern Ireland Civil Service. The latest report published on 15 December 2016 stated “there was no gap between male and female pay in the Northern Ireland Civil Service – the median basic full-time equivalent salaries of male and female staff are equal. This was also the case in 2015, when no gap was reported.”</p> <p>IN SCOTLAND:</p> <p>The Scottish Government leads by example by having one of the very few gender-balanced cabinets anywhere. The Scottish</p>	

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			<p>Government has committed to establish an Advisory Council for Women and Girls; to bring forward legislation to improve the representation of women on the boards of public bodies in Scotland; and continues to champion the Partnership for Change 50/50 by 2020 campaign, which encourages public, private and third sector organisations to work towards gender balance on their own boards by 2020.</p> <p>The Scottish Government recently lowered the threshold for listed public authorities to publish their gender pay gap and equal pay statements, from those with more than 150 employees to those with more than 20 employees. The gender pay gap for full-time employees in Scotland decreased from 7.7% in 2015 to 6.2% in 2016. Scotland's public sector pay policies require public bodies to ensure that pay is fair and non-discriminatory, and the Scottish Government continues to support work to raise awareness and encourage action by employees and employers to tackle the causes of pay inequality. The Scottish Government is taking action to ensure women's equality in the workplace, for example working with the Equality and Human Rights Commission to tackle pregnancy and maternity discrimination.</p> <p>IN WALES:</p> <p>The Welsh Government introduced a robust public sector equality duty to address pay and employment differences, and specifically gender pay differences. This was introduced under the Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011.</p>	
134.176 (addressing the gender pay gap)	Libya	Address the problem of discrimination against women, particularly in the labour market with regard to gender based wage gap.	See the response to 134.175.	Supported
134.177	Malaysia	Address more effectively	See the response to 134.175.	Supported

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
(addressing the gender pay gap)		entrenched discriminatory practices against women in the political, economic and social spheres, particularly in terms of the gender-pay gap and social security.		
134.178 (combating discrimination against women)	Uzbekistan	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.	On addressing the gender pay gap and promoting gender equality, see the response to 134.175. As set out in its periodic reports to the UN, the UK continues to comply with its obligations under the CEDAW.	Supported
134.179 (combating discrimination against women in the labour market)	Algeria	Take necessary measures to eliminate discriminatory practices on the labour market with respect to women.	See the response to 134.175.	Supported
134.180 (combating VAWG)	Libya	Exert more efforts to combat or to counter violence against women and girls.	The UK remains firmly committed to tackling VAWG. In the last five years, the UK Government has undertaken a significant amount of work to ensure that victims are supported, perpetrators are brought to justice, and that everything is done to prevent these crimes happening in the first place. This includes: introducing new laws to ensure perpetrators face consequences for their actions, including the criminalisation of forced marriage, two new stalking offences, and a new offence of domestic abuse covering controlling and coercive behaviour; a range of activity to tackle so called ‘honour-based’ violence – this includes significantly strengthening the law on female genital mutilation (FGM) through the introduction of FGM Protection Orders, a new offence of failing to protect a girl from FGM, and a new FGM mandatory reporting duty; and	Supported

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			<p>programmes of outreach by the UK Government's FGM and Forced Marriage Units.</p> <p>The UK Government has pledged Increased funding of £100 million for combating VAWG between now and 2020. This will help to deliver the goal to work with local commissioners to deliver a secure future for rape support centres, refuges, FGM and Forced Marriage Units.</p> <p>The UK Government also published a new National Statement of Expectations which sets out, for the first time, a clear blueprint for local action on VAWG.</p> <p>The UK Government will bring forward a landmark Domestic Abuse Bill which will protect and support victims, recognise the life-long impact domestic abuse can have on children and make sure agencies effectively respond to domestic abuse. The Bill will establish a domestic violence and abuse commissioner and set out a legal definition of domestic abuse, recognising that domestic abuse extends beyond violence. It will include measures to consolidate civil and criminal prevention and protection orders to create a clearer pathway of protection for victims and enable us to deliver on our commitment to the Istanbul Convention by extending ETJ over VAWG related offences in England and Wales.</p> <p>The UK is also continuing the work on influencing the international community to do more to tackle all forms of VAWG by scaling up related programmes overseas.</p> <p>Through the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012, the UK Government has reformed the scope of the civil legal aid scheme in England and Wales, but funding has been maintained for the highest priority cases, for example, for those affected by domestic violence. Where a matter is out of the scope of the civil legal aid scheme, exceptional case funding is available where failure to provide legal aid would breach the applicant's rights under the ECHR or EU law, or where funding is</p>	

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			<p>appropriate having regard to the risk of breach. FGM Protection Orders are within the scope of the civil legal aid scheme.</p> <p>IN NORTHERN IRELAND:</p> <p>The Northern Ireland Executive has enhanced the available protections by, for example, providing for forced marriage to be a criminal offence in this jurisdiction (section 16 of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Protection for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015).</p> <p>The Northern Ireland Stopping Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse Strategy's new governance and accountability arrangements are now operational. Departments are working with all stakeholders to develop a Year Two Action Plan.</p> <p>The Northern Ireland Department of Health and Department of Justice continue to fund key victim information, support and advice services including the 24 hour Domestic and Sexual Violence Helpline, the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences for high risk victims of domestic violence, and The Rowan Sexual Assault Referral Centre.</p> <p>IN SCOTLAND:</p> <p>The Scottish Government is investing significant levels of funding and bringing forward new legislation to tackle VAWG. It is also implementing 'Equally Safe', Scotland's strategy to tackle all forms of VAWG.</p> <p>Legal aid is available to victims of domestic and gender-based violence seeking protection through civil actions, where they meet the statutory eligibility criteria.</p> <p>In March 2017, the Scottish Government introduced in Parliament the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Bill. This Bill provides for a specific offence of domestic abuse that covers not just physical abuse but also other forms of psychological abuse and coercive</p>	

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			<p>and controlling behaviour that cannot easily be prosecuted using the existing criminal law.</p> <p>In March 2016, the Scottish Parliament passed the Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm Act, which creates a specific offence of sharing private intimate images without consent.</p> <p>The Forced Marriage etc. (Protection and Jurisdiction) Scotland Act 2011 introduced a civil Forced Marriage Protection Order, breach of which is a criminal offence. From 30 September 2014, section 122 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 made it a criminal offence to force a person into marriage.</p> <p>The Scottish Government funds a number of specialist organisations that provide support and assistance to those affected or who may be affected by forced marriage.</p> <p>IN WALES:</p> <p>The Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 aims to improve the public sector response in Wales to such abuse and violence.</p> <p>The Welsh Government has created the National Training Framework for Wales on Violence Against Women and Domestic abuse and Sexual Violence (VAWDSV). This will improve the understanding of the general workforce of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence and further professionalises the specialist sector by improving the consistency of training in the area. Rhian Bowen-Davies was appointed National Adviser for VAWDSV to drive improvement of services for victims and survivors.</p> <p>A National Strategy on Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence - 2016 – 2021 was published in November 2016. The Strategy builds on collective progress from the Public Sector to date, and prioritises delivery in the areas of</p>	

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			<p>prevention, protection, and provision of support, in line with the purpose of the Act.</p> <p>The Welsh Government's Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 also covers honour based violence, forced marriages and female genital mutilation.</p>	
134.181 (combating VAWG)	Maldives	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.	See the response to 134.180.	Supported
134.182 (combating VAWG)	Slovenia	Ensure a holistic approach to the prevention of violence against women and girls, including harmful practices.	See the response to 134.180.	Supported
134.183 (combating VAWG)	Sudan	Combat violence against women and girls in particular the domestic violence.	See the response to 134.180.	Supported
134.184 (combating discrimination and VAWG)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Continue efforts to combat discrimination on any ground and violence against women and girls.	See the responses to 134.175 and 134.180.	Supported
134.185 (combating VAWG)	Indonesia	Continue its positive efforts to reduce domestic violence throughout the country.	See the response to 134.180.	Supported
134.186 (combating VAWG; combating child sexual abuse)	China	Effectively fight violence against women and take substantive measures to combat sexual exploitation and sexual crimes against children.	<p>On combating VAWG, see the response to 134.180.</p> <p>The Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse was established by the UK Government as a statutory inquiry on 12 March 2015 to consider the growing evidence of institutional failures to protect children from child sexual abuse, and to</p>	Supported

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			<p>make recommendations to ensure the best possible protection for children in future.</p> <p>In February 2017, the UK Government published a progress report on its actions to deal with child sexual exploitation, and it also announced the delivery of a £40 million package of measures to protect children and young people from sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking, and to crack down on offenders. These measures include the launch of a new Centre of Expertise on child sexual abuse, an extra £20 million for the National Crime Agency to tackle online child sexual exploitation, £2.2 million for organisations working to protect children at risk of trafficking and the launch of Independent Child Trafficking Advocates.</p> <p>IN NORTHERN IRELAND:</p> <p>The Northern Ireland Executive's Inquiry into Historical Institutional Abuse examined if there were systemic failings by institutions or the state in their duties towards those children in their care between the years of 1922-1995. The Inquiry Report was formally published on 20 January 2017.</p> <p>IN SCOTLAND:</p> <p>Having listened to the views of survivors of childhood abuse, the Scottish Government is legislating to remove the time bar preventing civil action to be taken after the limitation period has expired, which is usually the survivor's 19th birthday. The Limitation (Childhood Abuse) (Scotland) Bill passed its third and final stage in the Scottish Parliament on 22 June 2017.</p> <p>The Scottish Child Abuse Inquiry is looking into abuse of children in care and is expected to report within four years of starting work on 1 October 2015.</p> <p>On 29 September 2016, the Future Pathways Fund (In Care Survivor Support Fund) was launched. The fund, which is open to individuals who were abused whilst in care in Scotland, co-ordinates access to and</p>	

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			<p>delivery of resources, integrated care and support tailored to the needs of the individual.</p> <p>Additionally, since 2009, the Scottish Government has invested £9 million in third and voluntary sector organisations which offer a wide range of local services across Scotland that support survivors of child abuse.</p>	
134.187 (combating domestic violence)	Czechia	Step up its efforts in fighting domestic violence and take measures to prevent secondary victimisation and the negative impact of domestic violence on children.	See the response to 134.180.	Supported
134.188 (combating forced marriage and FGM)	Gabon	Strengthen its legislative framework by including penal sanctions for perpetrators of acts of forced marriage and non-protection against female genital mutilation.	See the response to 134.180.	Supported
134.189 (climate change - National Adaptation Programme)	Maldives	Place children's rights at the centre of climate change adaption and mitigation strategies by mainstreaming child-sensitive risk and vulnerability reduction strategies into its National Adaptation Programme.	<p>The National Adaptation Programme sets out UK Government policies and programmes for addressing the specific risks identified in the five-yearly climate change risk assessment required under the Climate Change Act. We are working to integrate consideration of climate risks and their impact within policies and programmes across government.</p> <p>The National Adaptation Programme therefore reflects the policies, programmes and actions across government and a wide range of other stakeholders that will address immediate climate change risks. As such many directly impact and consider the rights of children. For instance, climate risks are considered in an integrated way within the UK Government's policies and programmes on the environment and framework for improving the environment within a generation. Here, work to transform levels of connection, particularly amongst children,</p>	Noted

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			<p>builds understanding and awareness of the environment and action to protect and enhance it.</p> <p>IN SCOTLAND</p> <p>Scotland is a world-leader in tackling climate change, with sustained progress against ambitious statutory targets. Recent statistics show Scotland is well on track to meet its 2020 target of a 42% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, with a 41% reduction as at 2015. In January 2017, the Scottish Government laid its draft climate change plan before the Scottish Parliament.</p> <p>The Scottish Government is also championing climate justice, which aims to avoid the worst impacts of climate change falling on the poor and vulnerable, including children. It recognises the issue of intergenerational fairness and a Letter of Cooperation with the Government of California signed on 3 April 2017 says that failing to take swift action to combat climate change will cost future generations dearly. Scottish Government policy is that a Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment (CRWIA) should be used on all new legislation and policy which impacts children and the Scottish Government will assess its new Climate Change Bill against this requirement. On climate adaptation, the Scottish Government has published a study on disadvantage and flooding, one of Scotland's main climate risks.</p> <p>Education Scotland's Learner Participation resource and the Scottish Government's commitment to learning for sustainability encourage schools to weave together sustainable development education, global citizenship and outdoor learning into a coherent whole school and community approach. At its heart are issues relating to social justice, equity, equal access to resources, children's rights and engagement with complex and controversial issues like climate change which pose a threat to humanity and global biodiversity. In addition, climate change has been embedded within the Scottish curriculum as a context</p>	

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			for interdisciplinary learning, spanning the curriculum areas of social studies, technologies and sciences. The strong focus on climate change within the Scottish curriculum, coupled with a significant commitment to the promotion of children's rights, mean that many schools adopt a rights-based approach to learning about climate change. Many schools are also increasingly setting learning of this nature within the context of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.	
134.190 (compliance of immigration law with the CRC)	Syrian Arab Republic	Reviewing the laws of the immigration in Britain in order to comply with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.	<p>The UK Government is confident that immigration legislation is consistent with the UK obligations under the CRC.</p> <p>Since 9 July 2012, the UK Immigration Rules have contained a new framework for considering applications and claims engaging Article 8 ECHR (right to respect for private and family life).</p> <p>These Rules, together with the policy on exceptional circumstances, give direct effect to obligations under Article 8 ECHR and Article 3 CRC, to take into account, as a primary consideration, the best interests of a child affected by an immigration decision.</p> <p>Section 19 of the Immigration Act 2014 set out Parliament's view of what the public interest requires in immigration cases engaging the qualified right to respect for private and family life under Article 8 ECHR and a child's best interests.</p> <p>In the UK, the duty in section 55 of the Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009 to have regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children means that consideration of the child's best interests is a primary consideration in all immigration decisions.</p>	Noted
134.191 (combating child poverty; compliance of domestic legislation with the CRC)	Hungary	Increase efforts to eliminate child poverty and bring domestic legislation in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.	<p>On combating poverty, see the response to 134.164.</p> <p>The UK has been a party to the CRC since 1991 and has given effect to the Convention through a combination of appropriate legislation and administrative measures.</p>	Supported

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
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134.192 (combating child poverty; impact assessment of the welfare reforms)	Kazakhstan	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.	<p>The impact assessments, including the equality impact assessments, on the Welfare Reform Act 2012 are publicly available on the UK Government's portal GOV.UK.</p> <p>At Spring Budget 2017, the UK Government published cumulative distributional analysis of all tax, welfare, and public spending measures implemented since the June Budget 2015.</p> <p>Due to methodological and modelling limitations, the UK Government does not publish such cumulative analysis for protected characteristics, like age. But in line with its legal obligations the UK Government carefully considers the equalities impacts of the individual measures.</p> <p>On combating child poverty, see the response to 134.164.</p>	Noted
134.193 (banning corporal punishment of children)	Liechtenstein	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".	<p>The UK does not condone any violence towards children and has clear laws to deal with it.</p> <p>The 'reasonable chastisement' defence in s.58 Children Act 2004 cannot be used when someone is charged with assault causing actual or grievous bodily harm, or with child cruelty. Parents should not be criminalised for giving a child a mild smack in order to control their behaviour.</p> <p>The Crown Dependencies currently follow a similar approach to the UK.</p> <p>The decision on whether to prohibit corporal punishment and in what settings in the Overseas Territories is a decision, ultimately, for Territory governments. The UK Government is keen to support those Territories who wish to move away from the use of corporal punishment and explore alternative measures, including the development of positive parenting strategies and effective behaviour management techniques.</p>	Noted

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			<p>IN SCOTLAND:</p> <p>It is illegal to punish children by shaking, hitting on the head or using an implement. In other cases, the legislation lays down criteria for the courts to consider.</p>	
134.194 (banning corporal punishment of children)	Liechtenstein	Ensure that corporal punishment is explicitly prohibited in all schools and educational institutions and all other institutions and forms of alternative care.	<p>Corporal punishment is already explicitly prohibited in all schools, children's homes and registered early years settings.</p> <p>With regard to settings where children receive some form of education/training, but which are not 'schools', the UK Government conducted a 'call for evidence' (late 2015 – 2016) on a range of issues relating to such settings.</p>	Noted
134.195 (banning corporal punishment of children)	Ireland	Prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, including the family.	See the response to 134.193.	Noted
134.196 (banning corporal punishment of children)	Mongolia	Reconsider its position on the legality of corporal punishment of children.	See the response to 134.193.	Noted
134.197 (banning corporal punishment of children)	Sweden	Ban corporal punishment of children to ensure the full protection and freedom from violence for all children.	See the response to 134.193.	Noted
134.198 (banning corporal punishment of children)	Croatia	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.	See the responses to 134.193 and 134.194.	Noted
134.199 (banning corporal punishment of children)	Estonia	Take further actions in protecting the rights of the child by prohibiting all corporal punishment of children as required by	See the response to 134.193.	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
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		the convention of the Rights of Child.		
134.200 (combating child abuse)	Timor-Leste	Develop and implement comprehensive multi sectoral strategies on child exploitation and abuse.	On combating child sexual abuse, see the response to 134.186.	Supported
134.201 (investigating child sexual abuse)	Russian Federation	Complete the investigation on numerous cases of sexual violence against children perpetrated by the high level officials and bring the perpetrators to justice.	See the response to 134.186. It would be inappropriate to pre-empt the result of the ongoing inquiry.	Noted
134.202 (combating child sexual abuse)	Algeria	Take more measures to fight against sexual exploitation of children and violence against them.	See the response to 134.186.	Supported
134.203 (abolishing life sentences for minors)	Paraguay	Abolish the life sentence for minors in conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.	Young offenders who are convicted of the most serious crimes can be sentenced to “Detention at Her Majesty’s pleasure” or can receive a sentence of detention for life. However, these sentences do not automatically mean that they will be in custody for life. The court will set an initial tariff which the offender must serve in custody, and after having served the initial tariff, the offender will be considered for release on licence and can from that point be released and supervised in the community while being subject to licence conditions. The UK Government is confident that this approach is consistent with its obligations under the CRC.	Noted
134.204 (abolishing life sentences for minors)	Greece	Consider abolishing the mandatory imposition of life imprisonment for offences committed by children under the age of 18.	See the response to 134.203.	Noted
134.205 (raising the minimum age)	Albania	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with	The UK Government believes that children aged 10 are able to differentiate between bad behaviour and serious wrongdoing, and it is	Noted

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of criminal responsibility)		acceptable international standards and abolish the mandatory imposition of life imprisonment for offences committed by children under the age of 18.	<p>right that they should be held accountable for their actions. Children and young people need to be aware that committing a criminal offence is a serious matter and will be dealt with as such.</p> <p>Having the age of criminal responsibility set at 10 allows flexibility to deal with young offenders and reflects the requirements of the justice system in England and Wales.</p> <p>The UK Government accepts that prosecution is not always the most appropriate response to youth offending and it is keen to avoid this whenever possible. That is why, where appropriate, children and young people in this age group are diverted from the criminal justice system or dealt with by way of an out-of-court disposal. This approach can be a more effective means of preventing reoffending.</p> <p>IN NORTHERN IRELAND:</p> <p>Any change to the age of criminal responsibility would require cross-party support, and there is currently an absence of sufficient political support to implement such an increase.</p> <p>The progressive youth justice system in Northern Ireland, underpinned by restorative justice principles, has meant that very few children under the age of 12 enter the formal criminal justice system.</p> <p>Those that do are almost always engaged in low-level offending and dealt with by diversionary measures.</p> <p>Criminal justice agencies continue to work in partnership with other statutory and voluntary organisations to divert children from crime and the criminal justice system.</p> <p>IN SCOTLAND:</p> <p>The Scottish Government will introduce a Bill in the current parliamentary session to increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 8 to 12, with appropriate safeguards in relation to issues such as</p>	

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			police powers in exceptional cases to investigate harmful behaviours or to take and retain forensic samplings, disclosure, and the impact on victims.	
134.206 (raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility)	Peru	Consider revising the minimum age for criminal responsibility.	See the response to 134.205.	Noted
134.207 (raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility)	Belarus	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.	See the response to 134.205.	Noted
134.208 (raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility)	Bulgaria	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with acceptable international standards.	See the response to 134.205.	Noted
134.209 (employment opportunities for disabled people)	Israel	Implement measures in support of enhanced participation of people with disabilities in the work force.	<p>The UK Government is committed to enabling all disabled people to fulfil their potential and achieve their aspirations.</p> <p>A wide suite of employment related programmes and initiatives are available to support disabled people into work including providing help with the additional costs faced by individuals whose health or disability affects the way they do their job.</p> <p>Welfare reforms since 2012 have included measures to ensure that disabled people receive the support that they need. For example: vulnerable claimants are exempted from the benefit cap. The UK Government also continues to fulfil its statutory obligation to increase benefits to meet additional disability needs, and carer benefits, in line with the growth in prices.</p> <p>The Work and Health Unit, a cross-government unit sponsored by the Department of Health and the Department for Work and Pensions, was established in</p>	Supported

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			<p>2015 to work across Government to improve the health and employment outcomes of working age people who have or may acquire health conditions and disabilities.</p> <p>In October 2016, the UK Government published a green paper on Work, Health & Disability, which set out the short-term action intended to take to bring about change, seeking to further improve work-related support for disabled people with the longer term aim of halving the disability employment gap.</p> <p>A 3-month national consultation was held, which received a great response from organisations and individuals with disabilities and long-term health conditions. This will be used to inform and shape the Government's next steps to improve health and employment outcomes for disabled people and people with long-term health conditions. The UK Government has also commissioned an independent review to help those with mental health conditions thrive in the workplace.</p> <p>IN SCOTLAND:</p> <p>On 2 December 2016, the Scottish Government published its new Disability Delivery Plan, 'A Fairer Scotland for Disabled People', which will work to remove the barriers disabled people can face when it comes to finding and sustaining employment, and developing their careers.</p> <p>The Scottish Government is committed to supporting those disabled people who can and want to work towards and into sustainable employment suitable to their skills and needs. The Scottish Government has committed to working towards halving the disability employment gap, and is continuing to support disabled people through different programmes. These include supporting disabled young people to make the successful journey through education and training into work through Scotland's youth employment strategy "Developing the Young Workforce", and</p>	

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			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
			<p>delivering devolved employment services directly targeted at supporting more disabled people into work.</p> <p>IN WALES:</p> <p>The Welsh Government's Framework for Action on Independent Living focuses on delivery and sets out the actions being undertaken across Welsh Government departments and with external partners. It recognises there are barriers to equality and inclusion which must be removed to create a level playing field.</p>	
134.210 (rights of indigenous people)	Syrian Arab Republic	Enable indigenous peoples in the territories they occupy to exercise their right to self-determination, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.	<p>The UK Government voted in favour of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in 2007.</p> <p>There are no indigenous or tribal people in the UK, the Crown Dependencies or Overseas Territories, as defined by Article 1A of ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. The UK remains committed to promoting the rights of indigenous people overseas.</p> <p>The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, as enshrined in the UN Charter, applies to the peoples of the Overseas Territories and the Crown Dependencies, and the UK Government is committed to promoting these rights.</p>	Noted
134.211 (complying with the UN Charter)	Syrian Arab Republic	Respect the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.	The UK played a key role in the UN at its inception and remains committed to the universal values shared by the UN and enshrined in the UN charter.	Supported
134.212 (rights of indigenous people)	Syrian Arab Republic	Stop the forced evictions of indigenous peoples in the territories under occupation.	See the response to 134.210.	Noted
134.213 (compliance of immigration law with the CRC)	Honduras	Review the 2016 Immigration Act in order to ensure its compatibility with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.	See the response to 134.190.	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
134.214 (integration of migrants and refugees)	Lebanon	Develop social integration policies, especially for migrants and refugees.	See the response to 134.99.	Supported
134.215 (immigration detention; visa for foreign spouses)	Brazil	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.	<p>On immigration detention, see the response to 134.27.</p> <p>Appendix FM and FM-SE to the Immigration Rules provide a route to settlement for non-EEA⁴ partners (fiancé(e), proposed civil partner, spouse, civil partner or unmarried partner) wishing to come to or remain in the UK with family who are British, settled (have indefinite leave to remain) or who are in the UK with refugee leave. These Rules, which since July 2012 have included a minimum income requirement, reflect the qualified nature of Article 8 ECHR, properly balance the individual right to respect for private or family life with the public interest in safeguarding the economic well-being of the UK by controlling immigration, in protecting the public from foreign criminals and in protecting the rights and freedoms of others.</p> <p>The purpose of the minimum income threshold is to ensure that family migrants are supported at a reasonable level so that they do not become a burden on the taxpayer and they can participate sufficiently in everyday life to facilitate their integration into British society. The Immigration Act 2014 made clear the public interest in family migrants being financially independent and able to speak English.</p> <p>The minimum income threshold replaced the previous adequate maintenance requirement (around £5,800 a year) that was not an adequate basis for sustainable family migration and integration. It was set, following advice from the independent UK Migration Advisory Committee, at £18,600 for sponsoring a partner, rising to £22,400 for also sponsoring a non-EEA national child and an additional £2,400 for each further such child. This reflects the level of</p>	Noted

⁴ European Economic Area

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
			<p>income at which a British family or a family settled in the UK generally ceases to be able to access income-related benefits.</p> <p>The UK Government has continued to keep the new family Immigration Rules under review and to make adjustments in light of feedback on their operation and impact. We have also taken into account the findings of the courts, including the UK Supreme Court judgment upholding the lawfulness of the minimum income threshold. This ongoing review process will continue. However, the UK Government is satisfied overall that the Immigration Rules are having the right impact.</p>	
134.216 (rights of migrants)	Morocco	Continue and strengthen the promotion of the rights of migrants residing in the United Kingdom.	See the response to 134.121.	Supported
134.217 (immigration detention)	Germany	Introduce a general statutory time limit on immigration detention and ensure such detention is not used in the case of vulnerable individuals or groups.	See the response to 134.27.	Noted
134.218 (immigration detention)	Mexico	Incorporate a prohibition to indefinite detention of migrants in the 2016 Declaration on Immigration and search for alternatives to detention.	See the response to 134.27.	Noted
134.219 (immigration detention)	Bangladesh	Like other European countries set statutory time limit for immigration detention and ensure that children are not subjected to such detention.	See the response to 134.27.	Noted
134.220 (overseas domestic workers)	Honduras	Revise its regulation and administrative practices in order to protect human rights of female domestic migrant workers, in	<p>On combating human trafficking and modern slavery, see the response to 134.138.</p> <p>The UK Government recognises that overseas domestic workers are a potentially</p>	Supported

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
		particular when their work permits are linked to the employer and have been victims of human trafficking and work exploitation.	vulnerable group of workers. Visa applications are subject to checks to ensure that the employment of such workers will comply with UK employment law. The UK has recently adjusted its policies to strike a better balance between enabling such workers to escape abuse and exploitation and ensuring that abuse is reported so that abusers can be identified. In particular, the UK has removed the “employer tie” which prevented such workers from finding alternative employment, and now provides that those found to be the victims of modern slavery can be granted an extension of stay for up to 2 years.	
134.221 (compatibility of immigration law with the CRC)	Indonesia	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.	See the response to 134.190.	Noted
134.222 (family reunification for asylum seekers)	Honduras	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.	<p>Our family reunion policy allows a spouse or partner and children under the age of 18 of those granted protection in the UK to join them here, if they formed part of the family unit before the sponsor fled their country.</p> <p>The policy meets our international obligations and we do not believe that widening the criteria to include extended family members, or allow children to sponsor parents, is appropriate. We must not create perverse incentives for people, particularly children, to leave their families and risk dangerous journeys hoping relatives can join them later.</p> <p>Nevertheless, Home Office policy on family reunion sets out that where an application fails under the Immigration Rules, we consider whether there are exceptional circumstances or compassionate reasons to justify granting a visa outside the Rules.</p>	Noted
134.223 (family	Argentina	Take the necessary measures to guarantee the	The UK policy on family reunion meets our international obligations and supports the	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
			Rationale	Supported / Noted ²
reunification for refugees)		exercise of the right to family reunification of unaccompanied children recognized as refugees or resettled.	<p>principle of family unity. However, allowing children to sponsor parents would create perverse incentives for them to be encouraged, or even forced, to leave their family and risk hazardous journeys to the UK to sponsor relatives. This plays into the hands of criminal gangs who exploit vulnerable people and goes against our safe guarding responsibilities.</p> <p>Nevertheless, Home Office policy on family reunion sets out that where an application fails under the Immigration Rules, we consider whether there are exceptional circumstances or compassionate reasons to justify granting a visa outside the Rules.</p>	
134.224 (immigration detention, and access to services for asylum seekers)	Ecuador	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.	<p>See the responses to 134.27 and 134.121.</p> <p>All claimants in detention have the opportunity to be legally represented during the consideration of their asylum claim.</p> <p>Legal representation (advocacy and advocacy related services) is generally available for asylum appeals subject to means and merits tests.</p> <p>All detainees have ready access to healthcare services, with medical personnel onsite 24/7 at all detention centres.</p>	Noted
134.225 (rights of stateless persons)	Hungary	Categorise statelessness as a protection status and provide stateless persons expedited and affordable access to British nationality.	See the response to 134.53.	Noted
134.226 (Chagossians)	Mauritius	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	The welfare of Chagossians is extremely important. The UK Government has expressed sincere regret about the manner in which Chagossians were removed from the British Indian Ocean Territory in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The UK has shown that regret through practical action and support for the Chagossians ever since, including through the payment of	Noted

Reference	UN Member making the recommendation	Recommendation	UK position	
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		Kingdom into full compliance with its human rights obligations.	<p>compensation.</p> <p>The UK Government recognises the aspirations of some Chagossians to resettle in the Archipelago. Following an independent feasibility study published in 2013, a public consultation found that most Chagossians would be deterred from resettling by the likely conditions of civilian life on what are very remote and low-lying islands. In 2016, the UK Government decided against resettlement on the grounds of feasibility and cost, as well as incompatibility with continuing defence and security interests. While we have ruled out resettlement, we are determined to address the Chagossians' desire for better lives; their desire for connections with the territory. So, we are implementing a 50 million US dollar support package, which is being designed to improve Chagossian livelihoods in the communities where they now live: in Mauritius, the Seychelles and the UK.</p> <p>This is not a matter of decolonisation.</p>	
134.227 (colonisation)	Syrian Arab Republic	Apologize to the peoples and the countries it colonized or it attacked and to provide financial compensation to the peoples of these countries.	The UK enjoys good relations with the many independent States that emerged from the British Empire. Many of these States are members of the Commonwealth, an association of States based on equality and a shared attachment to common values, including of human rights, democracy and the rule of law.	Noted