

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
Right or area: 2.1. Acceptance of international norms				
<p>110.17. Protect the children and families of migrants and refugees, and accede to the ICRMW (Morocco);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 10</p>	Noted	<p>34 Migrants 2.1 Acceptance of international norms 35 Refugees & internally displaced persons Affected persons: - refugees and asylum-seekers - children - migrants - migrant workers</p>	<p>UK Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cease the immigration detention of children, and ensure children seeking refugee status receive appropriate protection. • Introduce a presumption that, where a young asylum seeker's age is uncertain, they must be treated as a child until their age has been assessed objectively by an independent expert 	<p>CAT 28 (2013): The Committee reiterates the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to ensure that restraint against children is used only as a last resort and exclusively to prevent harm to the child or others and that all methods of physical restraint for disciplinary purposes be abolished (CRC/C/GBR/CO/4). The Committee also recommends that the State party ban the use of any technique designed to inflict pain on children.</p>
<p>110.29. Sign and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (France);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 9</p> <p>Comments: Annex to A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 (available at http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/session13/G B/A_HRC_21_9_Add.1_UK_Annex_E.doc) states: The recommendation enjoys the support of the United Kingdom in part. The United Kingdom Government regularly reviews its reservations against its International Human Rights Treaties, to ensure they continue to remain relevant. The UK's final two reservations to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (article 22 and 37(c)) were formally removed</p>	Supported/Noted	<p>29.2 Violence against women, trafficking and exploitation of prostitution 3.3 Cooperation with other international mechanisms and institutions 2.1 Acceptance of international norms 29.1 Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>UK Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make the necessary law, policy and practice changes to be able to ratify the Istanbul Convention on violence against women, and dedicate sufficient resources to central, devolved and local authorities to ensure its effective implementation <p>UK and Scottish Governments should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the effectiveness of anti-trafficking legislation and amend it to address any weaknesses. • Strengthen the National Referral Mechanism 	<p>CRC 76 (2016): With reference to its general comment No. 6 (2005) on treatment of unaccompanied and separated children outside their country of origin, the Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Systematically collect and publish disaggregated data on the number of children seeking asylum, including those whose age is disputed; (b) Establish statutory independent guardians for all unaccompanied and separated children throughout the State Party; (c) Conduct age assessments only in cases of serious doubt through multidisciplinary and transparent procedures taking into account all aspects, including the psychological and environmental aspects of the person under assessment; (d) Cease the detention of asylum-seeking and migrant children; (e) Review its asylum policy in order to facilitate family reunion for unaccompanied and separated refugee children within and outside of the State party, including through implementation of the EU Dublin III regulation; (f) Provide sufficient support to migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking children to access basic services; (g) Review the Immigration Act (2016) in order to ensure its compatibility with the Convention; (h) Ensure that when the return of children occurs, this happens with adequate safeguards, including a formal best interests determination, effective family tracing that includes individual risk and security assessments, and appropriate reception and care arrangements.</p> <p>CEDAW 35 (2013): Recalling its general recommendation No. 19, on violence against women, and its previous recommendation, the Committee urges the State party: (a) To ratify the Istanbul Convention and criminalize forced</p>

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<p>in 2008.</p> <p>110.74. Implement the EU Directive on trafficking in human beings by April 2013 and sign the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (Australia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 16</p>	Supported	<p>29.2 Violence against women, trafficking and exploitation of prostitution</p> <p>12.7 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking</p> <p>2.1 Acceptance of international norms</p> <p>29.1 Discrimination against women</p> <p>Affected persons: - women</p>		<p>marriage; (b) To increase its efforts to protect women, including black and ethnic minority women, against all forms of violence, including domestic violence, and so-called “honour killings”; (c) To continue public campaigns to raise awareness of all forms of violence against women, including black and ethnic minority women;</p> <p>(d) To step up efforts to train police officers in order to eliminate prejudices concerning the credibility of victims of domestic violence; (e) To revise its legislation to prohibit corporal punishment of children in the home.</p> <p>CRC 42 (e) (2016): Consider ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.</p> <p>ICCPR 13 (2015): The State party should strengthen measures aimed at preventing and combating violence against women, including domestic violence and sexual abuse, by, inter alia: (b) Encouraging the reporting of domestic violence cases, inter alia by informing women of their rights and the existing legal avenues through which they can receive protection; (c) Ensuring that all domestic violence cases, in all United Kingdom territories and dependencies, are thoroughly investigated, that perpetrators are prosecuted and, if they are convicted, are punished with appropriate sanctions; (d) Ensuring that victims have access to effective remedies and means of protection, including strong police protection, adequate emergency shelter, rehabilitative services, legal assistance and other support services.</p> <p>ICESCR 46 (2016): The Committee requests the State party to include in its next periodic report, information on the impact of the implementation of the national strategy on gender-based violence particularly with regard to violence against women and girls with disabilities.</p> <p>CAT 14 (2013): The Committee recommends that the State party end the practice of seconding individuals working in places of deprivation of liberty to National Preventive Mechanism bodies. It recommends that the State party continue to provide the bodies constituting the National Preventive Mechanism with sufficient human, material and financial resources to discharge their prevention mandate independently and effectively.</p>

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				<p>CEDAW 39 (2013): The Committee urges the State party:</p> <p>(a) To adopt a comprehensive national framework to combat trafficking in women and girls;</p> <p>(b) To identify any weaknesses in the National Referral Mechanism and ensure that victims of trafficking are properly identified and adequately supported and protected.</p> <p>ICESCR 35 (2016): (b) Protect migrant workers and migrant domestic workers from all forms of exploitation and abuse, including through the effective implementation of the Modern Slavery Act of 2015.</p>
Right or area: 2.2. Reservations				
<p>110.7. Withdraw its reservations to the CRC concerning detained and asylum seeking children (Iran (Islamic Republic of));</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 7</p>	Noted	<p>2.2 Reservations 30.1 Children: definition; general principles; protection Affected persons: - refugees and asylum-seekers - children - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>UK Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish statutory independent guardians for all unaccompanied and separated children entering the UK. • Introduce a statutory duty to record and report trafficked and refugee children who go missing from care 	<p>CEDAW 39 (2013): The Committee urges the State party: (a) To adopt a comprehensive national framework to combat trafficking in women and girls.</p> <p>CRC 76 (2016): With reference to its general comment No. 6 (2005) on treatment of unaccompanied and separated children outside their country of origin, the Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Systematically collect and publish disaggregated data on the number of children seeking asylum, including those whose age is disputed; (b) Establish statutory independent guardians for all unaccompanied and separated children throughout the State Party; (c) Conduct age assessments only in cases of serious doubt through multidisciplinary and transparent procedures taking into account all aspects, including the psychological and environmental aspects of the person under assessment; (d) Cease the detention of asylum-seeking and migrant children; (e) Review its asylum policy in order to facilitate family reunion for unaccompanied and separated refugee children within and outside of the State party, including through implementation of the EU Dublin III regulation; (f) Provide sufficient support to migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking children to access basic services; (g) Review the Immigration Act (2016) in order to ensure its compatibility with the Convention; (h) Ensure that when the return of children occurs, this happens with adequate safeguards, including a formal best interests determination, effective family tracing that includes individual risk and security assessments, and appropriate reception and care</p>
<p>110.11. Consider withdrawing its interpretative declaration on article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as recommended by the Committee on Racial Discrimination as well as take measures aimed at eliminating racial discrimination, incitement of racial hatred (Algeria);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 11</p>	Noted	<p>2.2 Reservations 9 Racial discrimination 14.3 Freedom of opinion and expression Affected persons: - general - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	<p>UK Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cease the immigration detention of children, and ensure children seeking refugee status receive appropriate protection. • Introduce a presumption that, where a young asylum seeker's age is uncertain, they must be treated as a child until their age has been assessed objectively by an independent expert <p>UK Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with relevant stakeholders to tackle the negative portrayal of particular groups by the media, such as Gypsies and Travellers, Muslims, LGB and T people, 	
110.12. Withdraw its	Noted	2.2 Reservations 9 Racial discrimination		

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<p>reservations and interpretative statement with respect to Article 4 of the ICERD (Iran (Islamic Republic of));</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 11</p>		<p>14.3 Freedom of opinion and expression</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - general - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups 	<p>asylum seekers and refugees.</p>	<p>arrangements.</p> <p>CEDAW 33 (2013): The Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Continue to engage with the media to eliminate stereotypical imaging of women and their objectification in the media, especially in advertising; (b) Implement the recommendations of the Leveson Inquiry, including those that seek to give powers to a regulator to intervene in matters of discriminatory reporting.</p> <p>ICCPR 20 (2015): The State party should strengthen its efforts to prevent and eradicate all acts of racism and xenophobia, including in the mass media and on the Internet, in accordance with articles 19 and 20 of the Covenant and the Committee's general comment No. 34 (2011) on freedoms of opinion and expression, by, inter alia: (a) Effectively implementing and enforcing the existing relevant legal and policy frameworks on combating hate crimes. (b) Introducing new awareness-raising campaigns aimed at promoting respect for human rights and tolerance for diversity; (c) Improving the reporting of cases of incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and of cases of hate crimes; (d) Thoroughly investigating alleged cases of incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and alleged hate crimes, prosecuting the perpetrators and, if they are convicted, punishing them with appropriate sanctions, and providing victims with adequate remedies, including compensation.</p>
<i>Right or area: 3.1. Cooperation with treaty bodies</i>				
<p>110.46. Adopt and implement a concrete plan of action realizing recommendations of treaty bodies and UN human rights mechanisms, and international human rights obligations (Iran (Islamic Republic of));</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 9</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>3.3 Cooperation with other international mechanisms and institutions</p> <p>3.1 Cooperation with treaty bodies</p> <p>5.2 Institutions & policies - General</p> <p>3.2 Cooperation with special procedures</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - general 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We continue to recommend the establishment of a UK national action plan on human rights, learning from the Scottish National Action Plan for Human Rights, to include concrete actions to implement UPR recommendations and concluding observations 	<p>CRC 8 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party: (c) In Scotland, ensure the full implementation of the action plan Do the Right Thing (2009) and the National Action Plan for Human Rights (2013-2017).</p>

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Right or area: 5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework				
<p>110.32. Continue to ensure that human rights principles are integrated in domestic laws (Qatar);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 9</p>	Supported	<p>5.1 Constitutional and legislative framework</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>UK Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proposals for a Bill of Rights do not reduce the protections or access to redress currently contained in the Human Rights Act 	<p>CAT 7 (2013): The State party should ensure that public statements or legislative changes, such as the establishment of a Bill of Rights, do not erode the level of constitutional protection afforded to the prohibition of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment currently provided by the Human Rights Act.</p>
<p>110.33. Consider that any person detained by its armed forces is under its jurisdiction, and respect its obligations concerning the human rights of such individuals (Iran (Islamic Republic of));</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 15</p>	Noted	<p>13.1 Liberty and security - general</p> <p>5.1 Constitutional and legislative framework</p> <p>Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>UK and devolved Governments should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the status of all seven ratified human rights conventions in domestic law. • Support the development of international human rights frameworks, such as a Convention on the Rights of Older Persons <p>UK Government should expedite investigation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allegations of British complicity in torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in Iraq. • Allegations of complicity of British military personnel in the ill-treatment of detainees and civilians overseas 	<p>ICCPR 5 (2015): (c) Ensure that any legislation passed in lieu of the Human Rights Act 1998 — were such legislation to be passed — is aimed at strengthening the status of international human rights, including the provisions of the Covenant, in the domestic legal order, and provide effective protection of those rights across all jurisdictions.</p> <p>ICESCR 10 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party undertake a broad public consultation on its plan to repeal the Human Rights Act of 1998, as well as on the proposal for a new Bill of Rights. It also recommends that the State party take all necessary measures to ensure that any new legislation in this regard is aimed at enhancing the status of human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights in the domestic legal order, and provide effective protection of those rights across all jurisdictions of the State party.</p> <p>CAT 8 (2013): The Committee recommends that the State party incorporate all the provisions of the Convention against Torture in its legislation, and raise awareness of its provisions among members of the judiciary and the public at large.</p> <p>CEDAW 13 (2013): The Committee reiterates its previous recommendations and urges The State party to continuously review its legislation with a view to incorporating all the provisions of the Convention therein.</p> <p>CRC 7 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Expedite bringing its domestic legislation, at the national and devolved levels as well as in the Overseas Territories and the Crown Dependencies, in line with the Convention in order to ensure that the principles and provisions of the Convention are directly applicable and justiciable under domestic law.</p> <p>CRC 8 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party:</p>

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				<p>(a) Revise the UK-wide strategy, Working together, achieving more (2009) to cover all areas of the Convention and ensure its full implementation; (c) In Scotland, ensure the full implementation of the action plan Do the Right Thing (2009) and the National Action Plan for Human Rights (2013-2017); (d) In Wales, ensure the full implementation of the Programme for Children and Young People (2015).</p> <p>CRC 10 (2016): The Committee reiterates its previous recommendation that the State party ensure effective coordination of the implementation of the Convention throughout the State party. To this end, the Committee recommends that the State party: (a) In each of the devolved administrations, Overseas Territories and the Crown Dependencies, establish an appropriate statutory body at a high interministerial level with a clear mandate and sufficient authority to coordinate all activities across relevant sectors related to the implementation of the Convention; (b) Allocate sufficient human, technical and financial resources to the said coordinating bodies for their effective operation; (c) Strengthen coordination and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention at the national level.</p> <p>ICCPR 5 (2015): The State party should: (a) Engage in consultation with stakeholders at all levels to identify ways to give greater effect to the Covenant in all jurisdictions that fall under its authority or control or with regard to which it has formally undertaken to implement the Covenant.</p> <p>ICESCR 6 (2016): The Committee recalls its previous recommendation (E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, para. 13) and urges the State party to fully incorporate the Covenant rights into its domestic legal order and ensure that victims of violations of economic, social and cultural rights have full access to effective legal remedies. The Committee draws the attention of the State party to its General Comment N° 9 (1998) on the domestic application of the Covenant.</p> <p>ICESCR 8 (2016): In line with its previous recommendation (E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, para. 12), the Committee reminds the State party of its ultimate responsibility for the implementation of the Covenant in all its jurisdictions, including the British Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies, and recommends that the</p>

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				<p>State party take all necessary measures to ensure the full enjoyment of economic, social cultural rights by all persons under its jurisdiction.</p> <p>CAT 9 (2013): The Committee calls on the State party to publicly acknowledge that the Convention applies to all individuals who are subject to the State party's jurisdiction or control, including to its armed forces, military advisers and other public servants deployed on operations abroad. Recalling its general comment No. 2 (2008) on the implementation of article 2 by States parties, the Committee reminds the State party of its obligations to take effective measures to prevent acts of torture not only in its sovereign territory but also "in any territory under its jurisdiction", including all areas where the State party exercises, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, de jure or de facto effective control, in accordance with international law (para. 16).</p> <p>CAT 11 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to reword the Consolidated Guidance in order to avoid any ambiguity or potential misinterpretation. The State party should in particular eliminate the possibility of having recourse to assurances when there is a serious risk of torture or ill-treatment, and require that intelligence agencies and armed forces cease interviewing or seeking intelligence from detainees in the custody of foreign intelligence services in all cases where there is a risk of torture or ill-treatment. The State party should also ensure that military personnel and intelligence services are trained with regard to the absolute prohibition of torture and ill-treatment.</p> <p>CERD 8 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party ensure that the principles and the provisions of the Convention are directly and fully applicable under domestic law in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, as well as the overseas territories and Crown dependencies.</p> <p>CERD 10 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party undertake meaningful and broad public consultation on its proposal to revise its human rights legislation and ensure that any changes to the current human rights framework strengthens the protection of human rights, and in particular the rights of individuals protected under article 1 of the Convention.</p>

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Right or area: 8. Non-discrimination				
110.39. Develop appropriate policies and targeted measures in ensuring genuine equality in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Uzbekistan); Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 9	Supported	8 Equality & non-discrimination 3.1 Cooperation with treaty bodies 5.2 Institutions & policies - General Affected persons: - general	UK Government should: • Implement all outstanding provisions of the Equality Act 2010. UK Government should: • Extend monitoring and analysis of spending decisions to include the cumulative impact on individuals with protected characteristics. • Give primary consideration to the best interests of the child.	CEDAW 17 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to take advantage of the review of the Equality Duty to ensure that the gender equality component of the Duty is properly prescribed for public authorities, including the application of the principle of substantive equality. In this regard, the State party should consider issuing statutory guidelines on the Duty covering England, Scotland and Wales, which would provide uniform guidance. It further urges the State party to bring into force the provisions of the Equality Act relating to the introduction of a new public sector duty on socioeconomic inequalities; the recognition of multiple forms of discrimination; and the need to publicize information on pay disaggregated by gender.
110.49. Review national legislation to ensure equality and non-discrimination (Egypt); Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19	Supported	8 Equality & non-discrimination 5.1 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - general	• Take mitigating actions where adverse impacts are identified. • Justify regressive measures by demonstrating they are temporary, necessary, proportionate, non-discriminatory and do not undercut a core minimum level of human rights protections	ICESCR 23 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party bring into force the relevant provisions of the Equality Act that refer to the public authorities' duty on socio-economic disadvantage, as well as to the prohibition of intersectional discrimination, in order to enhance and guarantee full and effective protection against discrimination in the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights. The Committee recalls its previous recommendation (E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, para. 16) and urges the State party to provide the same access to an independent equality body and a similar level of protection to rights holders with regard to all grounds of discrimination for all individuals in all jurisdictions of the State party, including Northern Ireland. In this respect, the Committee draws the attention of the State party to its General Comment N° 20 (2009) on non-discrimination in economic, social and cultural rights.
110.50. Continue stepping up its efforts in tackling discrimination and inequality for all its citizens (Indonesia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19	Supported	8 Equality & non-discrimination Affected persons: - general	UK Government should: • make the necessary law, policy and practice changes to be able to ratify the Istanbul Convention on violence against women, and dedicate sufficient resources to central, devolved and local authorities to ensure its effective implementation	
110.51. Continue efforts to combat discrimination on any ground and violence against women and girls (Cuba); Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19	Supported	8 Equality & non-discrimination 29.1 Discrimination against women 29.2 Violence against women, trafficking and exploitation of prostitution Affected persons: - general - girls - women	UK and devolved Governments should: • Conduct a review to improve the adequacy of site provision for Gypsies and Travellers across all local authorities.	CEDAW 21 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to mitigate the impact of austerity measures on women and the services provided to women, especially women with disabilities and older women. It should also ensure that spending reviews continuously focus on measuring and balancing the impact of austerity measures on women's rights. It should further review the policy of commissioning services wherever this may undermine the provision of specialised services for women.

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<p>110.53. Take effective measure to eliminate discrimination on the grounds of race, religion and nationality and to guarantee the rights of Muslims, Roma people and migrant workers (China);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19</p>	Supported	<p>8 Equality & non-discrimination 9 Racial discrimination 29.1 Discrimination against women 32 Members of minorities 34 Migrants Affected persons: - general - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups - migrant workers</p>	<p>• Adopt a national Gypsy/Roma and Irish Traveller integration strategy focussed on access to education, employment, healthcare and housing</p> <p>UK Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that stop and search powers are used only on the basis of intelligence and are justified and lawful. • Where there is evidence of disproportionate use of stop and search powers with ethnic minorities, the police service concerned implements monitoring, training and scrutiny. 	<p>CEDAW 49 (2013): Recalling its previous recommendation, the Committee urges the State party to provide affordable childcare and to mitigate the impact of the proposed reforms of the welfare system on the costs of childcare for low-income families and the increased burden of care that this places on women.</p> <p>CEDAW 63 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to adopt measures to prevent the potential exploitation of the Universal Credit system by an abusive male spouse.</p> <p>CRC 9 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Introduce a statutory obligation at national and devolved levels to systematically conduct a child rights impact assessment when developing laws and policies affecting children, including in international development cooperation; (b) Publish the results of such assessments and demonstrate how they have been taken into consideration in the proposed laws and policies.</p>
<p>110.56. Investigate allegations that stop and search orders disproportionately fall on persons belonging to ethnic, religious and other minorities and introduce adequate safeguards in this regard (Austria);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 14</p> <p>Comments: Annex to A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 (available at http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/session13/G/B/A_HRC_21_9_Add.1_UK_Annex_E.doc) states: The recommendation enjoys the support of the United Kingdom in part. See response to recommendation 110.54. Under code A, police forces must monitor and supervise the use of stop and search powers – any apparent disproportionate use of the</p>	Supported/Noted	<p>8 Equality & non-discrimination 9 Racial discrimination Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK and devolved Governments should take positive steps to close equality gaps in employment. • The UK Government should introduce a statutory reporting requirement on its commitment to halve the disability employment gap by 2020. <p>UK and devolved Governments should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take action to close educational attainment gaps of Gypsy and Traveller children, those on free school meals, ‘looked-after’ children, and those with special educational needs or additional support needs. <p>UK and Scottish Governments should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide clear guidance to schools that the disciplinary measure of permanent or temporary school exclusion must only be used as a ‘last resort’. 	<p>CRC 12 (2016): In accordance with article 4 of the Convention and Sustainable Development Goal 10, Targets 10.2 and 10.4, the Committee urges the State party to allocate the maximum extent of available resources for the implementation of children’s rights, with a special focus on eradicating child poverty and reducing inequalities within and across all jurisdictions. In this endeavour, the Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Utilize a child-rights approach in the elaboration of the State budget, by implementing a tracking system for the allocation and use of resources for children throughout the budget; (b) Ensure transparent and participatory budgeting through public dialogue, including with children; (c) Define budgetary lines for children in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations that may require affirmative social measures and make sure that those budgetary lines are protected even in situations of economic recessions; (d) Regularly conduct child rights impact assessments of budget and economic decision-making processes and outcomes, including austerity measures, in areas that are directly or indirectly related to children’s rights; (e) Establish mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the adequacy, efficacy and equitability of the distribution of resources allocated to the implementation of the Convention.</p> <p>CRC 26 (2016): With reference to its general comment No 14 (2013) on the right of the child to have his or her best interests</p>

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<p>powers in relation to specific sections of the community should be identified and investigated. In addition, any individual who feels aggrieved at the way that the police have used their powers, including stop and search powers, can complain to the Independent Police Complaints Commission, who are entirely independent of the police service.</p>			<p>UK Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on the impact of their new hate crime action plan • Work with criminal justice agencies to develop new preventative measures based on recent research on motivations • Review the effectiveness of the current legal framework. <p>UK Government should:</p>	<p>taken as a primary consideration, the Committee recommends that the State party, in all parts of its territory: (a) Ensure that this right is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children; (b) Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the best interests of the child in every area and for giving it due weight as a primary consideration.</p> <p>CRC 70 (2016): (b) Ensure clear focus on the child in the State party's poverty reduction strategies and action plans, including in the new "Life Chances Strategy", and support production and implementation of child poverty reduction strategies in devolved administrations; (c) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the cumulative impact of the full range of social security and tax credit reforms introduced between 2010 and 2016 on children, including children with disabilities and children belonging to ethnic minority groups; (d) Where necessary, revise the mentioned reforms in order to fully respect the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration, taking into account the different impact of the reform on different groups of children, particularly those in vulnerable situations.</p>
<p>110.57. That the law enforcement authorities put an end to stop and search practices based on religious and ethnic profiling (Pakistan);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 15</p>	Supported/Noted	<p>8 Equality & non-discrimination 9 Racial discrimination Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	<p>• Work with relevant stakeholders to tackle the negative portrayal of particular groups by the media, such as Gypsies and Travellers, Muslims, LGB and T people, asylum seekers and refugees</p> <p>UK and devolved Governments should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the collection and maintenance of data on access to, experience of, and outcomes of health services, disaggregated by protected characteristics. 	<p>ICESCR 19 (2016): The Committee reminds the State party of its obligations under the Covenant to use the maximum of its available resources, with a view to progressively achieving the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights. The Committee draws the State party's attention to the recommendations contained in its open letter of 16 May 2012 to States parties on economic, social and cultural rights in the context of the economic and financial crisis, with regard to the criteria for austerity measures. Such measures must be temporary, necessary, proportionate, and not discriminatory and must not disproportionately affect the rights of disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups and respect the core content of rights. In that context, the Committee recommends that the State party review its policies and programmes introduced since 2010 and conduct a comprehensive assessment of the cumulative impact of these measures on the enjoyment of economic, social</p>
<p>110.58. Put an end to the use of religious profiling in combating terrorism by inserting legal safeguards against abuse and the deliberate targeting of certain religious groups (Malaysia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 14</p> <p>Comments: Annex to A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 (available at http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/session13/G/B/A_HRC_21_9_Add.1_UK)</p>	Supported/Noted	<p>8 Equality & non-discrimination Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take and monitor appropriate mitigating action where inequalities are identified. • Ensure the funding of mental health services meets local demands. • Ensure healthcare professionals implement guidance on providing appropriate and effective care to groups with particular needs, and comply with legal safeguards provided by the Human Rights Act 	<p>ICESCR 19 (2016): The Committee reminds the State party of its obligations under the Covenant to use the maximum of its available resources, with a view to progressively achieving the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights. The Committee draws the State party's attention to the recommendations contained in its open letter of 16 May 2012 to States parties on economic, social and cultural rights in the context of the economic and financial crisis, with regard to the criteria for austerity measures. Such measures must be temporary, necessary, proportionate, and not discriminatory and must not disproportionately affect the rights of disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups and respect the core content of rights. In that context, the Committee recommends that the State party review its policies and programmes introduced since 2010 and conduct a comprehensive assessment of the cumulative impact of these measures on the enjoyment of economic, social</p>

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<p>Annex_E.doc) states: The recommendation enjoys the support of the United Kingdom in part. The UK rejects the suggestion in the recommendation of deliberate targeting of certain religious groups. The UK has robust anti-discrimination laws and the statutory guidance for the police makes clear that a person's race, religion or belief cannot be considered as reasonable grounds for suspicion of the person being a terrorist and should never be considered as a reason to stop and search or arrest a person.</p>				<p>and cultural rights by disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups, in particular women, children and persons with disabilities that is recognized by all stakeholders.</p> <p>ICESCR 41 (2016): The Committee calls upon the State party to:</p> <p>(a) Review the entitlement conditions and reverse the cuts in social security benefits introduced by the Welfare Reform Act 2012 and the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016; (b) Restore the link between the rates of state benefits and the costs of living and guarantee that all social benefits provide a level of benefits sufficient to ensure an adequate standard of living, including access to health care, adequate housing and food; (c) Review the use of sanctions in relation to social security benefits and ensure that they are used proportionately and are subject to prompt and independent dispute resolution mechanisms; and (d) Provide in its next report, disaggregated data on the impact of the reforms to social security on women, children, persons with disabilities, low-income families and families with two or more children.</p> <p>CEDAW 35 (2013): Recalling its general recommendation No. 19, on violence against women,</p>
<p>110.66. Consider strengthening policies to combat discrimination in all areas, notably in employment and education (Morocco);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 20</p> <p>Comments: Annex to A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 (available at http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/session13/GB/A_HRC_21_9_Add.1_UK_Annex_E.doc) states: The recommendation enjoys the support of the United Kingdom in part. In October 2010 the new Equality Act 2010 came into force, which</p>	Supported/Noted	<p>8 Equality & non-discrimination 23.1 Right to work 29.1 Discrimination against women 25 Right to education - General</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>		<p>and its previous recommendation, the Committee urges the State party: (a) To ratify the Istanbul Convention and criminalize forced marriage; (b) To increase its efforts to protect women, including black and ethnic minority women, against all forms of violence, including domestic violence, and so-called “honour killings”; (c) To continue public campaigns to raise awareness of all forms of violence against women, including black and ethnic minority women;</p> <p>(d) To step up efforts to train police officers in order to eliminate prejudices concerning the credibility of victims of domestic violence; (e) To revise its legislation to prohibit corporal punishment of children in the home.</p> <p>CRC 42 (e) (2016): Consider ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.</p> <p>ICCPR 13 (2015): The State party should strengthen measures aimed at preventing and combating violence against women, including domestic violence and sexual abuse, by, inter alia: (b)</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
replaced all existing equality legislation with a single Act... (Text continues, please consult full text at the address given)				Encouraging the reporting of domestic violence cases, inter alia by informing women of their rights and the existing legal avenues through which they can receive protection; (c) Ensuring that all domestic violence cases, in all United Kingdom territories and dependencies, are thoroughly investigated, that perpetrators are prosecuted and, if they are convicted, are punished with appropriate sanctions; (d) Ensuring that victims have access to effective remedies and means of protection, including strong police protection, adequate emergency shelter, rehabilitative services, legal assistance and other support services.
110.90. Take more effective measures to ensure that the perpetrators of acts of discrimination, hate crimes and xenophobia are adequately deterred and sanctioned (Malaysia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19	Supported	8 Equality & non-discrimination 9 Racial discrimination 16 Right to an effective remedy, impunity Affected persons: - general		ICESCR 46 (2016): The Committee requests the State party to include in its next periodic report, information on the impact of the implementation of the national strategy on gender-based violence particularly with regard to violence against women and girls with disabilities.
110.91. Strengthen data collection and maintain disaggregated data to better understand the scale and severity of hate crimes towards women, immigrants, religious minorities, persons with disabilities, and children (United States of America); Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19 Comments: Annex to A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 (available at http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/session13/GB/A_HRC_21_9_Add.1_UK_Annex_E.doc) states: The recommendation enjoys the support of the United Kingdom in part. As set out in response to recommendation 110.60 above, the UK	Supported/Noted	8 Equality & non-discrimination 7.1 Context, statistics, budget, dissemination, civil society 9 Racial discrimination 14.2 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion 29.1 Discrimination against women Affected persons: - general - children - migrants - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups - persons with disabilities		CEDAW 61 (2013): The Committee, recalling its previous recommendation, recommends that the State party: (a) Step up its efforts to eliminate discrimination against ethnic minority women and improve access to social services, including health care, education and employment; (b) Provide adequate sites designated for use by Traveller women and members of their families. CRC 70 (2016): (g) In Scotland, introduce a statutory duty for local authorities to provide safe and adequate sites for Travellers, while ensuring meaningful participation of Roma, Gypsy and Traveller communities, including children, in planning and decision-making processes. ICESCR 50 (2016): (d) Ensure adequate access to culturally appropriate accommodation and stopping sites for the Roma, Gypsy and Traveller communities, as appropriate, take steps to avoid all discrimination in the provision of accommodation, and to repeal the Unauthorised Encampments (Northern Ireland) Order of 2005. CRC 37 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Prohibit the use of non-statutory stop-and-search checks against children; (b) Ensure that the statutory use of the stop-and-search checks is proportionate, taking into consideration the age and maturity of the child, and non-discriminatory; (c) Regularly collect, analyse and publish data relating to the use of stop and

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
<p>understands the importance of strengthening its data collection and has already committed to improving the recording of hate crimes, and developing a better understanding of the scale and severity of the problem in order to ensure that resources are allocated appropriately... (Text continues, please consult full text at the address given)</p>				<p>search on children, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic origin and socioeconomic background.</p> <p>ICCPR 11 (2015): (c) Ensure the operation of robust independent scrutiny and oversight of any stop and search powers in the United Kingdom with a view to ensuring that such powers are not exercised in an arbitrary or discriminatory manner and are fully compliant with the State party's obligations under articles 2, 9, 12, 17 and 26 of the Covenant.</p> <p>CEDAW 47 (2013): (c) Create greater opportunities for women with disabilities to gain access to employment.</p> <p>ICESCR 30 (2016): Recalling its previous recommendations (E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, paras. 20 and 21), the Committee recommends that the State party review its employment policies to address the root causes for unemployment and include in its action plan time-bound goals with a specific focus on groups disproportionately affected by unemployment, such as young people, persons with disabilities and persons of ethnic, religious or other minorities.</p> <p>ICESCR 30 (2016): Recalling its previous recommendations (E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, paras. 20 and 21), the Committee recommends that the State party review its employment policies to address the root causes for unemployment and include in its action plan time-bound goals with a specific focus on groups disproportionately affected by unemployment, such as young people, persons with disabilities and persons of ethnic, religious or other minorities.</p>
<p>110.102. Strengthen measures aimed at reducing serious inequalities in access to health, education and employment, which still exist despite the adoption of the Equality Act (Spain);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 21</p>	Noted	<p>8 Equality & non-discrimination 23.1 Right to work 24 Right to health - General 25 Right to education - General Affected persons: - general</p>		<p>ICESCR 30 (2016): Recalling its previous recommendations (E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, paras. 20 and 21), the Committee recommends that the State party review its employment policies to address the root causes for unemployment and include in its action plan time-bound goals with a specific focus on groups disproportionately affected by unemployment, such as young people, persons with disabilities and persons of ethnic, religious or other minorities.</p> <p>ICESCR 30 (2016): Recalling its previous recommendations (E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, paras. 20 and 21), the Committee recommends that the State party review its employment policies to address the root causes for unemployment and include in its action plan time-bound goals with a specific focus on groups disproportionately affected by unemployment, such as young people, persons with disabilities and persons of ethnic, religious or other minorities.</p>
<p>110.106. Adopt a strategy so that children of vulnerable groups are not excluded from the education system (Costa Rica);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19</p>	Supported	<p>8 Equality & non-discrimination 25 Right to education - General Affected persons: - children</p>		<p>CEDAW 61 (2013): The Committee, recalling its previous recommendation, recommends that the State party: (a) Step up its efforts to eliminate discrimination against ethnic minority women and improve access to social services, including health care, education and employment; (b) Provide adequate sites designated for use by Traveller women and members of their families.</p> <p>CRC 72 (2016): (a) Enhance its efforts to reduce the effects of the social background or disabilities of children on their achievement in school and to guarantee the right of all children to a truly inclusive education in all parts of the State party, including for newcomer children without experiences of formal education. In this regard, closely monitor and if necessary, regulate the</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				<p>establishment and management of academies and free schools in England, and abolish the practice of unregulated admission tests to post-primary education in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>ICESCR 64 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party take all necessary measures to reduce the attainment gaps particularly among children belonging to low-income families, including by reconsidering the austerity programs adopted and effectively implementing measures aimed at reducing de facto discrimination and segregation of students based on their religion, national or social origin, as well as their economic background.</p> <p>CEDAW 61 (2013): The Committee, recalling its previous recommendation, recommends that the State party: (a) Step up its efforts to eliminate discrimination against ethnic minority women and improve access to social services, including health care, education and employment; (b) Provide adequate sites designated for use by Traveller women and members of their families.</p> <p>CRC 72 (2016): (b) Use the disciplinary measure of permanent or temporary exclusion as a means of last resort only, forbid and abolish the practice of “informal” exclusions, and further reduce the number of exclusions by working closely with social workers and educational psychologists in school and using mediation and restorative justice; (c) Ensure that children have the right to appeal against their exclusion, and are provided with legal advice, assistance and, where appropriate, representation for those without means.</p> <p>ICESCR 64 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party take all necessary measures to reduce the attainment gaps particularly among children belonging to low-income families, including by reconsidering the austerity programs adopted and effectively implementing measures aimed at reducing de facto discrimination and segregation of students based on their religion, national or social origin, as well as their economic background.</p> <p>ICCPR 20 (2015): The State party should strengthen its efforts to prevent and eradicate all acts of racism and xenophobia, including in the mass media and on the Internet, in accordance with articles 19 and 20 of the Covenant and the Committee’s general comment No. 34 (2011) on freedoms of opinion and expression, by, inter alia: (a) Effectively implementing and enforcing the existing</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				<p>relevant legal and policy frameworks on combating hate crimes. (b) Introducing new awareness-raising campaigns aimed at promoting respect for human rights and tolerance for diversity; (c) Improving the reporting of cases of incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and of cases of hate crimes; (d) Thoroughly investigating alleged cases of incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and alleged hate crimes, prosecuting the perpetrators and, if they are convicted, punishing them with appropriate sanctions, and providing victims with adequate remedies, including compensation.</p> <p>CEDAW 33 (2013): The Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Continue to engage with the media to eliminate stereotypical imaging of women and their objectification in the media, especially in advertising; (b) Implement the recommendations of the Leveson Inquiry, including those that seek to give powers to a regulator to intervene in matters of discriminatory reporting.</p> <p>ICCPR 20 (2015): The State party should strengthen its efforts to prevent and eradicate all acts of racism and xenophobia, including in the mass media and on the Internet, in accordance with articles 19 and 20 of the Covenant and the Committee's general comment No. 34 (2011) on freedoms of opinion and expression, by, inter alia: (a) Effectively implementing and enforcing the existing relevant legal and policy frameworks on combating hate crimes. (b) Introducing new awareness-raising campaigns aimed at promoting respect for human rights and tolerance for diversity; (c) Improving the reporting of cases of incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and of cases of hate crimes; (d) Thoroughly investigating alleged cases of incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and alleged hate crimes, prosecuting the perpetrators and, if they are convicted, punishing them with appropriate sanctions, and providing victims with adequate remedies, including compensation.</p> <p>CEDAW 53 (2013): The Committee urges the State party: (a) To strengthen the implementation of programmes and policies aimed at providing effective access to health care for women, especially women with disabilities, older women, women seeking asylum and Traveller women.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				<p>CEDAW 61 (2013): The Committee, recalling its previous recommendation, recommends that the State party: (a) Step up its efforts to eliminate discrimination against ethnic minority women and improve access to social services, including health care, education and employment; (b) Provide adequate sites designated for use by Traveller women and members of their families.</p> <p>CRC 58 (2016): With reference to its general comment no. 15 (2013) on the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health, the Committee recommends that the State party, the governments of devolved administrations, Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies develop comprehensive and multi-sectoral strategies on child health: (a) With allocation of the maximum extent of available resources and a robust monitoring mechanism; (b) With a strong focus on eliminating inequalities in health outcome as well as in access to health services; (c) Addressing underlying social determinants of health.</p> <p>CRC 60 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Regularly collect comprehensive data on child mental health, disaggregated across the life course of the child, with due attention to children in vulnerable situations, and covering key underlying determinants; (b) Rigorously invest in child and adolescent mental health services and develop strategies at national and devolved levels, with clear time frames, targets, measureable indicators, effective monitoring mechanisms and sufficient human, technical and financial resources. Such strategy should include measures to ensure availability, accessibility, acceptability, quality and stability of such services, with particular attention to children at greater risk, including children living in poverty, children in care and children in contact with the criminal justice system; (c) Expedite the prohibition of placement of children with mental health needs in adult psychiatric wards or police stations, while ensuring provision of age-appropriate mental health services and facilities; (d) Support and develop therapeutic community-based services for children with mental health conditions; (e) Review current legislation on mental health to ensure that the best interests and the views of the child are taken duly into account in cases of mental health treatment of children below the age of 16, in particular with regard to</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				<p>hospitalization and treatment without consent.</p> <p>ICESCR 56 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party take steps to ensure that temporary migrants and undocumented migrants, asylum seekers, refused asylum seekers, refugees and Roma, Gypsies and Travellers, have access to all necessary health-care services, and reminds the State party that health facilities, goods and services should be accessible to everyone without discrimination, in line with article 12 of the Covenant. The Committee draws the State party's attention to its general comment No. 14 (2000) on the right to the highest attainable standard of health.</p> <p>ICESCR 58 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party ensure the effective implementation of the duty introduced by the Health and Social Care Act of 2012 and allocate sufficient resources to the mental health sector. The Committee urges the State party to continue its efforts to guarantee the effective implementation of the mental health legislations in all jurisdictions of the State party and to ensure the accessibility, availability and quality of mental health care, including for persons in detention.</p> <p>CERD 8 (2016): (a) Invoke Section 9(5)(a) of the Equality Act 2010 without further delay to Ensure that caste-based discrimination is explicitly prohibited under law and that victims of this form of discrimination have access to effective remedies, taking into account the Committee's general recommendation No. 29 (2002) on descent; (b) Taking into account the Committee's general recommendation No. 25 (2000) on gender-related dimensions of racial discrimination, ensure that equality legislation in all jurisdictions of the State party provide effective protection to victims of dual or multiple discrimination, including, in the case of England, Scotland and Wales, by bringing into force Section 14 of the Equality Act 2010 on dual discrimination;</p> <p>CERD 16 (2016): 16. The Committee recommends that the State party, including the governments of Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the British Overseas Territories and the Crown dependencies: (a) Investigate all reported acts of racist hate crimes, prosecute and punish the perpetrators with sanctions commensurate with the gravity of the offence, and provide</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				<p>effective remedies to victims; (b) Systematically collect disaggregated data on hate crimes, ensure that measures to combat racist hate crimes are developed with the meaningful participation of affected groups, and undertake a thorough impact assessment of the measures adopted to ensure their continued effectiveness; (c) Adopt concrete measures, in consultation with affected groups, to increase the reporting of racist hate crimes by ensuring that the reporting mechanism is transparent and accessible, and that victims have trust in the police and the justice system; (d) Taking into account the Committee's general recommendation No. 35 (2013) on combating racist hate speech, adopt comprehensive measures to combat racist hate speech and xenophobic political discourse, including on the Internet, particularly with regard to the application of appropriate sanctions, and ensure that public officials not only refrain from such speech but also formally reject hate speech and condemn the hateful ideas expressed so as to promote a culture of tolerance and respect; (e) Take effective measures to combat racist media coverage, taking into account the Committee's general recommendation No. 35 (2013) on combating racist hate speech, and ensure that such cases are thoroughly investigated and, where appropriate, sanctions are imposed. The Committee also reiterates its recommendation that the State party withdraw its interpretative declaration on article 4 of the Convention.</p> <p>CERD 25 (2016): Recalling its general recommendation No. 27 (2000) on discrimination against Roma, the Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Develop a comprehensive strategy, in consultation with members of Gypsy, Traveller and Roma communities, to ensure a systematic and coherent approach in addressing the challenges that they continue to face in the fields of health, education, housing and employment, and ensure its effective implementation by adopting specific action plans and effective oversight and monitoring mechanisms to track progress, with adequate human and financial resources; (b) Ensure the provision of adequate and culturally appropriate accommodation and stopping sites as a matter of priority throughout the State party and regularly publish the net increase of pitches for Gypsies and Travellers created through the Traveller Pitch Fund; (c) Ensure that representatives of Gypsy and Traveller communities</p>

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				<p>are adequately consulted before any measures that affect their situation, such as the Housing and Planning Bill 2015, are implemented; (d) Ensure that any changes in the definition of a Gypsy or Traveller, including for planning purposes, are made with effective consultation with the Gypsy and Traveller communities and that their views are duly taken into account, and that such changes do not adversely affect their rights, including the rights of people who have stopped travelling permanently.</p> <p>CERD 27 (2016): Recalling its general recommendation No. 31 (2005) on the prevention of racial discrimination in the administration and functioning of the criminal justice system, the Committee recommends that the State party ensure that the governments of Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, regularly review the impact of stop and search powers on persons belonging to visible ethnic minority groups, and take effective measures to ensure that such powers are used in a lawful, non-arbitrary and non-discriminatory manner on the basis of reasonable suspicion, with rigorous monitoring and review mechanisms.</p> <p>CERD 31 (2016): The State party should take effective measures to ensure the accessibility, availability and quality of health care services to persons belonging to ethnic minorities throughout its jurisdiction. The Committee stresses the particular importance of adopting measures to effectively address the overrepresentation of persons of African Caribbean descent treated in psychiatric institutions and the disproportionate use of restraint, seclusion and medication.</p>
Right or area: 9. Racial discrimination				
<p>110.54. Take further steps to address ethnic profiling in practice (Greece);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 15</p>	Noted	<p>9 Racial discrimination Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	<p>UK Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that stop and search powers are used only on the basis of intelligence and are justified and lawful. • Where there is evidence of disproportionate use of stop and search powers with ethnic minorities, the police service concerned implements monitoring, training and scrutiny. 	<p>CRC 37 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Prohibit the use of non-statutory stop-and-search checks against children; (b) Ensure that the statutory use of the stop-and-search checks is proportionate, taking into consideration the age and maturity of the child, and non-discriminatory; (c) Regularly collect, analyse and publish data relating to the use of stop and search on children, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic origin and socioeconomic background.</p> <p>ICCPR 11 (2015): (c) Ensure the operation of robust independent scrutiny and oversight of any stop and search powers in the United</p>
<p>110.55. Revise the policies that involve racial and ethnic profiling such as “stop and search” practice (Brazil);</p>	Noted	<p>9 Racial discrimination 5.2 Institutions & policies - General Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic,</p>		

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
<p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 15</p>		<p>linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	<p>UK Government should:</p>	<p>Kingdom with a view to ensuring that such powers are not exercised in an arbitrary or discriminatory manner and are fully compliant with the State party's obligations under articles 2, 9, 12, 17 and 26 of the Covenant.</p>
<p>110.59. Take all appropriate measures to combat prejudices and negative stereotypes, which may result in racial discrimination or incitement to racial hatred (Turkey);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19</p>	Supported	<p>9 Racial discrimination Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups - non-citizens</p>	<p>• Report on the impact of their new hate crime action plan</p> <p>• Work with criminal justice agencies to develop new preventative measures based on recent research on motivations</p> <p>• Review the effectiveness of the current legal framework</p> <p>UK Government should:</p>	<p>ICCPR 20 (2015): The State party should strengthen its efforts to prevent and eradicate all acts of racism and xenophobia, including in the mass media and on the Internet, in accordance with articles 19 and 20 of the Covenant and the Committee's general comment No. 34 (2011) on freedoms of opinion and expression, by, inter alia: (a) Effectively implementing and enforcing the existing relevant legal and policy frameworks on combating hate crimes. (b) Introducing new awareness-raising campaigns aimed at promoting respect for human rights and tolerance for diversity; (c) Improving the reporting of cases of incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and of cases of hate crimes; (d) Thoroughly investigating alleged cases of incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and alleged hate crimes, prosecuting the perpetrators and, if they are convicted, punishing them with appropriate sanctions, and providing victims with adequate remedies, including compensation.</p>
<p>110.60. Implement ECRI's recommendation to continue to monitor hate crimes and to work with the community to increase understanding of the impact of such offences, and to pursue efforts to improve the police gathering of evidence of racist motivations (Turkey);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19</p>	Supported	<p>9 Racial discrimination 14.2 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion Affected persons: - general - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	<p>• Work with relevant stakeholders to tackle the negative portrayal of particular groups by the media, such as Gypsies and Travellers, Muslims, LGB and T people, asylum seekers and refugees</p> <p>UK Government should:</p> <p>• Implement all outstanding provisions of the Equality Act 2010.</p>	<p>CEDAW 33 (2013): The Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Continue to engage with the media to eliminate stereotypical imaging of women and their objectification in the media, especially in advertising; (b) Implement the recommendations of the Leveson Inquiry, including those that seek to give powers to a regulator to intervene in matters of discriminatory reporting.</p>
<p>110.61. Put in practice a national strategy to eliminate discrimination against caste, through the immediate adoption of the Equality Law of 2010 that prohibits such discrimination, in conformity with its international human rights obligations, including CERD's General Recommendation 29 and recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on</p>	Noted	<p>9 Racial discrimination 5.2 Institutions & policies - General Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>		<p>ICCPR 20 (2015): The State party should strengthen its efforts to prevent and eradicate all acts of racism and xenophobia, including in the mass media and on the Internet, in accordance with articles 19 and 20 of the Covenant and the Committee's general comment No. 34 (2011) on freedoms of opinion and expression, by, inter alia: (a) Effectively implementing and enforcing the existing relevant legal and policy frameworks on combating hate crimes. (b) Introducing new awareness-raising campaigns aimed at promoting respect for human rights and tolerance for diversity; (c) Improving the reporting of cases of incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and of cases of hate crimes; (d) Thoroughly</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
<p>Contemporary Forms of Racism (Nicaragua);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 21</p>				<p>investigating alleged cases of incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and alleged hate crimes, prosecuting the perpetrators and, if they are convicted, punishing them with appropriate sanctions, and providing victims with adequate remedies, including compensation.</p> <p>CEDA W 17 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to take advantage of the review of the Equality Duty to ensure that the gender equality component of the Duty is properly prescribed for public authorities, including the application of the principle of substantive equality. In this regard, the State party should consider issuing statutory guidelines on the Duty covering England, Scotland and Wales, which would provide uniform guidance. It further urges the State party to bring into force the provisions of the Equality Act relating to the introduction of a new public sector duty on socioeconomic inequalities; the recognition of multiple forms of discrimination; and the need to publicize information on pay disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>ICESCR 23 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party bring into force the relevant provisions of the Equality Act that refer to the public authorities' duty on socio-economic disadvantage, as well as to the prohibition of intersectional discrimination, in order to enhance and guarantee full and effective protection against discrimination in the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights. The Committee recalls its previous recommendation (E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, para. 16) and urges the State party to provide the same access to an independent equality body and a similar level of protection to rights holders with regard to all grounds of discrimination for all individuals in all jurisdictions of the State party, including Northern Ireland. In this respect, the Committee draws the attention of the State party to its General Comment N° 20 (2009) on non-discrimination in economic, social and cultural rights.</p> <p>CERD 16 (2016): 16. The Committee recommends that the State party, including the governments of Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the British Overseas Territories and the Crown dependencies: (a) Investigate all reported acts of racist hate crimes, prosecute and punish the perpetrators with sanctions commensurate with the gravity of the offence, and provide</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				<p>effective remedies to victims; (b) Systematically collect disaggregated data on hate crimes, ensure that measures to combat racist hate crimes are developed with the meaningful participation of affected groups, and undertake a thorough impact assessment of the measures adopted to ensure their continued effectiveness;</p> <p>(c) Adopt concrete measures, in consultation with affected groups, to increase the reporting of racist hate crimes by ensuring that the reporting mechanism is transparent and accessible, and that victims have trust in the police and the justice system; (d) Taking into account the Committee's general recommendation No. 35 (2013) on combating racist hate speech, adopt comprehensive measures to combat racist hate speech and xenophobic political discourse, including on the Internet, particularly with regard to the application of appropriate sanctions, and ensure that public officials not only refrain from such speech but also formally reject hate speech and condemn the hateful ideas expressed so as to promote a culture of tolerance and respect; (e) Take effective measures to combat racist media coverage, taking into account the Committee's general recommendation No. 35 (2013) on combating racist hate speech, and ensure that such cases are thoroughly investigated and, where appropriate, sanctions are imposed. The Committee also reiterates its recommendation that the State party withdraw its interpretative declaration on article 4 of the Convention.</p> <p>CERD 27 (2016): Recalling its general recommendation No. 31 (2005) on the prevention of racial discrimination in the administration and functioning of the criminal justice system, the Committee recommends that the State party ensure that the governments of Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, regularly review the impact of stop and search powers on persons belonging to visible ethnic minority groups, and take effective measures to ensure that such powers are used in a lawful, non-arbitrary and non-discriminatory manner on the basis of reasonable suspicion, with rigorous monitoring and review mechanisms.</p>
<i>Right or area: 12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment</i>				
110.2. Accept the full implementation of the	Supported	12.5 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment	UK and devolved Governments should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the status of all seven ratified 	CAT 9 (2013): The Committee calls on the State party to publicly acknowledge that the Convention applies to all individuals who

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
<p>provisions of the CAT and the ICCPR in overseas territories under its control (Iran (Islamic Republic of));</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 9</p>		<p>11 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>human rights conventions in domestic law.</p>	<p>are subject to the State party's jurisdiction or control, including to its armed forces, military advisers and other public servants deployed on operations abroad. Recalling its general comment No. 2 (2008) on the implementation of article 2 by States parties, the Committee reminds the State party of its obligations to take effective measures to prevent acts of torture not only in its sovereign territory but also "in any territory under its jurisdiction", including all areas where the State party exercises, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, de jure or de facto effective control, in accordance with international law (para. 16).</p> <p>CAT 11 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to reword the Consolidated Guidance in order to avoid any ambiguity or potential misinterpretation. The State party should in particular eliminate the possibility of having recourse to assurances when there is a serious risk of torture or ill-treatment, and require that intelligence agencies and armed forces cease interviewing or seeking intelligence from detainees in the custody of foreign intelligence services in all cases where there is a risk of torture or ill-treatment. The State party should also ensure that military personnel and intelligence services are trained with regard to the absolute prohibition of torture and ill-treatment.</p> <p>CAT 15 (2013): The Committee recommends that the State party establish without further delay an inquiry on alleged acts of torture and other ill-treatment of detainees held overseas committed by, at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of British officials. The State party should ensure that the new inquiry is designed to satisfactorily address the shortcomings of the Detainee Inquiry, identified by a broad range of actors. In this regard, the Committee encourages the State party to give due consideration to the report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/HRC/19/61). The State party should ensure that all perpetrators of torture and ill-treatment identified in the context of the inquiry are duly prosecuted and punished appropriately, and that effective reparation, including adequate compensation, is granted to every victim. Furthermore, the Committee urges the State party to speedily publish the content of the interim report of the Detainee Inquiry to the fullest extent possible.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				<p>CAT 17 (2013): Recalling that penalties commensurate with the gravity of the crime of torture are indispensable in order to have a successful deterrent effect, the Committee urges the State party to ensure that torture or complicity in torture committed by State party's officials, members of the security services or military personnel abroad are subjected to appropriate penalties commensurate with the seriousness of the crime, in line with article 4 of the Convention.</p> <p>ICCPR 9 (2015): (b) Address the excessive delays in the investigation of cases dealt with by the Iraq Historical Allegations Team and consider establishing more robust accountability measures to ensure prompt, independent, impartial and effective investigations.</p> <p>CAT 16 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to take all necessary measures to establish responsibilities and ensure accountability, including setting up a single, independent public inquiry to investigate allegations of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in Iraq from 2003 to 2009. In accordance with the Committee's general comment No. 3 (2012) on the implementation of article 14 by States parties, the State party should also ensure that all victims of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment obtain redress and are provided with effective remedy and reparation, including restitution, fair and adequate financial compensation, satisfaction and appropriate medical care and rehabilitation.</p> <p>CAT 19 (2013): The Committee recommends that the State party adopt a clear policy and ensure in practice that the transfer of detainees to another country is clearly prohibited when there are substantial grounds for believing that he or she would be in danger of being subjected to torture. It further recommends that the State party recognize that diplomatic assurances and monitoring arrangements cannot be relied upon to justify transfers when such substantial risk of torture exists.</p>
Right or area: 12.6. Conditions of detention				
110.85. Facilitate the ICRC access to prisons (Iran (Islamic Republic of));	Supported	12.6 Conditions of detention 3.3 Cooperation with other international mechanisms and institutions	UK and Scottish Governments should: • Produce action plans to improve	ICCPR 16 (2015): The State party should take robust measures to prevent self-inflicted deaths (suicides), including suicides and self-harm in custody, inter alia by: (a) Studying and addressing the

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
<p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 13</p>		<p>Affected persons: - general - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>prisoner safety</p>	<p>root causes of the problem, continuing to improve the identification of persons at risk of suicide and self-harm, and operating effective early prevention strategies and programmes;</p>
<p>110.86. Take measures to reduce prison overcrowding and improve conditions for detainees (Russian Federation);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 13</p>	Supported	<p>12.6 Conditions of detention Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Government should ensure that in the youth justice system: • Restraint is only used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o As a last resort and proportionate response to an imminent threat of injury. o Safely and not deliberately to inflict pain. • Solitary confinement is prohibited. 	<p>(b) Providing adequate training to prison officials on prevention of suicide and self-harm; (c) Ensuring adequate protection of prisoners and appropriate mental health and other support services for them; (d) Combating bullying in custody facilities effectively; (e) Ensuring that cases of suicide and self-harm are independently and thoroughly investigated and that lessons are learned; (f) Giving due consideration to the Harris Review report and to implementing its recommendations.</p>
<p>110.87. Take concrete steps to further reduce overcrowding of prisons, including through the increased application of alternative sentencing for juvenile offenders (Austria);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 13</p>	Supported	<p>30.4 Juvenile justice 12.6 Conditions of detention Affected persons: - children - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scottish Government should collect data on the use of restraint and solitary confinement in its youth justice secure estate 	<p>CRC 39 (2016): (b) Abolish all methods of restraint against children for disciplinary purposes in all institutional settings, both residential and non-residential, and ban the use of any technique designed to inflict pain on children; (c) Ensure that restraint is used against children exclusively to prevent harm to the child or others and only as a last resort; (d) Systematically and regularly collect and publish disaggregated data on the use of restraint and other restrictive interventions on children in order to monitor the appropriateness of discipline and behaviour management for children in all settings, including in education, custody, mental health, welfare and immigration settings.</p>
<p>110.88. Consider incorporating the UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders, otherwise known as the “Bangkok Rules“ as part of its policy on the treatment of women prisoners (Thailand);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 13</p>	Supported	<p>12.6 Conditions of detention 5.2 Institutions & policies - General Affected persons: - women - persons deprived of their liberty</p>		<p>CRC 78 (f) (2016): Immediately remove all children from solitary confinement, prohibit the use of solitary confinement in all circumstances, and regularly inspect the use of segregation and isolation in child detention facilities.</p> <p>CRC 82 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party fully implement the Committee’s recommendations on the initial report of the State party (CRC/C/OPSC/GBR/CO/1), provided in its concluding observations on the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography in particular that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Ensure that all children up to 18 years of age are protected from all types of offence covered by the Optional Protocol and that domestic legislation throughout the State party, including in its devolved administrations, enables it to establish and exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction, without the dual criminality criterion, over all the offences covered by the Optional Protocol; (b)</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				<p>Strengthen the National Referral Mechanism for identifying trafficked and exploited children which is embedded in existing child protection procedures; (c) Establish mechanisms and procedures to protect the rights of child victims of offences covered by the Optional Protocol, including establishing a clear obligation of non-prosecution, and ensure that they are treated as victims rather than criminals by the law enforcement and judicial authorities; (d) Operationalize the provision of a competent and statutory guardian during the criminal justice process; (e) Revise its legislation to ensure that all children up to 18 years of age are protected from all types of offence covered by the Optional Protocol.</p> <p>CAT 28 (2013): The Committee reiterates the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to ensure that restraint against children is used only as a last resort and exclusively to prevent harm to the child or others and that all methods of physical restraint for disciplinary purposes be abolished (CRC/C/GBR/CO/4). The Committee also recommends that the State party ban the use of any technique designed to inflict pain on children.</p>
Right or area: 12.7. Prohibition of slavery, trafficking				
<p>110.72. Increase efforts to combat trafficking in persons, particularly to protect women and children (Spain);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 16</p>	Supported	<p>12.7 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking Affected persons: - children - girls - women</p>	<p>UK and Scottish Governments should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the effectiveness of anti-trafficking legislation and amend it to address any weaknesses. • Strengthen the National Referral Mechanism 	<p>CAT 14 (2013): The Committee recommends that the State party end the practice of seconding individuals working in places of deprivation of liberty to National Preventive Mechanism bodies. It recommends that the State party continue to provide the bodies constituting the National Preventive Mechanism with sufficient human, material and financial resources to discharge their prevention mandate independently and effectively.</p> <p>CEDAW 39 (2013): The Committee urges the State party:</p> <p>(a) To adopt a comprehensive national framework to combat trafficking in women and girls;</p> <p>(b) To identify any weaknesses in the National Referral Mechanism and ensure that victims of trafficking are properly identified and adequately supported and protected.</p> <p>ICESCR 35 (2016): (b) Protect migrant workers and migrant domestic workers from all forms of exploitation and abuse, including through the effective implementation of the Modern</p>
<p>110.73. Continue making progress in applying the strategy on trafficking in persons adopted in July 2011 (Colombia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 16</p>	Supported	<p>12.7 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>UK Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish statutory independent guardians for all unaccompanied and separated children entering the UK. • Introduce a statutory duty to record and report trafficked and refugee children who go missing from care 	
110.75. Standardize anti-	Supported/	12.7 Prohibition of slavery,		

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
<p>trafficking responses across the UK insofar as possible given the devolution of law enforcement powers, and appoint a rapporteur in each devolved authority to make critical assessments and improve the UK's overall anti-trafficking response (United States of America);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 17</p> <p>Comments: Annex to A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 (available at http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/session13/G/B/A_HRC_21_9_Add.1_UK_Annex_E.doc) states: The recommendation enjoys the support of the United Kingdom in part. As the recommendation recognises, it is not possible to standardise anti-trafficking responses across the UK. Immigration policy is the responsibility of the UK Government, but justice and policing policy is devolved. The UK Government has announced that the Inter-Departmental Ministerial Group on Human Trafficking will be the UK's equivalent national rapporteur mechanism to comply with the EU Directive on trafficking in human beings... (Text</p>	Noted	<p>trafficking 5.2 Institutions & policies - General Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>UK Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expedite the review of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (LASPO). • Commission independent research on the equality and human rights impact of LASPO on disabled people, ethnic minorities, children and women. • Mitigate any indirectly discriminatory effects 	<p>Slavery Act of 2015.</p> <p>CEDAW 39 (2013): The Committee urges the State party: (a) To adopt a comprehensive national framework to combat trafficking in women and girls.</p> <p>CRC 76 (2016): With reference to its general comment No. 6 (2005) on treatment of unaccompanied and separated children outside their country of origin, the Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Systematically collect and publish disaggregated data on the number of children seeking asylum, including those whose age is disputed; (b) Establish statutory independent guardians for all unaccompanied and separated children throughout the State Party; (c) Conduct age assessments only in cases of serious doubt through multidisciplinary and transparent procedures taking into account all aspects, including the psychological and environmental aspects of the person under assessment; (d) Cease the detention of asylum-seeking and migrant children; (e) Review its asylum policy in order to facilitate family reunion for unaccompanied and separated refugee children within and outside of the State party, including through implementation of the EU Dublin III regulation; (f) Provide sufficient support to migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking children to access basic services; (g) Review the Immigration Act (2016) in order to ensure its compatibility with the Convention; (h) Ensure that when the return of children occurs, this happens with adequate safeguards, including a formal best interests determination, effective family tracing that includes individual risk and security assessments, and appropriate reception and care arrangements.</p> <p>CEDAW 23 (2013): The Committee urges the State party: (a) To ensure effective access by women, in particular women victims of violence, to courts and tribunals; (b) To continuously assess the impact of the reforms of legal aid on the protection of women's rights.</p> <p>CRC 30b. (2016): Assess the impact and expedite the review of the reforms on legal aid in England, Wales and Scotland, and conduct child rights impact assessment of the proposed reforms in Northern Ireland and Jersey, in order to ensure that such reforms do not negatively affect children's access to justice, and guarantee</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
continues, please consult full text at the address given)				effective participation of children in such assessment and review.
<p>110.76. Take all measures to ensure that all trafficked people are able to access the support and services they are entitled to, including free legal aid and access to their right to compensation (Greece);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 17</p> <p>Comments: Annex to A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 (available at http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/session13/G/B/A_HRC_21_9_Add.1_UK_Annex_E.doc) states: The recommendation enjoys the support of the United Kingdom in part. In the UK, there is a range of support for victims of trafficking including an ability to seek compensation. In addition certain civil legal aid services are available to those individuals who have been confirmed as a victim of trafficking following a conclusive grounds decision through the National Referral Mechanism or where there has been a reasonable grounds decision and there has not been a conclusive determination to date that the</p>	Supported/Noted	<p>12.7 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking</p> <p>15.1 Administration of justice & fair trial</p> <p>16 Right to an effective remedy, impunity</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>		<p>ICCPR 22 (2015): (c) Ensure that changes to the legal aid system do not undermine the right of access to courts and effective remedy, inter alia by addressing the weaknesses in the exceptional funding scheme for legal aid, by reviewing the need for a residence test and for restrictions on legal aid.</p> <p>ICESCR 21 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party review the impact of the reforms to the legal aid system with a view to ensuring access to justice and the provision of free legal aid services, in particular for disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups. The Committee takes note of the information provided by the State party on the on-going review of the employment tribunal fees and recommends the elimination of such fees.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
individual is not a victim.				
<i>Right or area: 13.3. Arbitrary arrest and detention</i>				
<p>110.84. Begin an independent investigation of all cases of arbitrary detention denounced due to UK's implication in the program of secret detention led by the United States (Nicaragua);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 13</p>	Supported	<p>13.3 Arbitrary arrest and detention</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - general - persons deprived of their liberty 	<p>UK Government should expedite investigation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allegations of British complicity in torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in Iraq. • Allegations of complicity of British military personnel in the ill-treatment of detainees and civilians overseas 	<p>CAT 9 (2013): The Committee calls on the State party to publicly acknowledge that the Convention applies to all individuals who are subject to the State party's jurisdiction or control, including to its armed forces, military advisers and other public servants deployed on operations abroad. Recalling its general comment No. 2 (2008) on the implementation of article 2 by States parties, the Committee reminds the State party of its obligations to take effective measures to prevent acts of torture not only in its sovereign territory but also "in any territory under its jurisdiction", including all areas where the State party exercises, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, de jure or de facto effective control, in accordance with international law (para. 16).</p> <p>CAT 11 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to reword the Consolidated Guidance in order to avoid any ambiguity or potential misinterpretation. The State party should in particular eliminate the possibility of having recourse to assurances when there is a serious risk of torture or ill-treatment, and require that intelligence agencies and armed forces cease interviewing or seeking intelligence from detainees in the custody of foreign intelligence services in all cases where there is a risk of torture or ill-treatment. The State party should also ensure that military personnel and intelligence services are trained with regard to the absolute prohibition of torture and ill-treatment.</p> <p>CAT 16 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to take all necessary measures to establish responsibilities and ensure accountability, including setting up a single, independent public inquiry to investigate allegations of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in Iraq from 2003 to 2009. In accordance with the Committee's general comment No. 3 (2012) on the implementation of article 14 by States parties, the State party should also ensure that all victims of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment obtain redress and are provided with effective remedy and reparation, including restitution, fair and adequate financial compensation, satisfaction and appropriate medical care and rehabilitation.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				<p>CAT 17 (2013): Recalling that penalties commensurate with the gravity of the crime of torture are indispensable in order to have a successful deterrent effect, the Committee urges the State party to ensure that torture or complicity in torture committed by State party's officials, members of the security services or military personnel abroad are subjected to appropriate penalties commensurate with the seriousness of the crime, in line with article 4 of the Convention.</p> <p>CAT 19 (2013): The Committee recommends that the State party adopt a clear policy and ensure in practice that the transfer of detainees to another country is clearly prohibited when there are substantial grounds for believing that he or she would be in danger of being subjected to torture. It further recommends that the State party recognize that diplomatic assurances and monitoring arrangements cannot be relied upon to justify transfers when such substantial risk of torture exists.</p> <p>ICCPR 9 (2015): (a) Ensure that the proceedings before the Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament meet the requirements of the Covenant, including an adequate balance between security interests and the need for accountability for human rights violations, and consider initiating a full judicial investigation in all relevant detainee cases.</p>
<i>Right or area: 14.2. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion</i>				
<p>110.97. Publish the recommendations of the Leveson Inquiry on the establishment of a regulatory regime for ethical media (Angola);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 12</p>	Supported	<p>14.2 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion Affected persons: - media</p>	<p>UK Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with relevant stakeholders to tackle the negative portrayal of particular groups by the media, such as Gypsies and Travellers, Muslims, LGB and T people, asylum seekers and refugees <p>UK Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on the impact of their new hate crime action plan 	<p>CEDAW 33 (2013): The Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Continue to engage with the media to eliminate stereotypical imaging of women and their objectification in the media, especially in advertising; (b) Implement the recommendations of the Leveson Inquiry, including those that seek to give powers to a regulator to intervene in matters of discriminatory reporting.</p> <p>ICCPR 20 (2015): The State party should strengthen its efforts to prevent and eradicate all acts of racism and xenophobia, including in the mass media and on the Internet, in accordance with articles 19 and 20 of the Covenant and the Committee's general comment No. 34 (2011) on freedoms of opinion and expression, by, inter alia: (a) Effectively implementing and enforcing the existing relevant legal and policy frameworks on combating hate crimes.</p>
<p>110.116. Establish immediate means of redress and protection of ethnic religious minorities and migrants, in particular Muslims (Iran (</p>	Supported	<p>34 Migrants 14.2 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion 16 Right to an effective remedy, impunity 32 Members of minorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with criminal justice agencies to develop new preventative measures based on recent research on motivations • Review the effectiveness of the current 	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
<p>Islamic Republic of));</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19</p>		<p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - general - migrants - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups 	<p>legal framework</p> <p>UK Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement all outstanding provisions of the Equality Act 2010. 	<p>(b) Introducing new awareness-raising campaigns aimed at promoting respect for human rights and tolerance for diversity; (c) Improving the reporting of cases of incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and of cases of hate crimes; (d) Thoroughly investigating alleged cases of incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and alleged hate crimes, prosecuting the perpetrators and, if they are convicted, punishing them with appropriate sanctions, and providing victims with adequate remedies, including compensation.</p> <p>ICCPR 20 (2015): The State party should strengthen its efforts to prevent and eradicate all acts of racism and xenophobia, including in the mass media and on the Internet, in accordance with articles 19 and 20 of the Covenant and the Committee's general comment No. 34 (2011) on freedoms of opinion and expression, by, inter alia: (a) Effectively implementing and enforcing the existing relevant legal and policy frameworks on combating hate crimes. (b) Introducing new awareness-raising campaigns aimed at promoting respect for human rights and tolerance for diversity; (c) Improving the reporting of cases of incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and of cases of hate crimes; (d) Thoroughly investigating alleged cases of incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and alleged hate crimes, prosecuting the perpetrators and, if they are convicted, punishing them with appropriate sanctions, and providing victims with adequate remedies, including compensation.</p> <p>CEDAW 17 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to take advantage of the review of the Equality Duty to ensure that the gender equality component of the Duty is properly prescribed for public authorities, including the application of the principle of substantive equality. In this regard, the State party should consider issuing statutory guidelines on the Duty covering England, Scotland and Wales, which would provide uniform guidance. It further urges the State party to bring into force the provisions of the Equality Act relating to the introduction of a new public sector duty on socioeconomic inequalities; the recognition of multiple forms of discrimination; and the need to publicize information on pay disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>ICESCR 23 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				<p>party bring into force the relevant provisions of the Equality Act that refer to the public authorities' duty on socio-economic disadvantage, as well as to the prohibition of intersectional discrimination, in order to enhance and guarantee full and effective protection against discrimination in the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights. The Committee recalls its previous recommendation (E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, para. 16) and urges the State party to provide the same access to an independent equality body and a similar level of protection to rights holders with regard to all grounds of discrimination for all individuals in all jurisdictions of the State party, including Northern Ireland. In this respect, the Committee draws the attention of the State party to its General Comment N° 20 (2009) on non-discrimination in economic, social and cultural rights.</p>
Right or area: 16. Right to an effective remedy, impunity				
<p>110.67. Ensure that inquiries are carried out immediately, independently, and transparently in cases where members of the armed forces are suspected of having committed acts of torture, particularly in the context of their service abroad (Switzerland);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 14</p> <p>Comments: Annex to A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 (available at http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/session13/GB/A_HRC_21_9_Add.1_UK_Annex_E.doc) states: The recommendation enjoys the</p>	<p>Supported/Noted</p>	<p>16 Right to an effective remedy, impunity 12.5 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment Affected persons: - general - persons affected by armed conflict</p>	<p>UK Government should expedite investigation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allegations of British complicity in torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in Iraq. • Allegations of complicity of British military personnel in the ill-treatment of detainees and civilians overseas 	<p>CAT 9 (2013): The Committee calls on the State party to publicly acknowledge that the Convention applies to all individuals who are subject to the State party's jurisdiction or control, including to its armed forces, military advisers and other public servants deployed on operations abroad. Recalling its general comment No. 2 (2008) on the implementation of article 2 by States parties, the Committee reminds the State party of its obligations to take effective measures to prevent acts of torture not only in its sovereign territory but also "in any territory under its jurisdiction", including all areas where the State party exercises, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, de jure or de facto effective control, in accordance with international law (para. 16).</p> <p>CAT 11 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to reword the Consolidated Guidance in order to avoid any ambiguity or potential misinterpretation. The State party should in particular eliminate the possibility of having recourse to assurances when there is a serious risk of torture or ill-treatment, and require that intelligence agencies and armed forces cease interviewing or seeking intelligence from detainees in the custody of foreign intelligence services in all cases where there is a risk of torture or ill-treatment. The State party should also ensure that military</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
<p>support of the United Kingdom in part. UK Armed Forces personnel are not free to act with impunity: they act in accordance with international laws as well as mandated rules of engagement and the Armed Forces Act 2006. The Service Justice System is separate and universally deployable to ensure that any allegation of criminal conduct by a member of the Armed Forces on duty can be properly investigated and tried, no matter where the crime is committed or who the victim may be... (Text continues, please consult full text at the address given)</p>				<p>personnel and intelligence services are trained with regard to the absolute prohibition of torture and ill-treatment.</p> <p>CAT 15 (2013): The Committee recommends that the State party establish without further delay an inquiry on alleged acts of torture and other ill-treatment of detainees held overseas committed by, at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of British officials. The State party should ensure that the new inquiry is designed to satisfactorily address the shortcomings of the Detainee Inquiry, identified by a broad range of actors. In this regard, the Committee encourages the State party to give due consideration to the report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/HRC/19/61). The State party should ensure that all perpetrators of torture and ill-treatment identified in the context of the inquiry are duly prosecuted and punished appropriately, and that effective reparation, including adequate compensation, is granted to every victim. Furthermore, the Committee urges the State party to speedily publish the content of the interim report of the Detainee Inquiry to the fullest extent possible.</p> <p>CAT 17 (2013): Recalling that penalties commensurate with the gravity of the crime of torture are indispensable in order to have a successful deterrent effect, the Committee urges the State party to ensure that torture or complicity in torture committed by State party's officials, members of the security services or military personnel abroad are subjected to appropriate penalties commensurate with the seriousness of the crime, in line with article 4 of the Convention.</p> <p>ICCPR 9 (2015): (b) Address the excessive delays in the investigation of cases dealt with by the Iraq Historical Allegations Team and consider establishing more robust accountability measures to ensure prompt, independent, impartial and effective investigations.</p> <p>CAT 9 (2013): The Committee calls on the State party to publicly acknowledge that the Convention applies to all individuals who are subject to the State party's jurisdiction or control, including to its armed forces, military advisers and other public servants deployed on operations abroad. Recalling its general comment No. 2 (2008) on the implementation of article 2 by States parties,</p>
<p>110.68. Along with the Special Procedures, investigate allegations of the systematic use of torture by British soldiers vis-à-vis detainees outside the country, and inform the results of these investigations to the UN human rights mechanisms, including the Human Rights Committee, Human Rights Council and its mechanisms (Belarus);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 14</p> <p>Comments: Annex to A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 (available</p>	Supported/Noted	<p>16 Right to an effective remedy, impunity</p> <p>3.3 Cooperation with other international mechanisms and institutions</p> <p>12.5 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - general - persons deprived of their liberty 		

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
<p>at http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/session13/G/B/A_HRC_21_9_Add.1_UK_Annex_E.doc) states: The recommendation enjoys the support of the United Kingdom in part. See response to recommendation 110.67</p>				<p>the Committee reminds the State party of its obligations to take effective measures to prevent acts of torture not only in its sovereign territory but also “in any territory under its jurisdiction”, including all areas where the State party exercises, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, de jure or de facto effective control, in accordance with international law (para. 16).</p> <p>CAT 11 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to reword the Consolidated Guidance in order to avoid any ambiguity or potential misinterpretation. The State party should in particular eliminate the possibility of having recourse to assurances when there is a serious risk of torture or ill-treatment, and require that intelligence agencies and armed forces cease interviewing or seeking intelligence from detainees in the custody of foreign intelligence services in all cases where there is a risk of torture or ill-treatment. The State party should also ensure that military personnel and intelligence services are trained with regard to the absolute prohibition of torture and ill-treatment.</p> <p>CAT 16 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to take all necessary measures to establish responsibilities and ensure accountability, including setting up a single, independent public inquiry to investigate allegations of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in Iraq from 2003 to 2009. In accordance with the Committee’s general comment No. 3 (2012) on the implementation of article 14 by States parties, the State party should also ensure that all victims of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment obtain redress and are provided with effective remedy and reparation, including restitution, fair and adequate financial compensation, satisfaction and appropriate medical care and rehabilitation.</p> <p>CAT 17 (2013): Recalling that penalties commensurate with the gravity of the crime of torture are indispensable in order to have a successful deterrent effect, the Committee urges the State party to ensure that torture or complicity in torture committed by State party’s officials, members of the security services or military personnel abroad are subjected to appropriate penalties commensurate with the seriousness of the crime, in line with article 4 of the Convention.</p> <p>CAT 19 (2013): The Committee recommends that the State party</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				<p>adopt a clear policy and ensure in practice that the transfer of detainees to another country is clearly prohibited when there are substantial grounds for believing that he or she would be in danger of being subjected to torture. It further recommends that the State party recognize that diplomatic assurances and monitoring arrangements cannot be relied upon to justify transfers when such substantial risk of torture exists.</p> <p>ICCPR 9 (2015): (a) Ensure that the proceedings before the Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament meet the requirements of the Covenant, including an adequate balance between security interests and the need for accountability for human rights violations, and consider initiating a full judicial investigation in all relevant detainee cases.</p>
Right or area: 20.1. Human rights & counter-terrorism				
<p>110.118. Ensure full adherence to its international human rights obligations in its overseas counter-terrorism operations and set up comprehensive legislative and implementation frameworks for the identification, investigation, prosecution, and punishment of perpetrators of various human rights violations (Egypt);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 14</p> <p>Comments: Annex to A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 (available at http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/session13/GB/A_HRC_21_9_Add.1_UK_Annex_E.doc) states: The</p>	Supported/Noted	<p>20.1 Human rights & counter-terrorism 5.1 Constitutional and legislative framework 16 Right to an effective remedy, impunity Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>UK Government should expedite investigation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allegations of British complicity in torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in Iraq. • Allegations of complicity of British military personnel in the ill-treatment of detainees and civilians overseas. <p>The UK Government should ensure the new privacy and surveillance framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves protection of privacy rights through clearly defined and limited powers. • Has improved oversight and accountability measures. • Keeps pace with modern technology <p>The UK Government should ensure the new privacy and surveillance framework:</p>	<p>CAT 9 (2013): The Committee calls on the State party to publicly acknowledge that the Convention applies to all individuals who are subject to the State party's jurisdiction or control, including to its armed forces, military advisers and other public servants deployed on operations abroad. Recalling its general comment No. 2 (2008) on the implementation of article 2 by States parties, the Committee reminds the State party of its obligations to take effective measures to prevent acts of torture not only in its sovereign territory but also "in any territory under its jurisdiction", including all areas where the State party exercises, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, de jure or de facto effective control, in accordance with international law (para. 16).</p> <p>CAT 11 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to reword the Consolidated Guidance in order to avoid any ambiguity or potential misinterpretation. The State party should in particular eliminate the possibility of having recourse to assurances when there is a serious risk of torture or ill-treatment, and require that intelligence agencies and armed forces cease interviewing or seeking intelligence from detainees in the custody of foreign intelligence services in all cases where there is a risk of torture or ill-treatment. The State party should also ensure that military personnel and intelligence services are trained with regard to the</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
recommendation enjoys the support of the United Kingdom in part. See response to recommendation 110.67			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improves protection of privacy rights through clearly defined and limited powers. Has improved oversight and accountability measures. Keeps pace with modern technology 	absolute prohibition of torture and ill-treatment.
<p>110.119. Continue to ensure that its terrorism prevention legislation and measures comply with the international human rights standards (Japan);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 13</p>	Supported	<p>20.1 Human rights & counter-terrorism 5.1 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - general</p>		<p>CAT 15 (2013): The Committee recommends that the State party establish without further delay an inquiry on alleged acts of torture and other ill-treatment of detainees held overseas committed by, at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of British officials. The State party should ensure that the new inquiry is designed to satisfactorily address the shortcomings of the Detainee Inquiry, identified by a broad range of actors. In this regard, the Committee encourages the State party to give due consideration to the report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/HRC/19/61). The State party should ensure that all perpetrators of torture and ill-treatment identified in the context of the inquiry are duly prosecuted and punished appropriately, and that effective reparation, including adequate compensation, is granted to every victim. Furthermore, the Committee urges the State party to speedily publish the content of the interim report of the Detainee Inquiry to the fullest extent possible.</p>
<p>110.120. Continue to review all counter-terrorism legislation and ensure that it complies with the highest human rights standards (Norway);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 13</p>	Supported	<p>20.1 Human rights & counter-terrorism 5.1 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - general</p>		<p>CAT 17 (2013): Recalling that penalties commensurate with the gravity of the crime of torture are indispensable in order to have a successful deterrent effect, the Committee urges the State party to ensure that torture or complicity in torture committed by State party's officials, members of the security services or military personnel abroad are subjected to appropriate penalties commensurate with the seriousness of the crime, in line with article 4 of the Convention.</p>
<p>110.121. Steadily review the implementation of its new system of terrorism prevention and investigation to ensure the effectiveness in practice of safeguards against abuse and the deliberate targeting of certain ethnic groups (Netherlands);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 13</p>	Supported	<p>20.1 Human rights & counter-terrorism Affected persons: - general - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>		<p>ICCPR 9 (2015): (b) Address the excessive delays in the investigation of cases dealt with by the Iraq Historical Allegations Team and consider establishing more robust accountability measures to ensure prompt, independent, impartial and effective investigations.</p>
<p>110.124. Cooperate with United Nations and other international and regional</p>	Supported	<p>20.1 Human rights & counter-terrorism 3.3 Cooperation with other international mechanisms and</p>		<p>CAT 9 (2013): The Committee calls on the State party to publicly acknowledge that the Convention applies to all individuals who are subject to the State party's jurisdiction or control, including to its armed forces, military advisers and other public servants deployed on operations abroad. Recalling its general comment No. 2 (2008) on the implementation of article 2 by States parties, the Committee reminds the State party of its obligations to take</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
<p>mechanisms with a view to guaranteeing that the legal and administrative measures adopted to combat terrorism respect the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (Mexico);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 9</p>		<p>institutions Affected persons: - general</p>		<p>effective measures to prevent acts of torture not only in its sovereign territory but also “in any territory under its jurisdiction”, including all areas where the State party exercises, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, de jure or de facto effective control, in accordance with international law (para. 16).</p> <p>CAT 11 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to reword the Consolidated Guidance in order to avoid any ambiguity or potential misinterpretation. The State party should in particular eliminate the possibility of having recourse to assurances when there is a serious risk of torture or ill-treatment, and require that intelligence agencies and armed forces cease interviewing or seeking intelligence from detainees in the custody of foreign intelligence services in all cases where there is a risk of torture or ill-treatment. The State party should also ensure that military personnel and intelligence services are trained with regard to the absolute prohibition of torture and ill-treatment.</p>
<p>110.126. Investigate all cases of violations of human rights in all counter-terrorism settings related to lengthy secret detentions, extraordinary renditions, and the possible application of torture against individuals, and bring those responsible of such violations to justice (Belarus);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 13</p>	Supported	<p>20.1 Human rights & counter-terrorism 12.5 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment 16 Right to an effective remedy, impunity Affected persons: - general</p>		<p>CAT 16 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to take all necessary measures to establish responsibilities and ensure accountability, including setting up a single, independent public inquiry to investigate allegations of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in Iraq from 2003 to 2009. In accordance with the Committee’s general comment No. 3 (2012) on the implementation of article 14 by States parties, the State party should also ensure that all victims of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment obtain redress and are provided with effective remedy and reparation, including restitution, fair and adequate financial compensation, satisfaction and appropriate medical care and rehabilitation.</p> <p>CAT 17 (2013): Recalling that penalties commensurate with the gravity of the crime of torture are indispensable in order to have a successful deterrent effect, the Committee urges the State party to ensure that torture or complicity in torture committed by State party’s officials, members of the security services or military personnel abroad are subjected to appropriate penalties commensurate with the seriousness of the crime, in line with article 4 of the Convention.</p> <p>CAT 19 (2013): The Committee recommends that the State party adopt a clear policy and ensure in practice that the transfer of</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				<p>detainees to another country is clearly prohibited when there are substantial grounds for believing that he or she would be in danger of being subjected to torture. It further recommends that the State party recognize that diplomatic assurances and monitoring arrangements cannot be relied upon to justify transfers when such substantial risk of torture exists.</p> <p>ICCPR 9 (2015): (a) Ensure that the proceedings before the Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament meet the requirements of the Covenant, including an adequate balance between security interests and the need for accountability for human rights violations, and consider initiating a full judicial investigation in all relevant detainee cases.</p> <p>ICCPR 24 (2015): The State party should: (a) Review the regime regulating the interception of personal communications and the retention of communications data, also taking into account the recommendations made by the Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament and the Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation, with a view to ensuring that such activities, both within and outside the State party, conform with its obligations under the Covenant, including article 17. In particular, measures should be taken to ensure that any interference with the right to privacy complies with the principles of legality, proportionality and necessity, regardless of the nationality or location of the individuals whose communications are under direct surveillance; (b) Ensure that any interference with the right to privacy, with the family, with the home or with correspondence is authorized by laws that (i) are publicly accessible; (ii) contain provisions that ensure that collection of, access to and use of communications data are tailored to specific legitimate aims; (iii) are sufficiently precise and specify in detail the precise circumstances in which any such interference may be permitted, the procedures for authorization, the categories of persons who may be placed under surveillance, the limit on the duration of surveillance, and procedures for the use and storage of data collected; and (iv) provide for effective safeguards against abuse; (c) Ensure that robust oversight systems over surveillance, interception and intelligence-sharing of personal communications activities are in place, including by providing for judicial involvement in the authorization of such measures in all cases,</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				and by considering the establishment of strong and independent oversight mandates with a view to preventing abuses; (d) Revise the Data Retention and Investigatory Powers Act 2014 with a view to ensuring that access to communications data is limited to the extent strictly necessary for prosecution of the most serious crimes and is dependent upon prior judicial authorization; (e) Ensure that persons affected have access to effective remedies in cases of abuse.
<i>Right or area: 21. Economic, social & cultural rights – general measures of implementation</i>				
<p>110.103. Guarantee the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, particularly health, education and adequate housing (Cuba);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19</p>	Supported	<p>21 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation</p> <p>24 Right to health - General</p> <p>25 Right to education - General</p> <p>22.3 Right to adequate housing</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>UK and devolved Governments should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the collection and maintenance of data on access to, experience of, and outcomes of health services, disaggregated by protected characteristics. • Take and monitor appropriate mitigating action where inequalities are identified. • Ensure the funding of mental health services meets local demands. • Ensure healthcare professionals implement guidance on providing appropriate and effective care to groups with particular needs, and comply with legal safeguards provided by the Human Rights Act 	<p>CEDAW 53 (2013): The Committee urges the State party: (a) To strengthen the implementation of programmes and policies aimed at providing effective access to health care for women, especially women with disabilities, older women, women seeking asylum and Traveller women.</p> <p>CEDAW 61 (2013): The Committee, recalling its previous recommendation, recommends that the State party: (a) Step up its efforts to eliminate discrimination against ethnic minority women and improve access to social services, including health care, education and employment; (b) Provide adequate sites designated for use by Traveller women and members of their families.</p> <p>CRC 58 (2016): With reference to its general comment no. 15 (2013) on the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health, the Committee recommends that the State party, the governments of devolved administrations, Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies develop comprehensive and multi-sectoral strategies on child health: (a) With allocation of the maximum extent of available resources and a robust monitoring mechanism; (b) With a strong focus on eliminating inequalities in health outcome as well as in access to health services; (c) Addressing underlying social determinants of health.</p> <p>CRC 60 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Regularly collect comprehensive data on child mental health, disaggregated across the life course of the child, with due attention to children in vulnerable situations, and covering key underlying determinants; (b) Rigorously invest in child and adolescent mental health services and develop strategies at</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				<p>national and devolved levels, with clear time frames, targets, measureable indicators, effective monitoring mechanisms and sufficient human, technical and financial resources. Such strategy should include measures to ensure availability, accessibility, acceptability, quality and stability of such services, with particular attention to children at greater risk, including children living in poverty, children in care and children in contact with the criminal justice system; (c) Expedite the prohibition of placement of children with mental health needs in adult psychiatric wards or police stations, while ensuring provision of age-appropriate mental health services and facilities; (d) Support and develop therapeutic community-based services for children with mental health conditions; (e) Review current legislation on mental health to ensure that the best interests and the views of the child are taken duly into account in cases of mental health treatment of children below the age of 16, in particular with regard to hospitalization and treatment without consent.</p> <p>ICESCR 56 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party take steps to ensure that temporary migrants and undocumented migrants, asylum seekers, refused asylum seekers, refugees and Roma, Gypsies and Travellers, have access to all necessary health-care services, and reminds the State party that health facilities, goods and services should be accessible to everyone without discrimination, in line with article 12 of the Covenant. The Committee draws the State party's attention to its general comment No. 14 (2000) on the right to the highest attainable standard of health.</p> <p>ICESCR 58 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party ensure the effective implementation of the duty introduced by the Health and Social Care Act of 2012 and allocate sufficient resources to the mental health sector. The Committee urges the State party to continue its efforts to guarantee the effective implementation of the mental health legislations in all jurisdictions of the State party and to ensure the accessibility, availability and quality of mental health care, including for persons in detention.</p> <p>CERD 31 (2016): The State party should take effective measures to ensure the accessibility, availability and quality of health care</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				services to persons belonging to ethnic minorities throughout its jurisdiction. The Committee stresses the particular importance of adopting measures to effectively address the overrepresentation of persons of African Caribbean descent treated in psychiatric institutions and the disproportionate use of restraint, seclusion and medication.
<i>Right or area: 22.1. Right to an adequate standard of living - general</i>				
110.41. Set out a clear pathway to meet the goal of ending child poverty in the UK by 2020 as stated in the Coalition's programme for government (Norway); Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19	Supported	22.1 Right to an adequate standard of living - general Affected persons: - children - persons living in poverty	UK Government should: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish clear accountability mechanisms for the eradication of child poverty, including binding targets, with a set timeframe and measurable indicators. UK Government should: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implement all outstanding provisions of the Equality Act 2010. UK Government should: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extend monitoring and analysis of spending decisions to include the cumulative impact on individuals with protected characteristics.	CRC 70 (2016): The Committee draws the attention of the State party to the Sustainable Development Goal 1, Target 1.2, on poverty reduction and urges the State party to: (a) Set up clear accountability mechanisms for the eradication of child poverty, including by re-Establishing concrete targets with a set timeframe and measurable indicators, and continue regular monitoring and reporting on child poverty reduction in all parts of the State party. ICESCR 48 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party take steps to introduce measures to guarantee targeted support to all those living in poverty or at risk of poverty, in particular persons with disabilities, persons belonging to an ethnic, religious or other minorities, single-parent families and families with children and adopt an anti-poverty strategy in Northern Ireland. The Committee also urges the State party to develop a comprehensive child poverty strategy and reinstate the targets and reporting duties on child poverty. In that regard, the Committee draws the attention of the State party to its statement on poverty and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted on 4 May 2001 (E/C.12/2001/10). CEDAW 17 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to take advantage of the review of the Equality Duty to ensure that the gender equality component of the Duty is properly prescribed for public authorities, including the application of the principle of substantive equality. In this regard, the State party should consider issuing statutory guidelines on the Duty covering England, Scotland and Wales, which would provide uniform guidance. It further urges the State party to bring into force the provisions of the Equality Act relating to the introduction of a new public sector duty on socioeconomic inequalities; the recognition of multiple forms of discrimination; and the need to publicize information on
110.42. Continue efforts in enhancing the welfare of all segments of society and protect their rights (Nepal); Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19	Supported	22.1 Right to an adequate standard of living - general Affected persons: - general	UK Government should: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give primary consideration to the best interests of the child.• Take mitigating actions where adverse impacts are identified.• Justify regressive measures by demonstrating they are temporary, necessary, proportionate, non-discriminatory and do not undercut a core minimum level of human rights protections.	
110.101. Provide more resources for reforming the welfare system in order to make it better able to tackle poverty and worklessness, and reduce negative impact on social vulnerable groups (Viet Nam); Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 12	Supported	22.4 Right to social security 22.1 Right to an adequate standard of living - general Affected persons: - general - persons living in poverty		

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				<p>pay disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>ICESCR 23 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party bring into force the relevant provisions of the Equality Act that refer to the public authorities' duty on socio-economic disadvantage, as well as to the prohibition of intersectional discrimination, in order to enhance and guarantee full and effective protection against discrimination in the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights. The Committee recalls its previous recommendation (E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, para. 16) and urges the State party to provide the same access to an independent equality body and a similar level of protection to rights holders with regard to all grounds of discrimination for all individuals in all jurisdictions of the State party, including Northern Ireland. In this respect, the Committee draws the attention of the State party to its General Comment N° 20 (2009) on non-discrimination in economic, social and cultural rights.</p> <p>CEDAW 21 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to mitigate the impact of austerity measures on women and the services provided to women, especially women with disabilities and older women. It should also ensure that spending reviews continuously focus on measuring and balancing the impact of austerity measures on women's rights. It should further review the policy of commissioning services wherever this may undermine the provision of specialised services for women.</p> <p>CEDAW 49 (2013): Recalling its previous recommendation, the Committee urges the State party to provide affordable childcare and to mitigate the impact of the proposed reforms of the welfare system on the costs of childcare for low-income families and the increased burden of care that this places on women.</p> <p>CEDAW 63 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to adopt measures to prevent the potential exploitation of the Universal Credit system by an abusive male spouse.</p> <p>CRC 9 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Introduce a statutory obligation at national and devolved levels to systematically conduct a child rights impact assessment when developing laws and policies affecting children, including in international development cooperation; (b) Publish the results of such assessments and demonstrate how they have been taken into</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				<p>consideration in the proposed laws and policies.</p> <p>CRC 12 (2016): In accordance with article 4 of the Convention and Sustainable Development Goal 10, Targets 10.2 and 10.4, the Committee urges the State party to allocate the maximum extent of available resources for the implementation of children's rights, with a special focus on eradicating child poverty and reducing inequalities within and across all jurisdictions. In this endeavour, the Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Utilize a child-rights approach in the elaboration of the State budget, by implementing a tracking system for the allocation and use of resources for children throughout the budget; (b) Ensure transparent and participatory budgeting through public dialogue, including with children; (c) Define budgetary lines for children in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations that may require affirmative social measures and make sure that those budgetary lines are protected even in situations of economic recessions; (d) Regularly conduct child rights impact assessments of budget and economic decision-making processes and outcomes, including austerity measures, in areas that are directly or indirectly related to children's rights; (e) Establish mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the adequacy, efficacy and equitability of the distribution of resources allocated to the implementation of the Convention.</p> <p>CRC 26 (2016): With reference to its general comment No 14 (2013) on the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration, the Committee recommends that the State party, in all parts of its territory: (a) Ensure that this right is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children; (b) Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the best interests of the child in every area and for giving it due weight as a primary consideration.</p> <p>CRC 70 (2016): (b) Ensure clear focus on the child in the State party's poverty reduction strategies and action plans, including in the new "Life Chances Strategy", and support production and implementation of child poverty reduction strategies in devolved administrations; (c) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				<p>cumulative impact of the full range of social security and tax credit reforms introduced between 2010 and 2016 on children, including children with disabilities and children belonging to ethnic minority groups; (d) Where necessary, revise the mentioned reforms in order to fully respect the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration, taking into account the different impact of the reform on different groups of children, particularly those in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>ICESCR 19 (2016): The Committee reminds the State party of its obligations under the Covenant to use the maximum of its available resources, with a view to progressively achieving the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights. The Committee draws the State party's attention to the recommendations contained in its open letter of 16 May 2012 to States parties on economic, social and cultural rights in the context of the economic and financial crisis, with regard to the criteria for austerity measures. Such measures must be temporary, necessary, proportionate, and not discriminatory and must not disproportionately affect the rights of disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups and respect the core content of rights. In that context, the Committee recommends that the State party review its policies and programmes introduced since 2010 and conduct a comprehensive assessment of the cumulative impact of these measures on the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights by disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups, in particular women, children and persons with disabilities that is recognized by all stakeholders.</p> <p>ICESCR 41 (2016): The Committee calls upon the State party to: (a) Review the entitlement conditions and reverse the cuts in social security benefits introduced by the Welfare Reform Act 2012 and the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016; (b) Restore the link between the rates of state benefits and the costs of living and guarantee that all social benefits provide a level of benefits sufficient to ensure an adequate standard of living, including access to health care, adequate housing and food; (c) Review the use of sanctions in relation to social security benefits and ensure that they are used proportionately and are subject to prompt and independent dispute resolution mechanisms; and (d) Provide in its next report, disaggregated data on the impact of the reforms to</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				social security on women, children, persons with disabilities, low-income families and families with two or more children.
Right or area: 29.1. Discrimination against women				
110.40. Continue efforts in the promotion of women rights (Indonesia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19	Supported	29.1 Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	UK Government should: • make the necessary law, policy and practice changes to be able to ratify the Istanbul Convention on violence against women, and dedicate sufficient resources to central, devolved and local authorities to ensure its effective implementation	CEDAW 35 (2013): Recalling its general recommendation No. 19, on violence against women, and its previous recommendation, the Committee urges the State party: (a) To ratify the Istanbul Convention and criminalize forced marriage; (b) To increase its efforts to protect women, including black and ethnic minority women, against all forms of violence, including domestic violence, and so-called “honour killings”; (c) To continue public campaigns to raise awareness of all forms of violence against women, including black and ethnic minority women;
110.52. Give priority attention to the questions of gender equality and discrimination against women (Uzbekistan); Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19	Supported	29.1 Discrimination against women 8 Equality & non-discrimination Affected persons: - general - women	UK Government should: • Implement all outstanding provisions of the Equality Act 2010.	(d) To step up efforts to train police officers in order to eliminate prejudices concerning the credibility of victims of domestic violence; (e) To revise its legislation to prohibit corporal punishment of children in the home.
110.62. Adopt Government policies and legislations to address the pay gap between men and women (Sudan); Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19	Supported	29.1 Discrimination against women 5.1 Constitutional and legislative framework 5.2 Institutions & policies - General 23.2 Right to just and favourable conditions of work Affected persons: - women	• UK Government should produce regular estimates of the gaps in hourly pay, for both full-time and part-time workers, disaggregated by gender, race and disability. • UK and Scottish Governments should monitor the impact of the National Living Wage on women and young people	CRC 42 (e) (2016): Consider ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. ICCPR 13 (2015): The State party should strengthen measures aimed at preventing and combating violence against women, including domestic violence and sexual abuse, by, inter alia: (b) Encouraging the reporting of domestic violence cases, inter alia by informing women of their rights and the existing legal avenues through which they can receive protection; (c) Ensuring that all domestic violence cases, in all United Kingdom territories and dependencies, are thoroughly investigated, that perpetrators are prosecuted and, if they are convicted, are punished with appropriate sanctions; (d) Ensuring that victims have access to effective remedies and means of protection, including strong police protection, adequate emergency shelter, rehabilitative services, legal assistance and other support services.
110.63. Consider policies and legal provisions to encourage equal pay practices (India); Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19	Supported	29.1 Discrimination against women 5.1 Constitutional and legislative framework 5.2 Institutions & policies - General 23.2 Right to just and favourable conditions of work Affected persons: - general - women		
110.64. Take measures to address the existing wage gap between men and women (Algeria);	Supported	29.1 Discrimination against women 23.2 Right to just and favourable conditions of work Affected persons:		ICESCR 46 (2016): The Committee requests the State party to include in its next periodic report, information on the impact of the implementation of the national strategy on gender-based

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
<p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19</p>		<p>- general - women</p>		<p>violence particularly with regard to violence against women and girls with disabilities.</p>
<p>110.65. Revitalize endeavours intended for eradication of the wage gap between men and women that has reportedly stalled (Ukraine);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19</p>	Supported	<p>29.1 Discrimination against women 23.2 Right to just and favourable conditions of work Affected persons: - general - women</p>		<p>CEDAW 17 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to take advantage of the review of the Equality Duty to ensure that the gender equality component of the Duty is properly prescribed for public authorities, including the application of the principle of substantive equality. In this regard, the State party should consider issuing statutory guidelines on the Duty covering England, Scotland and Wales, which would provide uniform guidance. It further urges the State party to bring into force the provisions of the Equality Act relating to the introduction of a new public sector duty on socioeconomic inequalities; the recognition of multiple forms of discrimination; and the need to publicize information on pay disaggregated by gender.</p>
<p>110.71. Take more effective measures to combat all forms of violence against women and girls and to ensure that the perpetrators of violence are taken to justice and punished (Malaysia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19</p>	Supported	<p>29.1 Discrimination against women 16 Right to an effective remedy, impunity Affected persons: - girls - women</p>		<p>ICESCR 23 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party bring into force the relevant provisions of the Equality Act that refer to the public authorities' duty on socio-economic disadvantage, as well as to the prohibition of intersectional discrimination, in order to enhance and guarantee full and effective protection against discrimination in the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights. The Committee recalls its previous recommendation (E/C.12/GBR/CO/5, para. 16) and urges the State party to provide the same access to an independent equality body and a similar level of protection to rights holders with regard to all grounds of discrimination for all individuals in all jurisdictions of the State party, including Northern Ireland. In this respect, the Committee draws the attention of the State party to its General Comment N° 20 (2009) on non-discrimination in economic, social and cultural rights.</p> <p>CEDAW 47 (2013): The Committee recommends that the State party: (b) Continue to take proactive and specific measures to eliminate occupational segregation and to narrow the gender pay gap; (d) Assess the effectiveness of the voluntary reporting initiative under the Think, Act, Report framework, so as to ensure transparency of salaries in enterprises.</p> <p>CEDAW 59 (2013): The Committee urges the State party: (b) To take targeted measures to facilitate the access of black and ethnic minority women to the labour market in order to alleviate their</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				<p>concentration in low-paid jobs.</p> <p>CEDAW 61 (2013): The Committee, recalling its previous recommendation, recommends that the State party: (a) Step up its efforts to eliminate discrimination against ethnic minority women and improve access to social services, including health care, education and employment; (b) Provide adequate sites designated for use by Traveller women and members of their families.</p> <p>ICESCR 27 (2016): (b) Adopt effective measures to eliminate the persistent gender pay gap, including by addressing the significant vertical and horizontal gender-based segregation in the labour market, which results in women occupying lower paid jobs and facing obstacles in the enjoyment of career opportunities on an equal footing with men; and (c) Increase its efforts to ensure equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind.</p> <p>ICESCR 37 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party ensure that the national minimum wage is periodically reviewed and set at a level sufficient to provide all workers and their families with a decent standard of living. It also recommends that the State party extend the protection of the national minimum wage to those under the age of 25.</p> <p>CERD 33 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party collect disaggregated data on employment, unemployment and activity rates of individuals from ethnic minority groups throughout its jurisdiction, and adopt and implement targeted measures to address unemployment, occupational segregation and discriminatory practices in recruitment, salaries, promotion and other employment conditions.</p>
Right or area: 29.2. Gender-based violence				
<p>110.69. Adopt a national strategy to combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Brazil);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19</p>	Supported	<p>29.2 Violence against women, trafficking and exploitation of prostitution</p> <p>5.2 Institutions & policies - General</p> <p>Affected persons: - girls - women</p>	<p>UK Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make the necessary law, policy and practice changes to be able to ratify the Istanbul Convention on violence against women, and dedicate sufficient resources to central, devolved and local authorities 	<p>CEDAW 35 (2013): Recalling its general recommendation No. 19, on violence against women, and its previous recommendation, the Committee urges the State party: (a) To ratify the Istanbul Convention and criminalize forced marriage; (b) To increase its efforts to protect women, including black and ethnic minority women, against all forms of violence, including domestic violence, and so-called “honour killings”; (c)</p>

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<p>110.70. Continue making progress in implementing the Action Plan on violence against women and girls (Colombia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19</p>	Supported	<p>29.2 Violence against women, trafficking and exploitation of prostitution 5.2 Institutions & policies - General 29.1 Discrimination against women</p> <p>Affected persons: - girls - women</p>	to ensure its effective implementation.	<p>To continue public campaigns to raise awareness of all forms of violence against women, including black and ethnic minority women;</p> <p>(d) To step up efforts to train police officers in order to eliminate prejudices concerning the credibility of victims of domestic violence; (e) To revise its legislation to prohibit corporal punishment of children in the home.</p> <p>CRC 42 (e) (2016): Consider ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.</p> <p>ICCPR 13 (2015): The State party should strengthen measures aimed at preventing and combating violence against women, including domestic violence and sexual abuse, by, inter alia: (b) Encouraging the reporting of domestic violence cases, inter alia by informing women of their rights and the existing legal avenues through which they can receive protection; (c) Ensuring that all domestic violence cases, in all United Kingdom territories and dependencies, are thoroughly investigated, that perpetrators are prosecuted and, if they are convicted, are punished with appropriate sanctions; (d) Ensuring that victims have access to effective remedies and means of protection, including strong police protection, adequate emergency shelter, rehabilitative services, legal assistance and other support services.</p> <p>ICESCR 46 (2016): The Committee requests the State party to include in its next periodic report, information on the impact of the implementation of the national strategy on gender-based violence particularly with regard to violence against women and girls with disabilities.</p>
Right or area: 30.1. Children: definition, general principles, protection				
<p>110.9. Incorporate fully, as a matter of urgency, the principles and provisions of the CRC into domestic law (Slovakia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 11</p>	Noted	<p>30.1 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p>Affected persons: - children</p>	<p>UK and devolved Governments should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the status of all seven ratified human rights conventions in domestic law. • Support the development of international human rights frameworks, such as a Convention on the Rights of 	<p>CRC 7 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Expedite bringing its domestic legislation, at the national and devolved levels as well as in the Overseas Territories and the Crown Dependencies, in line with the Convention in order to ensure that the principles and provisions of the Convention are directly applicable and justiciable under domestic law.</p> <p>CRC 8 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Revise the UK-wide strategy, Working together, achieving</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
<p>110.10. Take all measures necessary to fully implement the CRC (France);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 9</p>	Supported	<p>30.1 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p>Affected persons: - children</p>	Older Persons.	<p>more (2009) to cover all areas of the Convention and ensure its full implementation; (c) In Scotland, ensure the full implementation of the action plan Do the Right Thing (2009) and the National Action Plan for Human Rights (2013-2017); (d) In Wales, ensure the full implementation of the Programme for Children and Young People (2015).</p> <p>CRC 10 (2016): The Committee reiterates its previous recommendation that the State party ensure effective coordination of the implementation of the Convention throughout the State party. To this end, the Committee recommends that the State party: (a) In each of the devolved administrations, Overseas Territories and the Crown Dependencies, establish an appropriate statutory body at a high inter-ministerial level with a clear mandate and sufficient authority to coordinate all activities across relevant sectors related to the implementation of the Convention; (b) Allocate sufficient human, technical and financial resources to the said coordinating bodies for their effective operation; (c) Strengthen coordination and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention at the national level.</p>
Right or area: 30.4. Juvenile justice				
<p>110.94. Consider the possibility of raising the minimum criminal age and refrain from the practice of keeping children in custody (Belarus);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 21</p>	Noted	<p>30.4 Juvenile justice 12.6 Conditions of detention</p> <p>Affected persons: - children - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Government should ensure that in the youth justice system: • Restraint is only used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o As a last resort and proportionate response to an imminent threat of injury. o Safely and not deliberately to inflict pain. • Solitary confinement is prohibited. • The Scottish Government should collect data on the use of restraint and solitary confinement in its youth justice secure estate 	<p>CRC 39 (2016): (b) Abolish all methods of restraint against children for disciplinary purposes in all institutional settings, both residential and non-residential, and ban the use of any technique designed to inflict pain on children; (c) Ensure that restraint is used against children exclusively to prevent harm to the child or others and only as a last resort; (d) Systematically and regularly collect and publish disaggregated data on the use of restraint and other restrictive interventions on children in order to monitor the appropriateness of discipline and behaviour management for children in all settings, including in education, custody, mental health, welfare and immigration settings.</p> <p>CRC 78 (f) (2016): Immediately remove all children from solitary confinement, prohibit the use of solitary confinement in all circumstances, and regularly inspect the use of segregation and isolation in child detention facilities.</p> <p>CRC 82 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party fully implement the Committee's recommendations on the initial</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				<p>report of the State party (CRC/C/OPSC/GBR/CO/1), provided in its concluding observations on the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography in particular that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Ensure that all children up to 18 years of age are protected from all types of offence covered by the Optional Protocol and that domestic legislation throughout the State party, including in its devolved administrations, enables it to establish and exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction, without the dual criminality criterion, over all the offences covered by the Optional Protocol; (b) Strengthen the National Referral Mechanism for identifying trafficked and exploited children which is embedded in existing child protection procedures; (c) Establish mechanisms and procedures to protect the rights of child victims of offences covered by the Optional Protocol, including establishing a clear obligation of non-prosecution, and ensure that they are treated as victims rather than criminals by the law enforcement and judicial authorities; (d) Operationalize the provision of a competent and statutory guardian during the criminal justice process; (e) Revise its legislation to ensure that all children up to 18 years of age are protected from all types of offence covered by the Optional Protocol.</p> <p>CAT 28 (2013): The Committee reiterates the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to ensure that restraint against children is used only as a last resort and exclusively to prevent harm to the child or others and that all methods of physical restraint for disciplinary purposes be abolished (CRC/C/GBR/CO/4). The Committee also recommends that the State party ban the use of any technique designed to inflict pain on children.</p>
Right or area: 32. Members of minorities				
110.117. Share best practices of tackling the situation of the Roma and Traveller people through the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies adopted in 2011	Supported	32 Members of minorities 9 Racial discrimination Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	UK and devolved Governments should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a review to improve the adequacy of site provision for Gypsies and Travellers across all local authorities. • Adopt a national Gypsy/Roma and Irish Traveller integration strategy focussed 	CEDAW 61 (2013): The Committee, recalling its previous recommendation, recommends that the State party: (a) Step up its efforts to eliminate discrimination against ethnic minority women and improve access to social services, including health care, education and employment; (b) Provide adequate sites designated for use by Traveller women and members of their families.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
<p>(Hungary);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 19</p>			<p>on access to education, employment, healthcare and housing</p>	<p>CRC 70 (2016): (g) In Scotland, introduce a statutory duty for local authorities to provide safe and adequate sites for Travellers, while ensuring meaningful participation of Roma, Gypsy and Traveller communities, including children, in planning and decision-making processes.</p> <p>ICESCR 50 (2016): (d) Ensure adequate access to culturally appropriate accommodation and stopping sites for the Roma, Gypsy and Traveller communities, as appropriate, take steps to avoid all discrimination in the provision of accommodation, and to repeal the Unauthorised Encampments (Northern Ireland) Order of 2005.</p> <p>CERD 25 (2016): Recalling its general recommendation No. 27 (2000) on discrimination against Roma, the Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Develop a comprehensive strategy, in consultation with members of Gypsy, Traveller and Roma communities, to ensure a systematic and coherent approach in addressing the challenges that they continue to face in the fields of health, education, housing and employment, and ensure its effective implementation by adopting specific action plans and effective oversight and monitoring mechanisms to track progress, with adequate human and financial resources; (b) Ensure the provision of adequate and culturally appropriate accommodation and stopping sites as a matter of priority throughout the State party and regularly publish the net increase of pitches for Gypsies and Travellers created through the Traveller Pitch Fund; (c) Ensure that representatives of Gypsy and Traveller communities are adequately consulted before any measures that affect their situation, such as the Housing and Planning Bill 2015, are implemented; (d) Ensure that any changes in the definition of a Gypsy or Traveller, including for planning purposes, are made with effective consultation with the Gypsy and Traveller communities and that their views are duly taken into account, and that such changes do not adversely affect their rights, including the rights of people who have stopped travelling permanently.</p>
Right or area: 34. Migrants				
110.107. Raise awareness campaign about rights of	Supported	34 Migrants 8 Equality & non-discrimination	UK Government should:	CEDAW 33 (2013): The Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Continue to engage with the media to eliminate

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
<p>migrants and against racial discrimination (Bangladesh);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 16</p>		<p>9 Racial discrimination</p> <p>Affected persons: - migrants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with relevant stakeholders to tackle the negative portrayal of particular groups by the media, such as Gypsies and Travellers, Muslims, LGB and T people, asylum seekers and refugees 	<p>stereotypical imaging of women and their objectification in the media, especially in advertising; (b) Implement the recommendations of the Leveson Inquiry, including those that seek to give powers to a regulator to intervene in matters of discriminatory reporting.</p>
<p>110.111. Continue adopting measures to prevent cases of indefinite detention of migrants, and guarantee all their rights (Chile);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 17</p> <p>Comments: Annex to A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 (available at http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/session13/G B/A_HRC_21_9_Add.1_UK_Annex_E.doc) states: The recommendation enjoys the support of the United Kingdom in part. UK Government policy on the use of immigration detention complies fully with Article 5 of the European Convention on Human Rights... (Text continues, please consult full text at the address given)</p>	Supported/Noted	<p>34 Migrants</p> <p>13.3 Arbitrary arrest and detention</p> <p>Affected persons: - migrants - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>UK Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use immigration detention as a last resort. • Cease the detention of vulnerable persons, such as pregnant women. • Set a statutory time limit of 28 days for immigration detention <p>UK Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish statutory independent guardians for all unaccompanied and separated children entering the UK. • Introduce a statutory duty to record and report trafficked and refugee children who go missing from care <p>UK Government should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cease the immigration detention of children, and ensure children seeking refugee status receive appropriate protection. • Introduce a presumption that, where a young asylum seeker's age is uncertain, they must be treated as a child until their age has been assessed objectively by an independent expert 	<p>ICCPR 20 (2015): The State party should strengthen its efforts to prevent and eradicate all acts of racism and xenophobia, including in the mass media and on the Internet, in accordance with articles 19 and 20 of the Covenant and the Committee's general comment No. 34 (2011) on freedoms of opinion and expression, by, inter alia: (a) Effectively implementing and enforcing the existing relevant legal and policy frameworks on combating hate crimes. (b) Introducing new awareness-raising campaigns aimed at promoting respect for human rights and tolerance for diversity; (c) Improving the reporting of cases of incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and of cases of hate crimes; (d) Thoroughly investigating alleged cases of incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and alleged hate crimes, prosecuting the perpetrators and, if they are convicted, punishing them with appropriate sanctions, and providing victims with adequate remedies, including compensation.</p> <p>CAT 30 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to:</p> <p>(a) Ensure that detention is used only as a last resort, in accordance with the requirements of international law, and not for administrative convenience;</p> <p>(b) Take necessary measures to ensure that vulnerable people and torture survivors are not routed into the Detained Fast Track System, including by: (i) reviewing the screening process for administrative detention of asylum seekers upon entry; (ii) lowering the evidential threshold for torture survivors; (iii) conducting an immediate independent review of the application of Rule 35 of the Detention Centre Rules in immigration detention, in line with the Home Affairs Committee's recommendation and ensure that similar rules apply to short-term holding facilities and (iv) amending the 2010 United Kingdom Border Agency, Enforcement Instructions and Guidance, which allows for the detention of people with mental illness unless their mental illness is so serious that it cannot be managed in detention;</p>
<p>110.112. Adopt necessary measures to prevent indefinite detention of migrants, and provide all legal safeguards to detained migrants (Honduras);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 &</p>	Supported/Noted	<p>34 Migrants</p> <p>13.3 Arbitrary arrest and detention</p> <p>Affected persons: - migrants - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>UK Government should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cease the immigration detention of children, and ensure children seeking refugee status receive appropriate protection. • Introduce a presumption that, where a young asylum seeker's age is uncertain, they must be treated as a child until their age has been assessed objectively by an independent expert 	<p>ICCPR 20 (2015): The State party should strengthen its efforts to prevent and eradicate all acts of racism and xenophobia, including in the mass media and on the Internet, in accordance with articles 19 and 20 of the Covenant and the Committee's general comment No. 34 (2011) on freedoms of opinion and expression, by, inter alia: (a) Effectively implementing and enforcing the existing relevant legal and policy frameworks on combating hate crimes. (b) Introducing new awareness-raising campaigns aimed at promoting respect for human rights and tolerance for diversity; (c) Improving the reporting of cases of incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and of cases of hate crimes; (d) Thoroughly investigating alleged cases of incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and alleged hate crimes, prosecuting the perpetrators and, if they are convicted, punishing them with appropriate sanctions, and providing victims with adequate remedies, including compensation.</p> <p>CAT 30 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to:</p> <p>(a) Ensure that detention is used only as a last resort, in accordance with the requirements of international law, and not for administrative convenience;</p> <p>(b) Take necessary measures to ensure that vulnerable people and torture survivors are not routed into the Detained Fast Track System, including by: (i) reviewing the screening process for administrative detention of asylum seekers upon entry; (ii) lowering the evidential threshold for torture survivors; (iii) conducting an immediate independent review of the application of Rule 35 of the Detention Centre Rules in immigration detention, in line with the Home Affairs Committee's recommendation and ensure that similar rules apply to short-term holding facilities and (iv) amending the 2010 United Kingdom Border Agency, Enforcement Instructions and Guidance, which allows for the detention of people with mental illness unless their mental illness is so serious that it cannot be managed in detention;</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
<p>A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 17</p> <p>Comments: Annex to A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 (available at http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/session13/GB/A_HRC_21_9_Add.1_UK_Annex_E.doc) states: The recommendation enjoys the support of the United Kingdom in part. See response to recommendation 110.111</p>				<p>(c) Introduce a limit for immigration detention and take all necessary steps to prevent cases of de facto indefinite detention.</p> <p>CEDAW 59 (2013): The Committee urges the State party: (a) To continue to provide training on gender-sensitive approaches in the treatment of victims of violence to officers who are in charge of immigration and asylum applications.</p> <p>ICCPR 21 (2015): The State party should: (a) Establish a statutory time limit on the duration of immigration detention and ensure that detention is a measure of last resort and is justified as reasonable, necessary and proportionate in the light of the relevant circumstances; (b) Ensure that reforms to the detained fast track system are fully compliant with the State party's obligations under the Covenant. It should also ensure that the system protects vulnerable persons, and provides for effective safeguards against arbitrariness and for effective access to justice, including to legal aid.</p> <p>CEDAW 39 (2013): The Committee urges the State party: (a) To adopt a comprehensive national framework to combat trafficking in women and girls.</p> <p>CRC 76 (2016): With reference to its general comment No. 6 (2005) on treatment of unaccompanied and separated children outside their country of origin, the Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Systematically collect and publish disaggregated data on the number of children seeking asylum, including those whose age is disputed; (b) Establish statutory independent guardians for all unaccompanied and separated children throughout the State Party; (c) Conduct age assessments only in cases of serious doubt through multidisciplinary and transparent procedures taking into account all aspects, including the psychological and environmental aspects of the person under assessment; (d) Cease the detention of asylum-seeking and migrant children; (e) Review its asylum policy in order to facilitate family reunion for unaccompanied and separated refugee children within and outside of the State party, including through implementation of the EU Dublin III regulation; (f) Provide sufficient support to migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking children to access basic services; (g) Review the Immigration Act (2016) in order to ensure its compatibility with the Convention; (h)</p>
<p>110.113. Adopt necessary measures to avoid criminalization of irregular migration, de-facto indefinite detention without the provision of all legal safeguards for undocumented migrants and asylum seekers (Ecuador);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 17</p> <p>Comments: Annex to A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 (available at http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/session13/GB/A_HRC_21_9_Add.1_UK_Annex_E.doc) states: The recommendation enjoys the support of the United Kingdom in part. See response to recommendation 110.111</p>	Supported/Noted	<p>34 Migrants 13.3 Arbitrary arrest and detention</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - refugees and asylum-seekers - general - migrants 		
<p>110.114. In line with the British Government commitment to the</p>	Supported/Noted	<p>34 Migrants 13.3 Arbitrary arrest and detention</p> <p>Affected persons:</p>		

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
<p>universality of human rights, prohibit the indefinite detention of migrants, seek alternatives to their detention and ensure that such detention is for the shortest possible duration (Mexico);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110 & A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 - Para. 17</p> <p>Comments: Annex to A/HRC/21/9/Add.1 (available at http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/session13/G/B/A_HRC_21_9_Add.1_UK_Annex_E.doc) states: The recommendation enjoys the support of the United Kingdom in part. See response to recommendation 110.111</p>		<p>- migrants - persons deprived of their liberty</p>		<p>Ensure that when the return of children occurs, this happens with adequate safeguards, including a formal best interests determination, effective family tracing that includes individual risk and security assessments, and appropriate reception and care arrangements.</p> <p>CERD 39 (2016): Recalling its general recommendation No. 30 (2004) on discrimination against non-citizens, the Committee recommends that the State party establish a statutory time limit on the duration of immigration detention and ensure that detention is used as a measure of last resort, and take further steps to end the immigration detention of children. The State party should also ensure that individuals who are held in immigration detention facilities have effective access to justice, including legal aid.</p>
<p>110.115. Take necessary measures to avoid any use of detention of asylum seekers during the process of determining their refugee status (Argentina);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/9 - Para. 110</p>	Noted	<p>34 Migrants 13.3 Arbitrary arrest and detention 35 Refugees & internally displaced persons Affected persons: - refugees and asylum-seekers</p>		
N/A				
<p>Issue not covered in second cycle</p>			<p>UK Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expedite the review of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (LASPO). • Commission independent research on the equality and human rights impact of 	<p>CEDAW 23 (2013): The Committee urges the State party: (a) To ensure effective access by women, in particular women victims of violence, to courts and tribunals; (b) To continuously assess the impact of the reforms of legal aid on the protection of women's rights.</p> <p>CRC 30b. (2016): Assess the impact and expedite the review of the reforms on legal aid in England, Wales and Scotland, and</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
			<p>LASPO on disabled people, ethnic minorities, children and women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigate any indirectly discriminatory effects <p>UK Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigate adverse impacts arising from increased employment tribunal fees. • Delay the proposed increase of immigration and asylum tribunal fees until the review of employment tribunal fees has reported 	<p>conduct child rights impact assessment of the proposed reforms in Northern Ireland and Jersey, in order to ensure that such reforms do not negatively affect children’s access to justice, and guarantee effective participation of children in such assessment and review.</p> <p>ICCPR 22 (2015): (c) Ensure that changes to the legal aid system do not undermine the right of access to courts and effective remedy, inter alia by addressing the weaknesses in the exceptional funding scheme for legal aid, by reviewing the need for a residence test and for restrictions on legal aid.</p> <p>ICESCR 21 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party review the impact of the reforms to the legal aid system with a view to ensuring access to justice and the provision of free legal aid services, in particular for disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups. The Committee takes note of the information provided by the State party on the on-going review of the employment tribunal fees and recommends the elimination of such fees.</p> <p>CEDAW 23 (2013): The Committee urges the State party: (a) To ensure effective access by women, in particular women victims of violence, to courts and tribunals; (b) To continuously assess the impact of the reforms of legal aid on the protection of women’s rights.</p> <p>CEDAW 47 (2013): The Committee recommends that the State party: (e) Ensure access by women to justice in employment-related cases, including those pertaining to discrimination on the grounds of pregnancy and motherhood.</p> <p>ICESCR 21 (2016): The Committee recommends that the State party review the impact of the reforms to the legal aid system with a view to ensuring access to justice and the provision of free legal aid services, in particular for disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups. The Committee takes note of the information provided by the State party on the on-going review of the employment tribunal fees and recommends the elimination of such fees.</p> <p>CERD 21 (2016): The Committee calls upon the State party to ensure that individuals belonging to ethnic minorities in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, as well as its overseas territories and Crown dependencies have fair and effective access</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Related EHRC recommendations for third cycle	Related concluding observations
				to legal aid to seek justice. It recommends that the State party undertake a thorough assessment of the impact of the reforms to the legal aid system to ensure that individuals belonging to ethnic minorities are not disproportionately affected.
Issue not covered in second cycle			<p>UK Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue efforts to reduce the number of adults being detained in police cells under mental health legislation 	<p>CAT 31 (2013): The Committee urges the State party to strengthen its efforts and set concrete targets to reduce the high level of imprisonment and overcrowding in places of detention, in particular through the wider use of non-custodial measures as an alternative to imprisonment, in the light of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules) (General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex). It further recommends that the State party speedily implement the reforms undertaken with a view to reducing the reoffending rate. The State party should ensure that children with mental disabilities shall not, under any circumstances, be detained in police custody, but directed to appropriate health institutions. Detainees who require psychiatric supervision and treatment should be provided with adequate accommodation and psychosocial support care. The Committee also recommends that the State party step up efforts to prevent violence and self-harm in places of detention.</p>