

# **REINO UNIDO: EL DESMANTELAMIENTO DEL MARCO DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS**

## **AMNISTÍA INTERNACIONAL INFORMACIÓN PARA EL 41 PERIODO DE SESIONES DEL GRUPO DE TRABAJO SOBRE EL EXAMEN PERIÓDICO UNIVERSAL, NOVIEMBRE DE 2022**

### **RESUMEN**

Este documento se ha preparado en marzo de 2022 para el Examen Periódico Universal (EPU) al que se someterá el Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte en noviembre de 2022. Amnistía Internacional evalúa en él la aplicación de las recomendaciones formuladas a Reino Unido en su anterior EPU, incluidas las relacionadas con las propuestas para debilitar la incorporación a la legislación nacional del derecho internacional de los derechos humanos, así como las relacionadas con la legislación antiterrorista abusiva respecto a los derechos, la discriminación racial y los derechos de las mujeres y las niñas.

También se evalúa el marco nacional de derechos humanos en relación, entre otras cosas, con la probable derogación de la Ley de Derechos Humanos y con el aumento del poder ejecutivo y la reducción de las vías legales y de otra índole para impugnar la toma de decisiones del gobierno.

El documento concluye con un conjunto de recomendaciones a Reino Unido que, de aplicarse, contribuirán a mejorar la situación de los derechos humanos.

## SEGUIMIENTO DEL EXAMEN ANTERIOR

1. Amnistía Internacional considera motivo de honda preocupación la tendencia regresiva en la protección y realización de los derechos humanos en Reino Unido desde el último examen, llevado a cabo en 2017.<sup>1</sup> El impacto acumulado de elementos como el proyecto de Ley de Nacionalidad y Fronteras, la Ley de Policía, Delincuencia, Imposición de Penas y Tribunales, el proyecto de Ley de Revisión Judicial y Tribunales, la derogación pendiente de la Ley de Derechos Humanos y las propuestas de una amnistía *de facto* para las violaciones graves de derechos humanos cometidas durante el conflicto de Irlanda del Norte,<sup>2</sup> restringiría las vías para la disidencia y para hacer rendir cuentas al Estado.
2. Además, en Irlanda del Norte tampoco se han logrado avances en la adopción de una Declaración de Derechos Fundamentales, aunque se han observado algunos avances positivos en relación con el matrimonio entre personas del mismo sexo y el acceso al aborto.<sup>3</sup>

## MARCO NACIONAL DE DERECHOS HUMANOS

3. Las propuestas formuladas por el gobierno en 2021 para sustituir la Ley de Derechos Humanos de 1998 por una Declaración de Derechos Fundamentales menos protectora<sup>4</sup> tendrían como resultado una reducción considerable de la protección nacional de los derechos.<sup>5</sup>
4. La Ley de Derechos Humanos incorpora a la legislación nacional derechos establecidos en el Convenio Europeo de Derechos Humanos y les da efecto práctico. La nueva Declaración de Derechos Fundamentales no lo haría, ya que propone en concreto que los derechos en ella contenidos dejarán de ser “derechos consagrados en Convenio”, y que no será necesario interpretarlos de conformidad con la jurisprudencia del tribunal de Estrasburgo. Esto tendría el efecto de devolver a Reino Unido a los niveles de protección de los derechos anteriores al año 2000.
5. También hay una propuesta de “escudo democrático” en la que el Parlamento debatiría y votaría sobre todas las sentencias del tribunal de Estrasburgo desfavorables para Reino Unido.<sup>6</sup>
6. Los recortes en la financiación de las instituciones nacionales de derechos humanos de Reino Unido están menoscabando su eficacia y posición. La Alianza Global de Instituciones Nacionales de Derechos Humanos (GANHRI) concluyó que los recortes en la financiación de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de Irlanda del Norte le impedían actuar cumpliendo plenamente los Principios de París,<sup>7</sup> y decidió no renovar la acreditación de clase “A”. GANHRI ha “[recomendado] enérgicamente su mejoramiento sostenible durante el período de aplazamiento [que termina en 2022]” por parte del gobierno de Reino Unido.<sup>8</sup>
7. No se han registrado avances en la adopción de una Declaración de Derechos Fundamentales en Irlanda del Norte, tal como se estipula en el Acuerdo de Belfast de 1998.<sup>9</sup> La sustitución propuesta de la Ley de Derechos Humanos por una Declaración de Derechos Fundamentales menos protectora que el Convenio Europeo de Derechos Humanos afectaría de forma considerable a este Acuerdo, ya que Reino Unido se comprometía en él a la “incorporación plena a la legislación de Irlanda del Norte del Convenio Europeo de Derechos Humanos”.
8. Se ha introducido legislación para restringir las impugnaciones de revisiones judiciales, que son el medio principal por el que obtienen justicia las víctimas de abusos contra los derechos humanos.<sup>10</sup> El acceso a la justicia ya se había visto reducido por las restricciones a la asistencia letrada gratuita.<sup>11</sup>

# SITUACIÓN DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS SOBRE EL TERRENO

## Lucha contra el terrorismo y actuación policial

9. La Ley de Policía, Delincuencia, Imposición de Penas y Tribunales de 2022<sup>12</sup> concede más poderes a la policía y a los ministerios en situaciones de orden público, lo cual podría restringir indebidamente el derecho de reunión pacífica y afianzar aún más la discriminación racial, incluso contra personas nómadas gitanas y romaníes.<sup>13</sup>
10. La orientación pública oficial sobre los límites y circunstancias adecuados para el uso de armas Taser por parte de la policía sigue siendo deficiente.<sup>14</sup> Casos recientes de personas que han muerto después de recibir el impacto de armas Taser disparadas por la policía han puesto de relieve los riesgos asociados al uso indebido de estas armas de descargas eléctricas.<sup>15</sup>
11. La Ley Antiterrorista y de Seguridad de Fronteras de 2018 introdujo varias medidas draconianas que limitan el derecho a la privacidad, la libertad y la seguridad y la libertad de expresión, entre otras.<sup>16</sup>
12. La Ley Antiterrorista y de Imposición de Penas de 2021 modificó el régimen existente de Medidas de Prevención e Investigación del Terrorismo, y restableció de hecho el sistema de control anterior, más estricto.<sup>17</sup> Las Medidas de Prevención e Investigación del Terrorismo pueden constituir privación de libertad e implicar restricciones del derecho a la privacidad y a la libertad de expresión, asociación y circulación, y los cambios darán lugar a violaciones de derechos humanos.<sup>18</sup>

## Discriminación racial

13. En 2021, el gobierno inició una revisión del deber de evitar que las personas se vean atraídas a cometer actos terroristas que está incluido en la Ley Antiterrorista y de Seguridad de 2015. El deber de evitar había sido criticado por su efecto intimidatorio sobre la libertad de expresión y por utilizarse contra personas musulmanas; también lo habían criticado por personas expertas de la ONU y comités parlamentarios de Reino Unido.<sup>19</sup> Amnistía Internacional, otras ONG y cientos de grupos de comunidades musulmanas y de otro tipo cancelaron su participación en una revisión que no mostró la imparcialidad necesaria ni interactuó de forma significativa con las comunidades afectadas.<sup>20</sup>
14. El gobierno sigue negando cualquier racismo institucional, como quedó de manifiesto en el análisis de la Comisión sobre Desigualdades Raciales y Étnicas de Reino Unido publicado en 2021, que fue condenado por procedimientos especiales de la ONU.<sup>21</sup>
15. Las fuerzas policiales siguen usando para su actuación tecnologías predictivas que tienen efectos gravemente discriminatorios para los hombres jóvenes, especialmente los de origen negro, asiático y de minorías étnicas.<sup>22</sup>
27. A pesar de las medidas de última hora adoptadas para corregir en parte la injusticia relacionada con el escándalo Windrush,<sup>23</sup> el gobierno sigue privando de sus derechos de ciudadanía a miles de personas británicas, la mayoría de las cuales nacieron y han vivido toda o casi toda su vida en Reino Unido.<sup>24</sup>
28. Esto coincide con el aumento de los poderes y su mayor uso para privar a las personas de la ciudadanía aun cuando se queden sin nacionalidad alguna o sin la nacionalidad de un país con el que tienen una relación significativa y efectiva.<sup>25</sup>
16. Es probable que la Ley de Policía, Delincuencia, Imposición de Penas y Tribunales de 2022 aumente la discriminación racial en la actuación policial y en el sistema de justicia penal en general. La propuesta de imponer a las autoridades públicas el deber legal sobre violencia grave de revelar información a la policía reitera las mismas deficiencias identificadas en los sistemas de perfilación de pandillas, que resultaron ser discriminatorios contra la comunidad negra.<sup>26</sup>

## Derechos de las personas refugiadas

17. El proyecto de Ley de Nacionalidad y Fronteras del gobierno<sup>27</sup> entra en conflicto profundo y sistemático con las obligaciones internacionales de Reino Unido de respetar, proteger y hacer efectivos los derechos de las personas refugiadas y de las personas que solicitan asilo, obligaciones contenidas en pactos como la Convención sobre el Estatuto de los Refugiados y su Protocolo de 1967.<sup>28</sup>
18. Este ataque a la Convención sobre los Refugiados se fundamenta en la determinación de eludir la responsabilidad de proporcionar asilo, una responsabilidad que, no obstante, Reino Unido espera que otros asuman. Fuentes ministeriales sostienen que las solicitudes de asilo deben presentarse en los denominados “primeros países seguros”.<sup>29</sup> La situación es perjudicial para el escaso número de personas que solicitan asilo en Reino Unido y se ve agravada por el hecho de que el sistema de asilo de Reino Unido padece la tensión de atrasos autoimpuestos.<sup>30</sup>

## Esclavitud moderna

19. El proyecto de Ley de Nacionalidad y Fronteras hará que las personas refugiadas y otras que soliciten asilo sean más vulnerables a la trata de seres humanos y la explotación.<sup>31</sup> Este proyecto contiene medidas para restringir la protección y el apoyo a las víctimas de esclavitud moderna y penalizar el incumplimiento de los requisitos de procedimiento impuestos a toda persona que intente establecer que es una víctima.<sup>32</sup>

## Empresas y derechos humanos

20. La Ley sobre Esclavitud Moderna de 2015 contiene requisitos de presentación de informes para las empresas (sección 54) que carecen de claridad, orientación, supervisión y ejecución en las declaraciones de esclavitud moderna, todo lo cual debe abordarse para aumentar el cumplimiento y la calidad.<sup>33</sup>
21. El impacto en materia de derechos humanos que tiene en otros países el sistema de control de las exportaciones estratégicas de Reino Unido sigue siendo preocupante,<sup>34</sup> en concreto la concesión de licencias y el suministro de material militar y de seguridad y productos, tecnología y servicios conexos.<sup>35</sup> El gobierno sigue aplicando un umbral excesivamente limitado y restrictivo a su obligación de impedir las transferencias de material militar y productos y tecnología conexos cuando existe un riesgo claro de que tales productos puedan contribuir a la comisión de violaciones graves del derecho internacional humanitario y de los derechos humanos o facilitarla.<sup>36</sup>

## Deficiencias en materia de rendición de cuentas y apertura

22. Reino Unido no ha llevado a cabo una investigación independiente dirigida por un juez sobre la complicidad del país en la tortura y entrega de personas por parte de Estados Unidos en el marco de la denominada “guerra contra el terror”.<sup>37</sup> El Comité de Inteligencia y Seguridad (ISC) del Parlamento, encargado de investigar el amplio corpus de pruebas de abusos, informó en 2018 de que sus conclusiones eran necesariamente incompletas porque el gobierno le había impedido entrevistar a múltiples testigos.<sup>38</sup> En 2019, el gobierno anunció que había decidido que no era necesario realizar una investigación adicional (o no tenía la obligación legal de hacerlo).<sup>39</sup>
23. En 2019, el gobierno publicó una versión actualizada de lo que ahora se conoce como “Principios relativos a la detención e interrogatorio de personas detenidas en el extranjero y transmisión y recepción de información confidencial relacionada con las personas detenidas”.<sup>40</sup> Estos principios siguen incumpliendo las obligaciones de Reino Unido en materia de derechos humanos, entre otras cosas por la falta de claridad con respecto a si los ministros consideran que tienen discrecionalidad para autorizar medidas que saben o creen que darán lugar a tortura.<sup>41</sup>
24. Desde hace más de 20 años, los sucesivos gobiernos de Reino Unido han eludido establecer mecanismos integrales conformes con los derechos humanos para abordar el legado del conflicto en Irlanda del Norte. El Acuerdo de Stormont House de 2014, concluido después de prolongadas negociaciones con el gobierno

irlandés y los cinco principales partidos políticos de Irlanda del Norte, ofreció, con algún trabajo adicional, un camino a seguir susceptible de cumplir las obligaciones de Reino Unido en materia de derechos humanos.<sup>42</sup>

25. Sin embargo, el gobierno de Reino Unido ha abandonado unilateralmente el Acuerdo. En julio de 2021, el gobierno publicó planes de legislar para conceder una amnistía *de facto* para violaciones graves de derechos humanos cometidas durante el conflicto: el documento señala disposiciones legales que pondrían fin a toda “actividad judicial” relacionada con el conflicto de Irlanda del Norte, como enjuiciamientos, indagaciones del investigador, acciones civiles e investigaciones actuales y futuras.<sup>43</sup> Estas propuestas incumplen las obligaciones nacionales e internacionales de Reino Unido en materia de derechos humanos, interfieren indebidamente en el sistema de justicia y menoscaban el Estado de derecho.<sup>44</sup>

### Derechos de las mujeres y las niñas

26. La Ley sobre Abusos en el Ámbito Familiar (2021) del gobierno de Reino Unido ignora casi por completo las necesidades específicas de las mujeres migrantes,<sup>45</sup> que siguen sin tener una vía segura para denunciar ante la policía los abusos en el ámbito familiar sin temor al control migratorio, y disponen de pocas vías para regularizar su condición migratoria y conseguir fondos públicos, que son esenciales para acceder a servicios para personas refugiadas y otros tipos de apoyo.
27. Reino Unido sigue sin ratificar el Convenio del Consejo de Europa sobre Prevención y Lucha contra la Violencia contra las Mujeres y la Violencia Doméstica (Convenio de Estambul), pese a haber anunciado que lo haría.<sup>46</sup>
28. La introducción en 2022 de la nueva Ley de Policía, Delincuencia, Imposición de Penas y Tribunales plantea motivos de preocupación para quienes han sufrido o corren el riesgo de sufrir violencia por motivos de género. La disposición relativa a “obtención de información” concedería autoridad a la policía para rastrear durante años las comunicaciones telefónicas y de correo electrónico de las víctimas. Esto las situaría ante una disyuntiva imposible —la búsqueda de la justicia o la protección de su privacidad— y podría dar lugar a su revictimización por parte de los mismos servicios que deberían protegerla.<sup>47</sup>

### Personas transexuales y no binarias

29. El gobierno de Reino Unido no ha reformado la Ley de Reconocimiento del Género para permitir la autoidentificación y eliminar los requisitos médicos deshumanizadores para que se reconozca legalmente su género a las personas transexuales y las no binarias.<sup>48</sup>

### Salud y derechos reproductivos

30. En junio de 2018, el Tribunal Supremo de Reino Unido falló que la ley sobre el aborto de Irlanda del Norte vulnera el artículo 8 del Convenio Europeo de Derechos Humanos al no permitir el aborto en casos de violación, incesto o malformación fatal del feto.<sup>49</sup>
31. En julio de 2019, el Parlamento de Reino Unido aprobó el proyecto de Ley de Irlanda del Norte (Formación Ejecutiva, etc.), que derogaba las secciones 58 y 59 de la Ley sobre Delitos contra la Persona de 1861, y el aborto quedó despenalizado, con efecto el 22 de octubre de 2019. El Reglamento del Aborto (Irlanda del Norte) de 2020 entró en vigor el 31 de marzo de 2020.<sup>50</sup>
32. En julio de 2021, ante la inacción del ministro de Salud de Irlanda del Norte a la hora de encargarse y financiar los servicios de acuerdo con el nuevo marco, el secretario de Estado para Irlanda del Norte ordenó a las autoridades que habilitaran la disponibilidad de los servicios de aborto en Irlanda del Norte lo antes posible, y no más tarde del 31 de marzo de 2022. El 24 de marzo, el secretario de Estado confirmó que el gobierno de Reino Unido está preparando normas adicionales para encargarse directamente servicios de aborto

si no se registran avances directamente tras las elecciones a la Asamblea de Irlanda del Norte de mayo de 2022.<sup>51</sup>

### **Derecho a una vivienda adecuada**

33. Aunque se ha observado un desarrollo considerable en la ley, la política y la práctica en lo relativo a vivienda y carencia de hogar, las autoridades locales de Inglaterra siguen sin cumplir con su deber de ofrecer vivienda a toda persona sin hogar o amenazada con quedarse sin hogar. Las autoridades tienen el deber legal de conseguir alojamiento únicamente para las familias que estén “sin hogar según la ley”. Esto significa que deben estar libres de restricciones de inmigración (“admisibles”), “en necesidad prioritaria” y “sin hogar de forma no intencionada”. En 2020/2021 había unas 22.000 familias sin hogar que se consideraba que no estaban en situación de necesidad prioritaria o que no estaban sin hogar “de forma no intencionada”.<sup>52</sup>

## **RECOMENDACIONES DE ACTUACIÓN DIRIGIDAS AL ESTADO OBJETO DEL EXAMEN**

### **Amnistía Internacional insta al gobierno de Reino Unido a:**

#### **Marco de derechos humanos**

34. Abandonar las propuestas de sustituir la Ley de Derechos Humanos de 1998 por una Declaración de Derechos Fundamentales y comprometerse a continuar con la incorporación a la legislación nacional de los derechos consagrados en el Convenio Europeo de Derechos Humanos.
35. Legislar para eliminar la presunción en favor de órdenes de anulación únicamente prospectivas del proyecto de Ley de Revisión Judicial y Tribunales, y garantizar que estos recursos se usan únicamente en circunstancias excepcionales cuando redunden en beneficio de la justicia y proporcionen un recurso efectivo para todas las personas afectadas.
36. Proporcionar financiación adecuada a todas las instituciones nacionales de derechos humanos de Reino Unido y garantizar que no son objeto de un control económico que pueda afectar a su independencia y a su capacidad de promover y potenciar los derechos humanos.

#### **Lucha contra el terrorismo y actuación policial**

37. Derogar la Parte 3 (Orden público) de la Ley de Policía, Delincuencia, Imposición de Penas y Tribunales de 2022, que introduce restricciones a la protesta pacífica legítima que no son proporcionales o necesarias, pueden carecer de fundamento jurídico y son incompatibles con las obligaciones internacionales contraídas por Reino Unido en materia de derechos humanos.
38. Tomar medidas significativas para eliminar el racismo en el uso de la fuerza por parte de la policía, inclusive en el uso de armas Taser. Reforzar la orientación sobre armas Taser para garantizar que siguen siendo un elemento especializado de material menos letal y que su uso se restringe a situaciones de amenaza inminente para la vida que no pueden contenerse mediante opciones menos extremas.
39. Modificar la Ley Antiterrorista y de Seguridad de Fronteras de 2018 para anular los delitos relacionados con la entrada o permanencia en una zona designada y la ampliación de la penalización de la expresión, y eliminar los controles de puertos y fronteras de la nueva Ley sobre el Terrorismo de 2000 que permiten las interceptaciones de personas no sospechosas para determinar si pueden estar implicadas en actividades hostiles de Estados.
40. Eliminar el régimen de Medidas de Prevención e Investigación del Terrorismo, o anular los cambios regresivos introducidos, y restablecer el nivel probatorio anterior, los límites del número de veces que puede renovarse una orden y los límites del número máximo de horas de toque de queda que pueden imponerse.

## **Discriminación racial**

41. Abandonar el enfoque de negar el racismo institucional.
42. Reformar el deber de violencia grave de la Ley de Policía, Delincuencia, Imposición de Penas y Tribunales para salvaguardar la protección de datos y eliminar el enfoque dirigido por la policía. Descartar la introducción de órdenes de reducción de la violencia grave (SVRO).
43. Garantizar que los derechos de ciudadanía son accesibles a todas las personas británicas mediante la eliminación de las barreras prohibitivas para el registro de la ciudadanía, incluidos los requisitos de pago de tasas y buena conducta.
44. Restringir los poderes para privar de la ciudadanía, entre otras cosas garantizando que ninguna persona pasa a ser apátrida o se queda sin la ciudadanía de un país con el que tiene una relación estrecha.

## **Derechos de las personas refugiadas**

45. Abandonar las disposiciones sobre asilo del proyecto de Ley de Nacionalidad y Fronteras.
46. Reafirmar el compromiso de Reino Unido con la Convención sobre los Refugiados y compartir con otros países la responsabilidad de proporcionar asilo, incluso mediante el establecimiento de vías seguras y legales para las personas que solicitan asilo en Reino Unido (especialmente cuando esas personas tienen familia y otra relación estrecha con Reino Unido).

## **Esclavitud moderna**

47. Abandonar las disposiciones relativas a esclavitud moderna del proyecto de Ley de Nacionalidad y Fronteras que restringen el acceso a apoyo y protección de las víctimas de esclavitud moderna en Reino Unido.

## **Empresas y derechos humanos**

48. Transformar el requisito de presentación de informes sobre “Transparencia en las cadenas de suministro” de la Ley sobre Esclavitud Moderna de 2015 en un requisito obligatorio de diligencia debida en materia de derechos humanos para garantizar que las empresas abordan de manera más eficaz la esclavitud moderna.
49. Reformar el sistema de concesión de licencias de exportaciones estratégicas para garantizar que no se transfieren material militar y productos, tecnología y servicios conexos de Reino Unido cuando exista un riesgo claro de que puedan utilizarse para cometer o facilitar violaciones graves del derecho internacional de los derechos humanos. Incorporar formalmente la provisión de formación al sistema de concesión de licencias de exportación.

## **Deficiencias en materia de rendición de cuentas y apertura**

50. Llevar a cabo una investigación plenamente independiente, conforme con los derechos humanos y dirigida por un juez, sobre las denuncias de implicación de Reino Unido en abusos infligidos a personas detenidas recluidas en el extranjero.
51. Abandonar el enfoque unilateral y profundamente preocupante de abordar el legado del conflicto de Irlanda del Norte y volver al Acuerdo de Stormont House que, con trabajo adicional, ofrece un camino a seguir susceptible de cumplir las obligaciones de Reino Unido en materia de derechos humanos.

## **Derechos de las mujeres y las niñas**

52. Garantizar que *todas* las sobrevivientes de abusos en el ámbito familiar pueden acceder en condiciones de igualdad a apoyo, sistemas de bienestar y herramientas jurídicas que proporcionen protección frente a los abusos, sin discriminación por ningún motivo, incluida la situación migratoria.
53. Ratificar sin demora el Convenio de Estambul.

### **Personas transexuales y no binarias**

54. Reformar con carácter inmediato la Ley de Reconocimiento del Género en todas las partes de Reino Unido, sobre la base de las normas internacionales de derechos humanos.

### **Salud y derechos reproductivos**

55. Encargar con urgencia servicios de aborto en Irlanda de Norte de acuerdo con el nuevo marco.

### **Derecho a una vivienda adecuada**

56. Modificar la Ley de Vivienda (Personas sin Hogar) de 1977 para suprimir los criterios de “necesidad prioritaria” y de “intencionalidad” a la hora de determinar el derecho a la vivienda; y garantizar que a todas las personas que carecen de hogar y no pueden costárselo por sí mismas se les proporciona vivienda, y al mismo tiempo se concede prioridad a quienes corran más riesgo de sufrir abusos, explotación y otras violaciones de derechos humanos.



# ANEXO 1

## DOCUMENTOS CLAVE DE AMNISTÍA INTERNACIONAL PARA CONSULTA

*United Kingdom: Weakening Protections: Amnesty International submission for the UN Universal Periodic Review – 27th Session of the UPR Working Group, 13 January 2017*

<https://www.amnesty.org/es/documents/eur45/5488/2017/en/>

*United Kingdom: Amnesty International urges the United Kingdom to preserve current human rights protections. Human Rights Council adopts Universal Periodic Review outcome on the United Kingdom, 10 October 2017*

<https://www.amnesty.org/es/documents/eur45/7255/2017/en/>

*United Kingdom: Submission to the UN Committee against Torture, 22 March 2019*

<https://www.amnesty.org/es/documents/eur45/0096/2019/en/>

*United Kingdom Unable to champion human rights globally when ‘unravelling’ them at home – Annual Report, 29 March 2022*

<https://www.amnesty.org.uk/press-releases/uk-unable-champion-human-rights-globally-when-unravelling-them-home>

## ANEXO 2

# MATRIX OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE PREVIOUS CYCLE, WITH COMMENTS ON PROGRESS

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<b>Theme: A12 Acceptance of international norms</b>			
134.3 Consider ratifying those international human rights instruments that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has not yet ratified (Uganda); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	A12 Acceptance of international norms <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
134.4 Step up the process of reviewing the reservations made to the international human rights treaties (Belarus); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	A12 Acceptance of international norms A13 Reservations <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
134.43 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention) (Italy); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	A12 Acceptance of international norms D29 Domestic violence F13 Violence against women <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Not met
134.44 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Montenegro); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	A12 Acceptance of international norms D29 Domestic violence F13 Violence against women <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Not met
134.45 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Spain); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	A12 Acceptance of international norms D29 Domestic violence F13 Violence against women <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Not met

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
134.46 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Turkey); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	A12 Acceptance of international norms D29 Domestic violence F13 Violence against women <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Not met
134.48 Make the necessary legal, policy and practice-related changes to enable the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) and dedicate sufficient resources to central, devolved and local authorities to ensure its effective implementation (Finland); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	A12 Acceptance of international norms D29 Domestic violence F13 Violence against women <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Not met - the necessary changes remain incomplete
134.47 Pursue its efforts towards ratification to become a State party to the Istanbul Convention in the near future (Bosnia and Herzegovina); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	A12 Acceptance of international norms F13 Violence against women D29 Domestic violence <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Not met
<b>Theme: A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies</b>			
134.54 Pursue cooperation with the international human rights mechanisms (Côte d'Ivoire); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies A24 Cooperation with special procedures A26 Cooperation with the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) A28 Cooperation with other international mechanisms and institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
<b>Theme: A41 Constitutional and legislative framework</b>			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
134.57 Align its norms to the human rights based approach in light of the new challenges faced (Peru); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework A42 Institutions & policies - General <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
134.63 Continue to be engaged in open and inclusive public debates on ensuring the most effective domestic implementation of international and regional human rights standards, with full account of universally guaranteed rights and freedoms (Serbia); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework A42 Institutions & policies - General <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	A
134.62 Ensure that all laws and policies adopted are in conformity with international human rights law and standards, including on the fight against terrorism (Botswana); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	Not implemented. A raft of new legislation includes provisions which are not in keeping with international human rights law and standards including in the fight against terror.
<b>Theme: A43 Human rights policies</b>			
134.211 Respect the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations (Syrian Arab Republic); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	A43 Human rights policies <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
134.133 Consider including in its next universal periodic review report information on measures it has taken to analyse potential risk factors of atrocity crimes including through utilizing the United Nations Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes (Rwanda); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	A43 Human rights policies D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
<b>Theme: A61 Cooperation with civil society</b>			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.55 Take into consideration the opinion of civil society and its role in supporting the decision-making process, particularly with regard to the implementation of recommendations presented to them during the universal periodic review session, additionally, listen to the British human rights organizations and support their role, in particular, in the light of the interest of the Government in the situation of organizations in other States (Egypt);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>A61 Cooperation with civil society</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	Partly Implemented. There has been some extremely limited engagement with civil society in the UPR process, and little to nothing on implementation other than in some subject specific areas.
<b>Theme: B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination</b>			
<p>134.81 Further reinforce measures to combat all forms of discrimination and inequality (Georgia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	
<p>134.106 Prosecute perpetrators of hate crimes against vulnerable groups (Pakistan);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	
<p>134.108 Continue to closely monitor the hate crime and discrimination cases, following the implementation by the United Kingdom Government of the newly launched Hate Crime Action Plan of 2016 (Romania);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
134.113 Prepare a report on the impact of the “Hate Crime Action Plan” with the view to assess concrete results (Turkey); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	B31 Equality & non-discrimination <b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	
134.118 Address racial discrimination, xenophobia and hate crimes by further strengthening effective legislative and judicial measures (Bangladesh); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	B31 Equality & non-discrimination A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B32 Racial discrimination <b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Not met. Police crime and sentencing Bill – specifically new serious violence duty on public authorities, new criminal measure such as Serious Violence Reduction orders and restrictions on unauthorised encampments will increase racial discrimination on already over policed marginalised groups.
134.92 Strengthen and activate existing laws and legislation in the field of combating discrimination and all forms of racism and make further efforts to combat discrimination against Gypsies, nomads and Roma (Lebanon); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	B31 Equality & non-discrimination A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B32 Racial discrimination G1 Members of minorities <b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Not met – Roma community organisations have warned that the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill will significantly negatively impact them. The Home Office Equality Impact Analysis of the legislation found this was the case but said it “justified.”
134.83 Ensure equality and non-discrimination in the current legislation through due compliance with measures to fight against prejudices, xenophobia and violence against women and girls (Paraguay); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	B31 Equality & non-discrimination A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F12 Discrimination against women F13 Violence against women <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Not met See above – Police Crime and Sentencing Bill
134.105 Continue to strengthen data collection to better understand the scale and severity of hate crimes, in order to assess the impact of the Hate Crime Action Plan (Netherlands); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	B31 Equality & non-discrimination A62 Statistics and indicators <b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.97 Take effective measures to prevent manifestations of intolerance on the grounds of nationality and race (Russian Federation);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination B32 Racial discrimination</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	
<p>134.102 Take additional serious measures to eliminate race enmity on the ground, which leads to hate crimes (Kyrgyzstan);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination B32 Racial discrimination</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	
<p>134.116 Redoubling efforts and measures to combat hate crimes and xenophobia (Lebanon);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination B32 Racial discrimination</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	
<p>134.120 Continue strengthening measures to combat prejudices and punish crimes motivated by xenophobia (Chile);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination B32 Racial discrimination</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	
<p>134.122 Adopt measures aimed at combating racism and hate crimes, in addition to strengthening and ensuring access to fair and effective mechanisms for reparation for the victims of such violence (Ecuador);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination B32 Racial discrimination</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.123 Take effective and quick measures to combat hate speech, Islamophobia, racial aggressive acts that are on the increase in the society, and commit to addressing the long-term consequences (Egypt);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination B32 Racial discrimination</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	
<p>134.100 Ensure efficient implementation of the new “Hate Crime Action Plan” in order to reduce racially and religiously aggravated crimes (Israel);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination B32 Racial discrimination D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	
<p>134.112 Continue efforts towards combating racism and hate speech against foreigners through disseminating a culture of dialogue and cooperation among religions and civilizations (Tunisia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination B32 Racial discrimination D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups - non-citizens</p>	
<p>134.87 Review and strengthen current policies and initiatives to combat societal discrimination against members of racial, religious and ethnic minority groups (United States of America);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination B32 Racial discrimination D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion G1 Members of minorities</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
134.101 Continue to implement measures such as promoting cultural understanding toward the eradication of hate crime against social minorities (Japan); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	B31 Equality & non-discrimination B32 Racial discrimination G1 Members of minorities <b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	
134.99 Adopt measures to condemn racist rhetoric and hate speech, and apply specific measures on the integration and inclusion of migrants aimed at the population at large (Guatemala); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	B31 Equality & non-discrimination B32 Racial discrimination G4 Migrants <b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants	
134.115 Adopt effective measures to combat crimes based on religious hate and facilitate access to justice to minority groups (Angola); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	B31 Equality & non-discrimination B51 Right to an effective remedy D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion G1 Members of minorities <b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	
134.103 Take appropriate measures against the sharp increase in all hate-related violent crimes especially involving young people (Maldives); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	B31 Equality & non-discrimination D31 Liberty and security - general <b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	F Ac
134.104 Improve the systems of identification of potential targets and vulnerable communities, enhance surveillance and implement protection measures to address hate crimes (Maldives); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	B31 Equality & non-discrimination D31 Liberty and security - general <b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.114 Take further steps to halt and reverse the increase in the number of violent hate crimes (United States of America);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination D31 Liberty and security - general</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	
<p>134.117 Continue working to improve the services given to the victims of discrimination and hatred, especially religious hatred, and continue in raising awareness about this crime (Bahrain);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	
<p>134.110 Continue to refine its policies to counter hate crimes in communities, particularly those motivated by race and religion, and to share its best practices with other Member States (Singapore);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion B32 Racial discrimination</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	
<p>134.111 That the United Kingdom Government, parliamentarians, human rights institutions and civil society organizations continue to work closely together in order to ensure that vulnerable groups such as ethnic and religious minorities, refugees and migrants are better protected against hate speech and hate-related crime and that they are provided with greater certainty and legal protection (Thailand);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion G4 Migrants G5 Refugees &amp; asylum seekers G1 Members of minorities</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups - refugees &amp; asylum seekers</p>	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.174 Step up efforts to promote racial equality and social inclusion in the education system in Northern Ireland (Botswana);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination E51 Right to education - General S04 SDG 4 - education</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	
<p>134.96 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination measures, to promote equal political, social and economic rights of women of ethnic minorities (Republic of Korea);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination F12 Discrimination against women G1 Members of minorities</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - women - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	<p>Women from ethnic minorities continue to be invisibilised in senior roles across the public and private sector. According to the most recent research available by the Fawcett Society and Manchester University, for Bangladeshi and Pakistani women the aggregate gender pay gap with White British men stands at 26.2 per cent, while for Black African women the gap is 19.6 per cent. Further regulation and comprehensive reporting on pay gaps is required from companies operating in the UK.</p>
<p>134.90 Ensure that the Government of the United Kingdom takes all necessary steps to prevent all kinds of discrimination directed at minorities in the community namely the Roma community (Indonesia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination G1 Members of minorities</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	<p>Not met – Roma community organisations have warned that the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill will significantly negatively impact them. The Home Office Equality Impact Analysis of the legislation found this was the case but said it “justified.”</p> <p>New statutory duty on public authorities to reduce serious violence and new criminal sanctions such as serious violence reduction orders will increase racial discrimination. Home office Equality impact assessment concluded that it was likely members of the Black community would be disproportionately impacted but was justified in the circumstances</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.98 Take the necessary measures to deepen awareness with regard to minorities and foreigners in order to prevent them from suffering acts of violence and discrimination (Argentina);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination G1 Members of minorities</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	
<p>134.84 Dedicate more resources to fight against negative stereotypes in the media, against the most affected minority groups (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, Gypsies, Muslims, refugees and persons granted asylum) (Spain);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination G1 Members of minorities G5 Refugees &amp; asylum seekers</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups - refugees &amp; asylum seekers</p>	<p>Not Met – A landmark report by the Centre for Media Monitoring analysing over 48,000 online articles and 5,500 broadcast clips from UK media and revealed almost 60% of online media articles and 47% of television clips associate Muslims and/or Islam with negative aspects or behaviour. LGBT+ anti-violence charity Galop found that as a result of transphobia, more than half of transgender people in the UK feel less able to go outside.</p>
<p>134.121 Effectively guarantee the rights of refugees and migrants and make substantive progress in the fight against hate crime (China);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination G4 Migrants G5 Refugees &amp; asylum seekers</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants - refugees &amp; asylum seekers</p>	<p>Not met – Refugee organisations criticised many measures introduced in the Nationality and Borders Bill.</p>
<b>Theme: B6 Business &amp; Human Rights</b>			
<p>134.80 Intensify its efforts to provide oversight over British companies operating abroad with regard to any negative impact of their activities on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly in conflict areas, which includes situations of foreign occupation, where there are heightened risks of human rights abuses (State of Palestine);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B6 Business &amp; Human Rights</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
134.132 In the context of the defence of the right to life, carefully assess the transfer of arms to those countries where they are likely to be used for human rights abuses and violations (Peru); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	B6 Business & Human Rights D21 Right to life <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	Not met. After the UK high court ruled sales of weapons and related equipment to Saudi Arabia used in the Yemen war were unlawful. UK government resumed transfers of weapons to Saudi in June 2020
<b>Theme: B8 Human rights &amp; counter-terrorism</b>			
134.128 Review counter-terrorism measures which target individuals or groups based on race, ethnic background or religion, including Muslims or Muslim communities (Malaysia); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion <b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	
<b>Theme: D1 Civil &amp; political rights - general measures of implementation</b>			
134.134 Train public officials in human rights, in particular the police and the military, including on the excessive use of force (Ecuador); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment <b>Affected persons:</b> - law enforcement / police officials - military staff	
<b>Theme: D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment</b>			
134.135 Expedite investigation and take action on allegations of complicity of British military personnel in the ill-treatment of civilians and detainees overseas (Kenya); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment D26 Conditions of detention <b>Affected persons:</b> - persons deprived of their liberty	Not implemented. The Overseas Operations (Service Personnel) Act 2021 reduced the time limit for civil actions relating to human rights abuses in overseas military operations.
<b>Theme: D26 Conditions of detention</b>			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
134.158 Take concrete measures to reduce the current and future prison population, as well as to improve prisoner safety (Serbia); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	D26 Conditions of detention <b>Affected persons:</b> - persons deprived of their liberty	No comment.
134.159 Initiate a prison reform plan to improve the deteriorating conditions in United Kingdom prisons, including addressing the increase in homicides and assaults (United States of America); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	D26 Conditions of detention <b>Affected persons:</b> - persons deprived of their liberty	No comment.
134.160 Review current prison safety and conditions and consider developing an action plan to address increases in self-harm and suicide as well as overcrowding in prisons in the United Kingdom (Canada); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	D26 Conditions of detention <b>Affected persons:</b> - persons deprived of their liberty	No comment.
134.162 Continue its efforts to improve treatment of inmates (Japan); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	D26 Conditions of detention <b>Affected persons:</b> - persons deprived of their liberty	No comment
134.137 Adherence to international standards for respect for detainees' rights and the conditions of detention (Egypt); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	D26 Conditions of detention A12 Acceptance of international norms <b>Affected persons:</b> - persons deprived of their liberty	No comment
<b>Theme: D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking</b>			
134.139 Adopt a victim-centred comprehensive national framework against trafficking in persons, especially women and girls (Philippines); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking <b>Affected persons:</b> - women - girls	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
134.140 Investigate thoroughly incidents of trafficking in human beings and ensure that the perpetrators are subject to proportionate punishment (Russian Federation); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
134.141 Reinforce the National Referral Mechanism to identify and assist victims of human trafficking (Spain); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
134.142 Adopt a comprehensive national framework to combat trafficking in women and girls (Timor-Leste); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
134.143 Strengthen the national framework to combat human trafficking and ensure adequate support and protection to victims of trafficking (Uganda); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
134.144 Strengthen national mechanisms to combat human trafficking, specifically of women and girls, and to support and rehabilitate its victims (Lebanon); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
134.147 Continue efforts to fight human trafficking and all forms of slavery (Morocco); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
134.145 Monitor the implementation of the 2015 modern slavery legislation, including its effectiveness in combating trafficking in women and girls (Australia); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking A41 Constitutional and legislative framework <b>Affected persons:</b> - women - girls	
134.138 Adopt a comprehensive national framework to prevent trafficking in women and girls, and allow victims of trafficking to access a fair trial (Islamic Republic of Iran); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking D51 Administration of justice & fair trial <b>Affected persons:</b> - women - girls	
134.146 Continue strengthening the positive measures taken to combat the crime of trafficking in persons and particularly those measures concerning the protection of child victims (Bahrain); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	
<b>Theme: D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion</b>			
134.85 Tackle advocacy of religious hatred including that which constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence in political discourse and in the media (Malaysia); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion B31 Equality & non-discrimination <b>Affected persons:</b> - media	
<b>Theme: D51 Administration of justice &amp; fair trial</b>			
134.154 Ensure the accessibility of appropriate legal aid to safeguard access to justice for all, particularly for the most marginalized groups in society (Netherlands); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	D51 Administration of justice & fair trial B51 Right to an effective remedy <b>Affected persons:</b> - general - vulnerable persons/groups	Not implemented. Legal aid has not been restored in key areas, nor progress made to improve access to justice.



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<b>Theme: D8 Rights related to marriage &amp; family</b>			
134.152 Provide protection to the family as a natural and fundamental unit to the society (Egypt); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	D8 Rights related to marriage & family <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
<b>Theme: E1 Economic, social &amp; cultural rights - general measures of implementation</b>			
134.166 Strengthen measures to foster access of vulnerable populations to public services and social and health services (Côte d'Ivoire); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	E1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation E41 Right to health - General S03 SDG 3 - health <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	No comment.
<b>Theme: E21 Right to an adequate standard of living - general</b>			
134.168 Develop clear national strategies for the eradication of the poverty of about four million children, as indicated in the United Kingdom universal periodic review summary report of the stakeholders' submissions (Syrian Arab Republic); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	E21 Right to an adequate standard of living - general S01 SDG 1 - poverty <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	No comment.
<b>Theme: E24 Right to social security</b>			
134.164 Provide more targeted social policies to help disadvantaged families, and in particular their children, so as to boost social mobility (Singapore); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	E24 Right to social security <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	No comment.
134.163 Ensure the welfare of all segments of society in an inclusive manner, including those of migrants (Nepal); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	E24 Right to social security G4 Migrants <b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants	
<b>Theme: F12 Discrimination against women</b>			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.178 Pay priority attention to gender equality and discrimination against women, as well as on the grounds of race and ethnicity, and ensure the application of the principles and provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in the domestic legislation of the country (Uzbekistan);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>F12 Discrimination against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B32 Racial discrimination S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - women</p>	
<p>134.177 Address more effectively entrenched discriminatory practices against women in the political, economic and social spheres, particularly in terms of the gender pay gap and social security (Malaysia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>F12 Discrimination against women E24 Right to social security E32 Right to just and favourable conditions of work F14 Participation of women in political and public life S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - women</p>	
<p>134.176 Address the problem of discrimination against women, particularly in the labour market, with regard to the gender-based wage gap (Libya);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>F12 Discrimination against women E31 Right to work E32 Right to just and favourable conditions of work S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - women</p>	
<p>134.175 With regard to the reporting mechanism on the gender pay gap, consider efficient means of following up on the reports made by the employers (Israel);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>F12 Discrimination against women E32 Right to just and favourable conditions of work S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - women</p>	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.179 Take necessary measures to eliminate discriminatory practices in the labour market with respect to women (Algeria);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>F12 Discrimination against women E32 Right to just and favourable conditions of work S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - women</p>	
<b>Theme: F13 Violence against women</b>			
<p>134.188 Strengthen its legislative framework by including penal sanctions for perpetrators of acts of forced marriage and non-protection against female genital mutilation (Gabon);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>F13 Violence against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - women</p>	
<p>134.181 Adopt national legislation, especially in Northern Ireland, on domestic violence protection, that ensures all cases of domestic violence are thoroughly investigated and that perpetrators are prosecuted (Maldives);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>F13 Violence against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D29 Domestic violence</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - women</p>	
<p>134.180 Exert more efforts to combat or to counter violence against women and girls (Libya);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>F13 Violence against women D28 Gender-based violence</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - women</p>	
<p>134.182 Ensure a holistic approach to the prevention of violence against women and girls, including harmful practices (Slovenia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>F13 Violence against women D28 Gender-based violence</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - women</p>	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
134.183 Combat violence against women and girls, in particular domestic violence (Sudan); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	F13 Violence against women D29 Domestic violence <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Not met – migrant women survivors of domestic abuse still unable to access life-saving services due to immigration status and no recourse to public funds
134.185 Continue its positive efforts to reduce domestic violence throughout the country (Indonesia); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	F13 Violence against women D29 Domestic violence <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Not met – migrant women survivors of domestic abuse still unable to access life-saving services due to immigration status and no recourse to public funds
134.187 Step up its efforts in fighting domestic violence and take measures to prevent secondary victimization and the negative impact of domestic violence on children (Czechia); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	F13 Violence against women D29 Domestic violence F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection <b>Affected persons:</b> - women - children	Not met – migrant women survivors of domestic abuse still unable to access life-saving services due to immigration status and no recourse to public funds
134.184 Continue efforts to combat discrimination on any ground and violence against women and girls (Bosnia and Herzegovina); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	F13 Violence against women F12 Discrimination against women <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Not met – migrant women survivors of domestic abuse still unable to access life-saving services due to immigration status and no recourse to public funds
134.186 Effectively fight violence against women and take substantive measures to combat sexual exploitation and sexual crimes against children (China); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	F13 Violence against women F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection <b>Affected persons:</b> - women - children	
<b>Theme: F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</b>			
134.191 Increase efforts to eliminate child poverty and bring domestic legislation in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Hungary); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection A41 Constitutional and legislative framework E21 Right to an adequate standard of living - general S01 SDG 1 - poverty <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
134.200 Develop and implement comprehensive multisectoral strategies on child exploitation and abuse (Timor-Leste); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection F33 Children: protection against exploitation <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	
134.202 Take more measures to fight against sexual exploitation of children and violence against them (Algeria); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection F33 Children: protection against exploitation <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	
<b>Theme: F4 Persons with disabilities</b>			
134.209 Implement measures in support of enhanced participation of people with disabilities in the workforce (Israel); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	F4 Persons with disabilities E31 Right to work <b>Affected persons:</b> - persons with disabilities	
<b>Theme: G1 Members of minorities</b>			
134.95 Take effective measures to address inequalities experienced by ethnic minority groups and combat discrimination (Kazakhstan); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	G1 Members of minorities B31 Equality & non-discrimination <b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	
<b>Theme: G4 Migrants</b>			
134.216 Continue and strengthen the promotion of the rights of migrants residing in the United Kingdom (Morocco); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	G4 Migrants <b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
134.220 Revise its regulation and administrative practices in order to protect the human rights of female domestic migrant workers, in particular when their work permits are linked to the employer and they have been victims of human trafficking and work exploitation (Honduras); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	G4 Migrants D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking <b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants	
134.214 Develop social integration policies, especially for migrants and refugees (Lebanon); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Supported	G4 Migrants G5 Refugees & asylum seekers <b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants - refugees & asylum seekers	
<b>Theme: A12 Acceptance of international norms</b>			
134.5 Lift the reservation on article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Libya); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms A13 Reservations B32 Racial discrimination <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
134.15 Withdraw reservations from the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Pakistan); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms A13 Reservations E1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
134.2 Accede to the human rights conventions and protocols to which is not yet party in order to facilitate the harmonization of the national human rights legislation across its territories (Paraguay); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms A41 Constitutional and legislative framework <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
134.51 Consider accepting the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Andorra); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms B11 International humanitarian law B52 Impunity <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
134.52 Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms B11 International humanitarian law B52 Impunity <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
134.9 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Albania); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
134.13 Ratify promptly the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, on a communications procedure (Guatemala); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
134.11 Ratify the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Panama) (Estonia); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation D23 Death penalty <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
134.14 Consider ratification of the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Romania); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation D23 Death penalty <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.12 Take necessary steps to allow individual complaints mechanisms under United Nations human rights treaties such as the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Czechia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general - children</p>	
<p>134.8 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Albania) (Chile);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D32 Enforced disappearances</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - disappeared persons</p>	
<p>134.31 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Germany) (Panama) (France);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D32 Enforced disappearances</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - disappeared persons</p>	
<p>134.32 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Tunisia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D32 Enforced disappearances</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - disappeared persons</p>	
<p>134.33 Sign and accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D32 Enforced disappearances</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - disappeared persons</p>	



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.34 Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D32 Enforced disappearances</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - disappeared persons</p>	
<p>134.35 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as an expression of its commitment to addressing this issue (Japan);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D32 Enforced disappearances</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - disappeared persons</p>	
<p>134.36 Consider ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sudan);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D32 Enforced disappearances</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - disappeared persons</p>	
<p>134.37 Continue considering adhering to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and recognizing the competence of its supervisory body, as previously recommended (Uruguay);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D32 Enforced disappearances</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - disappeared persons</p>	
<p>134.38 Continue its work on accession to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Bosnia and Herzegovina);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D32 Enforced disappearances</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - disappeared persons</p>	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.7 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Portugal);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D32 Enforced disappearances E1 Economic, social &amp; cultural rights - general measures of implementation F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general - children - disappeared persons</p>	
<p>134.53 Implement the 1954 Convention on statelessness to ensure that stateless persons in Britain access British nationality (Kenya);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationality</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - stateless persons</p>	
<p>134.16 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms E1 Economic, social &amp; cultural rights - general measures of implementation</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	
<p>134.6 Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Philippines);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms E32 Right to just and favourable conditions of work</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	
<p>134.40 Ratify the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Panama);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms E32 Right to just and favourable conditions of work</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	
<p>134.41 Consider ratifying the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Uruguay);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms E32 Right to just and favourable conditions of work</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.1 Further consider its position on accepting the right of individual petition to the United Nations beyond the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Mozambique);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms F12 Discrimination against women</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- general</li> <li>- women</li> <li>- persons with disabilities</li> </ul>	
<p>134.17 Ratify the third optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure as it reinforces and complements national and regional mechanisms (Slovakia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- children</li> </ul>	
<p>134.18 Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Georgia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- children</li> </ul>	
<p>134.19 In order to further strengthen the fulfilment of children's rights, ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Liechtenstein);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- children</li> </ul>	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.20 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Montenegro);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	
<p>134.21 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Right of the Child on a communications procedure (Croatia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	
<p>134.42 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (the Lanzarote Convention) (Slovenia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	
<p>134.49 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Andorra);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	
<p>134.50 Ratify the Convention of the Council of Europe on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Bulgaria);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	
<p>134.22 Withdraw its interpretative declaration to article 1 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and unconditionally forbid children from taking part in hostilities (Czechia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection F35 Children in armed conflict</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.39 Ratify promptly the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (Guatemala);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms G3 Indigenous peoples</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - Indigenous peoples</p>	
<p>134.10 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chile);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms G4 Migrants</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants</p>	
<p>134.23 Ratify promptly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Guatemala);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms G4 Migrants</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants</p>	
<p>134.24 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Kyrgyzstan) (Philippines) (Algeria) (Egypt);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms G4 Migrants</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants</p>	
<p>134.25 Consider ratifying those international human rights instruments it had not yet ratified, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Nigeria);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms G4 Migrants</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants</p>	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.26 Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms G4 Migrants</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants</p>	
<p>134.27 Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and stop the practice of arresting immigrants for unspecified periods (Syrian Arab Republic);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms G4 Migrants</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants</p>	
<p>134.28 Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Turkey);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms G4 Migrants</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants</p>	
<p>134.29 Continue considering adhering to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families, as previously recommended (Uruguay);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms G4 Migrants</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants</p>	
<p>134.30 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms G4 Migrants</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants</p>	
<p><b>Theme: A41 Constitutional and legislative framework</b></p>			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.67 Provide reassurance that any proposed British Bill of Rights would complement rather than replace the incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights in Northern Ireland law and acknowledging this is a primary matter for the Northern Ireland Executive and Assembly — that a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland to reflect the particular circumstances of Northern Ireland should be pursued to provide continuity, clarity and consensus on the legal framework for human rights there (Ireland);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	Not implemented. The proposed new Bill of Rights for the UK would undermine effective incorporation of the ECHR in domestic law.
<p>134.77 Ensure that changes in the national legislation affecting the Human Rights Act do not result in weakening human rights protection mechanisms in the country (Belarus);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	Not implemented. The new 2021 Bill of Rights proposals would significantly weaken human rights protection mechanisms in domestic law and create a gap between those and the UK's obligations under the ECHR.
<p>134.74 Continue its commitment to international human rights obligations and standards and ensure that the new bill of rights is drafted through broad-based consultations and embraces no less protection of human rights (Thailand);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework</p> <p>A12 Acceptance of international norms</p> <p>A43 Human rights policies</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	Not implemented. The new 2021 Bill of Rights proposals will undermine the effective incorporation of ECHR rights in domestic law, weaken commitment to that framework and reduce domestic rights protection standards. Consultation with civil society has been poor, with no engagement whatsoever before detailed proposals were presented.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.68 Ensure that the legislative changes, if adopted, keep the same level of human rights protection as provided by the Human Rights Act, as advised by the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations treaty bodies (Kazakhstan);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	Not implemented. Proposed legislative changes to replace the Human Rights Act with a Bill of Rights will significantly reduce domestic rights protection levels.
<p>134.69 Maintain the legal effects, scope and effectiveness of the Human Rights Act in the adoption of new legislation (Kenya);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework A43 Human rights policies</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	Not implemented. Proposed new Bill of Rights legislation to replace the Human Rights Act will reduce the legal impact, scope and effectiveness of domestic rights protections.
<p>134.70 Ensure that any legislative modification, such as the enactment of the Bill of Rights, maintains the level of protection that the current Human Rights Act guarantees (Mexico);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework A43 Human rights policies</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	Not implemented. The proposed legislative replacement of the Human Rights Act with a Bill of Rights will significantly reduce the level of rights protection in the UK.
<p>134.71 Ensure that the proposed new Bill of Rights to replace the Human Rights Act, if adopted, does not remove or weaken any human rights protection granted under the current Act (Namibia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework A43 Human rights policies</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	Not implemented. The proposed new Bill of Rights will remove and significantly weaken rights protection under the current Human Rights Act.
<p>134.72 Take all necessary steps to prevent the new British Bill of Rights from leading to a decreased level of human rights protection (Portugal);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework A43 Human rights policies</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	Not implemented. The new Bill of Rights proposals in 2021 will significantly decrease the level of human rights protection in the UK.



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.73 Ensure that any possible reform of the 1998 Human Rights Act has no impact on the scope of protection or the access to the remedies under the European Convention on Human Rights (Switzerland);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework A43 Human rights policies</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	Not implemented. The proposals in the new Bill of Rights include replacing incorporated ECHR rights with less protective domestic rights, severing the legislative link with the Strasbourg Court and significantly reducing both the scope of protection and remedies available to victims in the UK.
<p>134.75 Make sure that, in case the proposals for a British Bill of Rights are realized, the current level of human rights protection provided by the Human Rights Act of 1998 is maintained and improved (Ukraine);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework A43 Human rights policies</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	Not implemented. The new 2021 proposals for a Bill of Rights will significantly reduce the level of human rights protection well below that provided by the Human Rights Act 1998.
<p>134.78 In the context of the withdrawal from the European Union, ensure that human rights achievements are preserved in the future framework of human rights protection in the United Kingdom and the future status of European citizens residing in the United Kingdom (France);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework A43 Human rights policies</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general - non-citizens</p>	Not implemented. The UK explicitly cut out the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and general principles of EU law from the body of domestically maintained EU law after withdrawal. The proposed new framework for domestic human rights legislation will further reduce protections and resile from achievements to date.
<p>134.76 Carry out extensive consultations with civil society related to the repeal of the 1998 Human Rights Act. In view of the process of leaving the European Union, ensure that any new legislation aims at strengthening human rights in the entire jurisdictions of the country (Uzbekistan);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework A61 Cooperation with civil society</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	Not implemented. No proper consultation was initiated in developing the new Bill of Rights proposals presented to the public in 2021, with only a short inadequate period afterwards for comment. In the process of leaving the EU, the key human rights protections from EU law were explicitly excluded from domestic law.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.58 Further incorporate the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination into domestic law (Greece);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B32 Racial discrimination</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- general</li> <li>- minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</li> </ul>	
<p>134.61 Incorporate the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination into the domestic law to ensure direct and full application of the principles and provisions of the Convention (Uganda);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B32 Racial discrimination</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- general</li> <li>- minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</li> </ul>	
<p>134.64 Ensure that the principles and provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are directly and fully applicable under domestic law in all territories of the United Kingdom (Kyrgyzstan);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B32 Racial discrimination</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- general</li> <li>- minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</li> </ul>	
<p>134.56 Guarantee the applicability of the principles and doctrines of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in its national legislation of the United Kingdom regions (Iraq);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B32 Racial discrimination A42 Institutions &amp; policies - General</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- general</li> <li>- minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</li> </ul>	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.59 Establish effective coordination and monitoring structures to ensure Convention on the Rights of the Child implementation across national and local governments (Kazakhstan);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	
<p>134.60 Integrate fully the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into its domestic law (Slovakia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	
<p>134.65 Speed up the adjustment of national legislation to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, both at State and autonomous regions levels (Chile);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	
<p>134.66 Ensure the inclusion of all stakeholders in the drafting and adoption of the British Bill of Rights, in particular representatives of the poor, minorities and vulnerable groups (Haiti);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework G1 Members of minorities</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	
<p><b>Theme: A43 Human rights policies</b></p>			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
134.226 Urge the United Kingdom to take appropriate measures, including completion of the decolonization process of Mauritius and respect the legitimate right of resettlement of the Chagossians, aimed at bringing the United Kingdom into full compliance with its human rights obligations (Mauritius); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	A43 Human rights policies <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
<b>Theme: A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas)</b>			
134.79 Adopt a national action plan on human rights (Sudan); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas) <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	Not implemented. No steps have been taken to introduce this positive proposal.
<b>Theme: A47 Good governance</b>			
134.155 Continue to intensify efforts and take necessary measures with a view to carrying out the repatriation of illicit funds and proceeds of corruption to their countries of origin and to ensure cooperation with requesting States (Nigeria); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	A47 Good governance <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
<b>Theme: B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination</b>			
134.107 Take steps to curb incitement of hatred by some British tabloid newspapers, in line with the country's obligations under national and international law (Republic of Korea); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	B31 Equality & non-discrimination <b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.109 Take measures to curb incitements of hatred in the British mass media, in line with international standards (Russian Federation);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	
<p>134.119 Conduct a full review of the effectiveness of the 2016 Hate Crime Action Plan, and review approaches by criminal justice agencies under the current legal framework in order to address reports of increasing hate crime in the United Kingdom (Canada);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	
<p>134.124 End discrimination against same-sex couples in Northern Ireland by bringing the relevant law into line with other parts of the United Kingdom (Iceland);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)</p>	<p>Same-sex marriage in Northern Ireland has been legal since 13 January 2020, following the enactment of the Northern Ireland (Executive Formation etc) Act 2019.</p>
<p>134.165 Simplify, harmonize and reinforce the current legal norms on equality in favour of those most vulnerable (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.82 Exert all its efforts, in law and practice, to combat racism, xenophobia and Islamophobia, and to eliminate all forms of discrimination against migrants, and to avoid subjecting asylum seekers and stateless persons to prolonged and/or repeat unlawful detention (Islamic Republic of Iran);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination B32 Racial discrimination D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationality G4 Migrants G5 Refugees &amp; asylum seekers</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- general</li> <li>- migrants</li> <li>- minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</li> <li>- refugees &amp; asylum seekers</li> <li>- stateless persons</li> </ul>	
<p>134.125 Review its Equality Act in relation to gender identity and the rights of intersex persons in the context of rights to health services (Australia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination E41 Right to health - General</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)</li> </ul>	
<p>134.169 Further strengthen its 'Equality Act', in particular, to provide better health services to groups in vulnerable situations including migrants (Sri Lanka);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination E41 Right to health - General G4 Migrants S03 SDG 3 - health</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- migrants</li> </ul>	
<p>134.89 Elaborate a general strategy, in consultation with members of the Gypsy, Traveller and Roma communities, to ensure a systematic and coherent approach to address the problems that such communities continue to face, including discrimination and stigmatization (Guatemala);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>B31 Equality &amp; non-discrimination G1 Members of minorities</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</li> </ul>	<p>Not implemented. Police Crime and Sentencing Bill sections to restrict unauthorised encampments will further entrench discrimination against\ Gypsy Traveller and Roma communities.</p>
<p><b>Theme: B32 Racial discrimination</b></p>			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.88 Take further measures to combat racism and xenophobia and incorporate the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination into domestic laws (China);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>B32 Racial discrimination A41 Constitutional and legislative framework</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	
<b>Theme: B51 Right to an effective remedy</b>			
<p>134.227 Apologize to the peoples and the countries it colonized or it attacked and provide financial compensation to the peoples of these countries (Syrian Arab Republic).</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>B51 Right to an effective remedy</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	
<b>Theme: B52 Impunity</b>			
<p>134.156 Increase the necessary resources to the service of the Coroner to allow him to carry out impartial, swift and effective investigations on all the deaths linked to the conflict in Northern Ireland (Switzerland);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>B52 Impunity</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	
<b>Theme: B54 Transitional justice</b>			
<p>134.157 Continue negotiations on transitional justice issues and implement transitional justice elements of the Stormont House Agreement (Australia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>B54 Transitional justice</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	
<b>Theme: B6 Business &amp; Human Rights</b>			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
134.153 Consider aligning its corporate criminal liability regime with international human rights law in order to ensure accountability and effective remedy for victims of serious human rights abuses involving the operations of United Kingdom companies abroad (Namibia); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	B6 Business & Human Rights B51 Right to an effective remedy <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	Not implemented
<b>Theme: B71 Human rights and the environment</b>			
134.126 Adopt a rights-based approach to its forthcoming Emissions Reduction Plan (Maldives); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	B71 Human rights and the environment <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	Not implemented
134.127 Enact legislation to ensure accountability on human rights violations and environmental damages resulting from global operations of United Kingdom companies (Philippines); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	B71 Human rights and the environment A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B51 Right to an effective remedy <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	Not implemented
<b>Theme: B8 Human rights &amp; counter-terrorism</b>			
134.129 Establish an evaluation mechanism of the antiterrorist strategy that takes into account the observations made by special procedures and treaty bodies, and that evaluates its human rights implications (Mexico); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	Not implemented.



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
134.130 In the context of the fight against terrorism, that the use of force be in line with the United Nations Charter and international human rights law and with due respect for the necessity and proportionality criteria (Peru); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	Not implemented.
134.131 Ensure that the planned counter-extremism bill is in compliance with international law and does not single out certain organizations on the stereotypical assumption, based on general characteristics such as religion and the predominant race of the membership of the organization (State of Palestine); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion A41 Constitutional and legislative framework <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	Not implemented.
<b>Theme: D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment</b>			
134.136 Enact a complete prohibition of all forms of torture into the 1988 Criminal Justice Act, including removals of so-called “escape clauses” (Republic of Korea); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment A41 Constitutional and legislative framework <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	
<b>Theme: D26 Conditions of detention</b>			
134.161 Revoke the blanket ban on prisoners’ exercise of their right to vote, in order to comply with the rulings of international courts on this matter (Czechia); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	D26 Conditions of detention D7 Right to participation in public affairs and right to vote <b>Affected persons:</b> - persons deprived of their liberty	
<b>Theme: D43 Freedom of opinion and expression</b>			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
134.86 Stop the pressure on mass media, including by closing their bank accounts (Russian Federation); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	D43 Freedom of opinion and expression <b>Affected persons:</b> - media	
<b>Theme: D46 Right to private life, privacy</b>			
134.148 Strengthen the protection of citizens and the right to privacy in the Investigatory Powers Bill of 2016 (Haiti); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	D46 Right to private life, privacy <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	Not implemented.
134.151 Consider the revision of the Investigatory Powers Act 2016 with a view to protecting the right to privacy, including by prohibiting mass surveillance activities and the collection of communications data without warrants (Brazil); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	D46 Right to private life, privacy <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	Not implemented. The Act remains in place.
134.149 Bring all legislation concerning communication surveillance in line with international human rights standards and especially recommends that all communications surveillance requires a test of necessity and proportionality (Liechtenstein); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	D46 Right to private life, privacy A41 Constitutional and legislative framework <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	Not implemented. The Investigatory Powers Act 2016 continues to permit rights abusive surveillance.
134.150 Ensure that the regulation on surveillance does not violate the right to privacy, intimacy and freedom of expression of its citizens (Paraguay); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	D46 Right to private life, privacy D43 Freedom of opinion and expression <b>Affected persons:</b> - general	Not implemented. The Investigatory Powers Act 2016 continues to permit rights abusive surveillance.
<b>Theme: E24 Right to social security</b>			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.167 As a follow-up to the recommendations contained in A/HRC/21/9, paras. 110.39 and 110.103, consider along with stakeholders the possibility of a universal basic income to replace the existing social protection system (recommendations 110.39 and 110.103 of the second cycle) (Haiti);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>E24 Right to social security</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - general</p>	
<b>Theme: E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services</b>			
<p>134.170 Ensure that the law governing access to abortion in Northern Ireland fully complies with international human rights law, by decriminalizing abortion and ensuring access to abortion in cases of severe and fatal fetal anomalies and where the pregnancy is a result of rape or incest (Iceland);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services</p> <p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework</p> <p>E41 Right to health - General</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - women</p>	
<p>134.172 Ensure that the law governing access to abortion in Northern Ireland fully complies with international human rights law, by decriminalizing abortion and ensuring access to abortion in cases of severe and fatal fetal anomalies and where the pregnancy is a result of rape or incest (Sweden);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services</p> <p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework</p> <p>F13 Violence against women</p> <p>E41 Right to health - General</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - women</p>	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.173 Encourage the devolved government of Northern Ireland to align its legal framework on sexual and reproductive health and rights, and its reproductive health services, with the rest of the United Kingdom (Canada);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services E41 Right to health - General</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - women</p>	
<p>134.171 Take necessary measures to provide reproductive health-care services for women and girls in line with its Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women obligations (Myanmar);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services E41 Right to health - General F12 Discrimination against women</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - women</p>	
<p><b>Theme: F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</b></p>			
<p>134.189 Place children's rights at the centre of climate change adaption and mitigation strategies by mainstreaming child-sensitive risk and vulnerability reduction strategies into its National Adaptation Programme (Maldives);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection B73 Human rights and climate change S13 SDG 13 - climate change</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	
<p>134.203 Abolish the life sentence for minors, in conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Paraguay);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection D51 Administration of justice &amp; fair trial</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	
<p>134.204 Consider abolishing the mandatory imposition of life imprisonment for offences committed by children under the age of 18 (Greece);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection D51 Administration of justice &amp; fair trial</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
134.205 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with acceptable international standards and abolish the mandatory imposition of life imprisonment for offences committed by children under the age of 18 (Albania); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection D51 Administration of justice & fair trial <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	
134.206 Consider revising the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Peru); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection D51 Administration of justice & fair trial <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	
134.207 In line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, consider the possibility of increasing the age of criminal responsibility in line with accepted international standards (Belarus); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection D51 Administration of justice & fair trial <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	
134.208 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with acceptable international standards (Bulgaria); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection D51 Administration of justice & fair trial <b>Affected persons:</b>	
134.192 Increase government efforts to eradicate child poverty, and in this regard undertake an assessment of the impact of the welfare reform on children from disadvantaged families (Kazakhstan); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection E21 Right to an adequate standard of living - general E24 Right to social security S01 SDG 1 - poverty <b>Affected persons:</b> - children	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.193 In all devolved administrations, overseas territories and Crown dependencies, prohibit all corporal punishment in the family, including through the repeal of all legal defences, such as “reasonable chastisement” (Liechtenstein);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p>F32 Children: family environment and alternative care</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	
<p>134.194 Ensure that corporal punishment is explicitly prohibited in all schools and educational institutions and all other institutions and forms of alternative care (Liechtenstein);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p>F32 Children: family environment and alternative care</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	
<p>134.195 Prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, including the family (Ireland);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p>F32 Children: family environment and alternative care</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	
<p>134.196 Reconsider its position on the legality of corporal punishment of children (Mongolia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p>F32 Children: family environment and alternative care</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	
<p>134.197 Ban corporal punishment of children to ensure the full protection and freedom from violence for all children (Sweden);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p>F32 Children: family environment and alternative care</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.198 Consider prohibiting corporal punishment against children and ensure that it is explicitly prohibited in all schools and educational institutions, and all other institutions and forms of alternative care (Croatia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p>F32 Children: family environment and alternative care</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	
<p>134.199 Take further actions in protecting the rights of the child by prohibiting all corporal punishment of children as required by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Estonia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p>F32 Children: family environment and alternative care</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	
<p>134.201 Complete the investigation on numerous cases of sexual violence against children perpetrated by the high-level officials and bring the perpetrators to justice (Russian Federation);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p>F32 Children: family environment and alternative care</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	
<p>134.190 Reviewing the laws on immigration in Britain in order to comply with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Syrian Arab Republic);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p>G4 Migrants</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children</p>	
<p>134.213 Review the 2016 Immigration Act in order to ensure its compatibility with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Honduras);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p>G4 Migrants</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children - migrants</p>	
<b>Theme: G1 Members of minorities</b>			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
134.91 That the State and devolved governments collaborate in the approval of an integration strategy for Gypsies, Travellers and Roma people in all the United Kingdom (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	G1 Members of minorities <b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	
134.93 Develop a plan of action to implement the activities of the Decade of People of African Descent, which would, inter alia, address concerns of racial profiling of people of African Descent (Sierra Leone); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	G1 Members of minorities <b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	
134.94 Develop a comprehensive strategy to address inequalities experienced by ethnic minorities (Sierra Leone); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	G1 Members of minorities B31 Equality & non-discrimination <b>Affected persons:</b> - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	See section in submission on racial discrimination.
<b>Theme: G3 Indigenous peoples</b>			
134.210 Enable indigenous peoples in the territories they occupy to exercise their right to self-determination, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations (Syrian Arab Republic); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	G3 Indigenous peoples B21 Right to self-determination <b>Affected persons:</b> - Indigenous peoples	
134.212 Stop the forced evictions of indigenous peoples in the territories under occupation (Syrian Arab Republic); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3	Noted	G3 Indigenous peoples E23 Right to adequate housing <b>Affected persons:</b> - Indigenous peoples	
<b>Theme: G4 Migrants</b>			



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.217 Introduce a general statutory time limit on immigration detention and ensure such detention is not used in the case of vulnerable individuals or groups (Germany);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>G4 Migrants</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants</p>	
<p>134.219 Like other European countries, set a statutory time limit for immigration detention and ensure that children are not subjected to such detention (Bangladesh);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>G4 Migrants</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants</p>	
<p>134.218 Incorporate a prohibition to indefinite detention of migrants in the 2016 Declaration on Immigration and search for alternatives to detention (Mexico);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>G4 Migrants</p> <p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants</p>	
<p>134.215 Take steps to revise the legislation on immigration by introducing time limits for the detention of migrants and asylum seekers, as well as considering revising the changes introduced to visas for foreign spouses based on income criteria (Brazil);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>G4 Migrants</p> <p>G5 Refugees &amp; asylum seekers</p> <p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - migrants - refugees &amp; asylum seekers</p>	
<p><b>Theme: G5 Refugees &amp; asylum seekers</b></p>			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.224 Implement the recommendations of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Human Rights Committee regarding the detention of asylum seekers, including political asylum, and guarantee the full enjoyment of their right to freedom of movement and full and immediate access to independent medical personnel and legal representation (Ecuador);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>G5 Refugees &amp; asylum seekers D32 Enforced disappearances D41 Freedom of movement</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - refugees &amp; asylum seekers</p>	
<p>134.222 Reform its directive on family reunification to establish specifically family reunification for child asylum seekers relocated to the United Kingdom or who have been recognized as refugees (Honduras);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>G5 Refugees &amp; asylum seekers D8 Rights related to marriage &amp; family</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - refugees &amp; asylum seekers</p>	
<p>134.223 Take the necessary measures to guarantee the exercise of the right to family reunification of unaccompanied children recognized as refugees or resettled (Argentina);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>G5 Refugees &amp; asylum seekers D8 Rights related to marriage &amp; family F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children - refugees &amp; asylum seekers</p>	
<p>134.221 Improve on the United Kingdom's Immigration Act 2016 dealing with refugees to be compatible with United Nations Human Rights Conventions, particularly the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Indonesia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>G5 Refugees &amp; asylum seekers F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - children - refugees &amp; asylum seekers</p>	
<b>Theme: G7 Stateless persons</b>			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>134.225 Categorize statelessness as a protection status and provide stateless persons expedited and affordable access to British nationality (Hungary);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/36/9/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Noted	<p>G7 Stateless persons D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationality</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - stateless persons</p>	

<sup>1</sup> Véase Amnistía Internacional, *United Kingdom: Weakening Protections: Amnesty International submission for the UN Universal Periodic Review – 27th Session of the UPR Working Group*, 13 de enero de 2017, <https://www.amnesty.org/es/documents/eur45/5488/2017/en/>.

<sup>2</sup> Gobierno de Reino Unido, documento de política, *Addressing the Legacy of Northern Ireland's Past*, 14 de julio de 2021, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/addressing-the-legacy-of-northern-irelands-past>.

<sup>3</sup> El matrimonio entre personas del mismo sexo es legal en Irlanda del Norte desde el 13 de enero de 2020, tras la promulgación de la Ley de Irlanda del Norte (Formación Ejecutiva, etc.) de 2019. Véase más adelante en este documento la información sobre acceso al aborto.

<sup>4</sup> Véase <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/human-rights-act-reform-a-modern-bill-of-rights/human-rights-act-reform-a-modern-bill-of-rights-consultation>.

<sup>5</sup> Esto sigue a una reducción anterior de la protección nacional de los derechos tras la retirada de la Unión Europea (UE). El gobierno optó por eliminar la Carta de los Derechos Fundamentales de la Unión Europea de su aceptación, por lo demás general, de incorporar la legislación existente en la UE a la legislación nacional en 2018. (Véase en particular la excepción para la Carta de los Derechos Fundamentales en la sección 5.4 de la Ley de 2018 sobre la Retirada de la Unión Europea, que por lo demás mantenía la legislación de la UE en la legislación nacional.) Esta decisión se justificó en parte por la confianza en el efecto persistente del Convenio Europeo de Derechos Humanos en la legislación nacional a través de la Ley de Derechos Humanos,<sup>5</sup> ignorando el conjunto más amplio de protecciones que la Carta proporcionaba.

<sup>6</sup> Véase la propuesta del párrafo 316 de la consulta de la Declaración de Derechos Fundamentales. Sigue sin estar claro si esto equivale a proponer que el Parlamento vote en contra de ejecutar ese tipo de sentencias o a otra cosa.

<sup>7</sup> Resolución 48/134 de la Asamblea General de la ONU.

<sup>8</sup> *Informe del Subcomité de Acreditación de la GANHRI*, octubre de 2021 [https://ganhri.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/SCA-Report-October-2021\\_SP.pdf](https://ganhri.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/SCA-Report-October-2021_SP.pdf); y carta a Amnistía Internacional Reino Unido de Alyson Kilpatrick, comisionada jefa, sobre el aplazamiento de la clase "A" de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de Irlanda del Norte, 26 de noviembre de 2021.

<sup>9</sup> Acuerdo de Belfast, 1998, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-belfast-agreement>.

<sup>10</sup> Proyecto de Ley de Revisión Judicial y Tribunales de 2022, y <https://www.amnesty.org/es/documents/eur45/5488/2017/en/> (véase p. 7). El proyecto de ley introduce una presunción en favor de recursos únicamente prospectivos cuando la persona demandante gane un recurso judicial en el que muestre que el Estado ha actuado de forma ilegítima. Esto significa que los tribunales confieren validez a esos actos ilegítimos, atan sustancialmente las manos del poder judicial y protegen de hecho al ejecutivo de una rendición de cuentas adecuada. Las víctimas de violaciones de derechos humanos pueden no obtener un recurso efectivo.

<sup>11</sup> Tal como se describe en la información presentada por Amnistía Internacional para el último EPU, disponible en <https://www.amnesty.org/es/documents/eur45/5488/2017/en/> (véase p. 7).

<sup>12</sup> En el momento de redactar este documento, este proyecto de ley está finalizando su proceso parlamentario.

<sup>13</sup> El proyecto de ley introduce nuevos poderes policiales y ministeriales para imponer restricciones tanto a las reuniones estáticas como móviles, incluidas las manifestaciones unipersonales. También aumenta el nivel de las sanciones penales que se imponen tanto a quienes organizan como a quienes participan, además de crear un nuevo delito que afecta a toda persona que "debería haber sabido" que se habían establecido restricciones. En virtud de este proyecto de ley, también se faculta a los ministros/as para dictar normas en estas áreas mediante legislación secundaria. Los poderes subjetivos, imprecisos y extensos como éstos son susceptibles intrínsecamente de una amplia interpretación, resultados discriminatorios, abusos y uso indebido. La Observación general núm. 37 (2020), relativa al derecho de reunión pacífica (artículo 21), del Comité de Derechos Humanos estipula: "Los Estados partes no se deberían basar en una definición vaga de 'orden público' para justificar restricciones excesivamente amplias del derecho de reunión pacífica. En algunos casos, las reuniones pacíficas pueden tener un efecto perturbador inherente o deliberado y requerir un grado de tolerancia considerable".

<sup>14</sup> La orientación es deficiente, por ejemplo, en lo relativo a: exposición prolongada, su uso en combinación con otra fuerza y su impacto en grupos de población vulnerables como los niños y niñas y las personas jóvenes, las personas mayores, las personas aquejadas de problemas de salud mental, y su impacto en las personas negras, asiáticas y de minorías étnicas.

<sup>15</sup> Dos casos concretos que implicaron la muerte de una persona han puesto de relieve los riesgos asociados al uso indebido de estas armas de descargas eléctricas. En enero de 2020, una indagación del investigador sobre la muerte de Marc Cole concluyó que el arma Taser había contribuido a su muerte tras ser disparada durante un total de 43 segundos. En junio de 2021, un jurado declaró culpable a un agente de policía del homicidio ilegítimo de Dalian Atkinson, exfutbolista profesional negro a quien se habían propinado repetidas patadas y golpes mientras recibía múltiples descargas de arma Taser que se prolongaron durante 33 segundos. En estos dos casos, las múltiples descargas excesivas de armas Taser, más allá del ciclo de descargas predeterminado de cinco segundos, al combinarse con otro uso de la fuerza, se citaron como factores que contribuyeron al fallecimiento. La muerte de Dalian Atkinson siguió poniendo de relieve la profunda discriminación racial en el uso de armas Taser cuando las estadísticas del Ministerio del Interior para 2019/2020 mostraron que las personas negras tenían ocho veces más probabilidades que las personas blancas de ser apuntadas con armas Taser o de recibir sus descargas; véase <https://news.npcc.police.uk/releases/disproportionality-in-police-use-of-taser-independent-panel-chair-announced>. Véase también <https://www.northants.police.uk/news/northants/news/news/2019/august-19/northamptonshire-police-is-the-first-police-force-in-the-country-to-arm-all-frontline-officers-with-tasers/>.

<sup>16</sup> Un nuevo delito de entrar o permanecer en una zona designada (determinada por el secretario o secretaria de Estado) en el extranjero no introdujo excepciones adecuadas para circunstancias tales como menores a quienes se ha captado para explotación sexual, o personas que entran

para documentar abusos contra los derechos humanos. (Una enmienda de última hora de la Cámara de los Lores permitió una excepción para el personal de ayuda humanitaria.) La Ley también extendía la penalización de la expresión al: i) rebajar el umbral para la penalización en el delito de “solicitar apoyo para una organización prohibida” con el fin de incluir la imprudencia en cuanto a si la expresión en cuestión alienta a alguien a apoyar a una organización de este tipo; y ii) prohibir la publicación en línea de una imagen de cualquier objeto (incluido un objeto de un domicilio particular) que, dadas las circunstancias, despierte la sospecha de que la persona podría ser simpatizante o miembro de una organización prohibida. Estas novedades son contrarias al apoyo manifestado por Reino Unido en el último EPU a la recomendación 134.62 (Botsuana) de que todas las nuevas leyes, incluidas las medidas antiterroristas, estén en consonancia con esas obligaciones. La Ley también extiende el marco problemático existente para las interceptaciones y detenciones en puertos y fronteras en virtud del anexo 7 de la Ley sobre el Terrorismo de 2000 para abarcar la “actividad hostil de Estados”.

<sup>17</sup> Al eliminar salvaguardias y restricciones clave en este sumamente serio ejercicio de discrecionalidad administrativa, la Ley redujo el nivel probatorio para la imposición de tales órdenes, eliminó el límite respecto al número de veces que podrían ser impuestas de nuevo sobre la base de los mismos indicios (cada vez más antiguos), y eliminó la restricción relativa al número de horas de toque de queda (arresto domiciliario) que podían imponerse a una persona. Véase la información presentada por Amnistía Internacional Reino Unido al Comité Público de Proyectos de Ley, <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm5801/cmpublic/CounterTerrorism/memo/CTSB07.pdf>.

<sup>18</sup> Además, el procedimiento para impugnar su imposición es inadecuado, ya que permite que el gobierno haga uso de material secreto que no se revela a la persona afectada ni al abogado de su elección. Véase Amnistía Internacional, *United Kingdom. The Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Bill 2011: Control Orders Redux*, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/eur45/007/2011/en/>.

<sup>19</sup> Véase, por ejemplo, el informe sobre lucha contra el extremismo del Comité Conjunto sobre Derechos Humanos, 22 de julio de 2016, en <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/jt201617/jtselect/jtrights/105/105.pdf>, y en el informe sobre el último EPU, la recomendación de Malasia (134.128). Véase también la declaración de la relatora especial de la ONU sobre las formas contemporáneas de racismo al concluir su misión en Reino Unido, mayo de 2018, [https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Racism/SR/EndofMission\\_UK\\_2018.docx](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Racism/SR/EndofMission_UK_2018.docx).

<sup>20</sup> Véase el comunicado de prensa <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2021/02/uk-ngos-condemn-appointment-of-william-shawcross-and-announce-civil-society-led-review-of-prevent/>.

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-report-of-the-commission-on-race-and-ethnic-disparities>. Este informe fue condenado, con razón, por el Grupo de Trabajo de Expertos sobre las Personas de Ascendencia Africana, entre otras cosas, por intentar dar una imagen más aceptable de la esclavitud y negar la existencia de racismo institucional; véase <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2021/04/un-experts-condemn-uk-commission-race-and-ethnic-disparities-report>.

<sup>22</sup> Amnistía Internacional Reino Unido, *Trapped in the Matrix: Secrecy, Stigma and Bias in the Met's Gangs Matrix*, mayo de 2018, <https://www.amnesty.org.uk/files/2018-05/Inside%20the%20matrix.pdf?VersionId=VtHJ.NawP4favLWa0mjswpaSStrPneB;>

<sup>23</sup> Hubo personas británicas, la mayoría de origen negro, asiático y de minorías étnicas, asentadas desde hace tiempo en Reino Unido, que fueron privadas injustamente de sus derechos de ciudadanía y tratadas como migrantes que necesitaban permiso para estar en Reino Unido, lo que dio lugar a su exclusión general de la vida social y política; en algunos casos, estas personas fueron detenidas, expulsadas y exiliadas de Reino Unido; Amnistía Internacional, *Submission to the Windrush Lessons Learned Review*, <https://www.amnesty.org.uk/files/Resources/AIUK%20to%20Home%20Office%20Windrush%20Lessons%20Learned%20Review.pdf>; la información del gobierno en este enlace: <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/windrush-lessons-learned-review>.

<sup>24</sup> Sus derechos a la ciudadanía británica —como en realidad todos los derechos a la ciudadanía británica— se encuentran en la Ley de Nacionalidad Británica de 1981. Téngase en cuenta asimismo que, mientras tanto, se ha bloqueado con creciente frecuencia a personas cuya ciudadanía debe ser registrada formalmente, de modo desproporcionado a personas de origen negro, asiático y de minorías étnicas. Entre los medios que se utilizan con este fin figuran el pago de tasas obligatorias de más 1.000 libras esterlinas para que una persona ejerza su derecho a ser registrada como ciudadana británica, el requisito legal de que toda persona de 10 o más años debe cumplir el requisito de “buena conducta” para ejercer ese derecho, y otros obstáculos administrativos. Esto se explica sucintamente en el informe conjunto elaborado por Amnistía Internacional y el Proyecto para el Registro de Niños y Niñas como Ciudadanos Británicos (PRCBC) para el debate sobre los derechos de ciudadanía durante la tramitación del proyecto de Ley de Nacionalidad y Fronteras: <https://www.amnesty.org.uk/files/2022-02/NBB%20Amendment%20184%20Briefing.pdf?VersionId=4.wuEKzd3hzlOmY3xQQNr2lFVYcT.nYD>.

<sup>25</sup> Esto se explica con más detalle en el informe conjunto elaborado por Amnistía Internacional y el Proyecto para el Registro de Niños y Niñas como Ciudadanos Británicos (PRCBC) para el debate sobre la privación de la ciudadanía durante la tramitación del proyecto de Ley de Nacionalidad y Fronteras: [https://www.amnesty.org.uk/files/2022-01/Nationality%20and%20Borders%20Bill%20Deprivation%20Briefing.pdf?VersionId=iGSwPBniHtIUOHUoOXs\\_xUBtMMbDyMX](https://www.amnesty.org.uk/files/2022-01/Nationality%20and%20Borders%20Bill%20Deprivation%20Briefing.pdf?VersionId=iGSwPBniHtIUOHUoOXs_xUBtMMbDyMX). Una numerosa y creciente clase marginal de personas británicas quedan, por tanto, excluidas de la participación social y política plena al verse privadas de hecho de su ciudadanía. La situación no mejora con las medidas fundamentales incluidas en el proyecto de Ley de Nacionalidad y Fronteras que restablecen los derechos de ciudadanía a personas británicas excluidas de ellos injustamente y desde hace tiempo. <https://bills.parliament.uk/bills/3023>. Véase la Parte 1 de este proyecto de ley (pero ténganse en cuenta que también se encontrarán en ella disposiciones regresivas sobre niños y niñas apátridas y privación de la ciudadanía).

<sup>26</sup> Preocupa especialmente la relajación adicional de las salvaguardias de la protección de datos, que según la Oficina de Comisionados de la Información eran objeto de uso indebido y abuso generalizados por parte de las autoridades policiales y locales en la gestión de la base de datos Gangs Matrix de la Policía Metropolitana. <https://ico.org.uk/media/action-weve-taken/enforcement-notice/2260336/metropolitan-police-service-20181113.pdf>. Estrechamente relacionadas están las nuevas sanciones penales, “órdenes de reducción de la violencia grave” (SVRO), que entre otras cosas autorizan el uso adicional de dar el alto y registrar e introducen un elemento de empresa conjunta por el cual las personas pueden ser sometidas a una orden de reducción de la violencia grave porque “deberían haber sabido”, por ejemplo, que otra persona iba a usar un cuchillo. La

propia evaluación gubernamental del impacto en las desigualdades concluyó que estas medidas podrían dirigirse de modo desproporcionado contra miembros de la comunidad negra. Véase, por ejemplo, la evaluación de impacto del Ministerio del Interior de 16 de diciembre de 2020, en la que se afirma: “Algunas de las intervenciones como consecuencia de esta política podrían afectar desproporcionadamente de forma indirecta a la población negra, masculina y joven, pues sabemos que es más probable que estos grupos sean sospechosos de violencia grave” (p. 28), disponible en [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/967790/Serious\\_Violence\\_Duty\\_IA.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/967790/Serious_Violence_Duty_IA.pdf).

<sup>27</sup> En el momento de redactar este documento, el proyecto de Ley de Nacionalidad y Fronteras casi ha concluido su tramitación en el Parlamento.

<sup>28</sup> Entre las disposiciones más preocupantes del proyecto de Ley de Nacionalidad y Fronteras hay varias que penalizan de hecho la solicitud de asilo en Reino Unido y penalizan la asistencia humanitaria a personas que solicitan asilo incluso en el mar; además, eximen de responsabilidad penal y civil por acciones peligrosas de control de la inmigración en el mar, posibilitan el uso de la tramitación extraterritorial de solicitudes de protección internacional como hace desde hace tiempo Australia en las islas de Manus y Nauru, permiten el uso ampliado y generalizado en el sistema de asilo de la detención y el alojamiento en condiciones asimilables a la detención, introducen interpretaciones restrictivas de carácter unilateral e ilegítimo de la Convención de la ONU sobre los Refugiados, ordenan a los responsables oficiales y judiciales de tomar decisiones que consideren viciada y de un peso mínimo la credibilidad y las pruebas de personas que solicitan asilo, y permiten que se prive arbitrariamente a la mayoría de las personas refugiadas del disfrute pleno e igual de los derechos que les confiere la Convención de la ONU sobre los Refugiados y que se derivan de su condición. Algunos de los principales motivos de preocupación en relación con estas disposiciones se abordan en la información presentada por Amnistía Internacional al Comité Conjunto sobre Derechos Humanos para su análisis legislativo de este proyecto de ley: <https://committees.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/39352/pdf/>.

<sup>29</sup> Esto se resume en ACNUR, *UNHCR Observations on the Nationality and Borders Bill, Bill 141, 2021-22*, octubre de 2021, párrs. 3-5, <https://www.unhcr.org/615ff04d4/unhcr-legal-observations-nationality-and-borders-bill-oct-2021>. Esta inquietante actitud se pone de manifiesto en respuestas recientes del gobierno: por ejemplo, inspira la respuesta tardía, fragmentaria e inadecuada de Reino Unido a las personas refugiadas ucranianas, muy a la zaga de la adoptada por los antiguos socios de Reino Unido en la Unión Europea. Inspira la respuesta lenta e ineficaz ante las personas que han huido de la toma del poder por los talibanes en Afganistán. También inspira la respuesta al número relativamente reducido de personas que solicitan asilo en Reino Unido cruzando el canal de la Mancha en barco.

<sup>30</sup> El gobierno ha agravado considerablemente las demoras y los atrasos en el sistema de asilo al no asegurar que las solicitudes de asilo se determinan de manera justa, eficaz y oportuna, y al negar la admisión en el sistema de asilo por considerar que las personas serán trasladadas a otros países aunque esto sea y haya resultado inviable. Amnistía escribió a la ministra de Inmigración sobre este último punto en 2020: <https://www.amnesty.org.uk/resources/amnesty-uk-letter-immigration-minister-ministers-reply-regarding-immigration-rules>.

<sup>31</sup> Véase la declaración conjunta de Amnistía Internacional y Migrant Voice para el Comité Público de Proyectos de Ley sobre el proyecto de Ley de Nacionalidad y Fronteras, por ejemplo los párrafos 11-15 y 41-43: <https://bills.parliament.uk/publications/42865/documents/708>.

<sup>32</sup> Parte 5 del proyecto de Ley de Nacionalidad y Fronteras.

<sup>33</sup> Tal como se recomendaba en el informe de 2019 de la Revisión Independiente de la Ley, las empresas no deben tener la posibilidad de declarar que no han tomado medidas para abordar la esclavitud moderna en sus cadenas de suministro —como permite actualmente la legislación—, y las áreas de presentación de informes que actualmente se consideran recomendadas en la orientación deben pasar a ser obligatorias. Véanse el informe final y las recomendaciones de la revisión independiente de la Ley sobre Esclavitud Moderna de 2015, 22 de mayo de 2019, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/independent-review-of-the-modern-slavery-act-final-report>.

<sup>34</sup> Por ejemplo, en junio de 2019, el Tribunal de Apelación falló que la concesión de licencias de exportación de armas de Reino Unido a Arabia Saudí, y el uso posterior de este material en el conflicto de Yemen, había sido ilegítimo, ya que existían indicios claros de la comisión de violaciones graves del derecho internacional. Tras ordenar un tribunal la revisión de las decisiones de conceder licencias de exportación a Arabia Saudí, el gobierno de Reino Unido anunció en julio de 2020 la reanudación de la concesión de licencias de exportación a Arabia Saudí.<sup>34</sup> En el momento de redactar este documento, esta decisión es objeto de un recurso judicial en curso.

<sup>35</sup> Especialmente por la posición de Reino Unido como destacado proveedor mundial de estos materiales y servicios.

<sup>36</sup> Véase el Anexo 2, recomendación de Perú, 134.132.

<sup>37</sup> En contra de la recomendación 134.135, “Acelerar la investigación y tomar medidas en relación con las denuncias de complicidad de personal militar británico en el maltrato de civiles y detenidos en el extranjero” (Kenia); véase el Anexo 2.

<sup>38</sup> Basándose en las pruebas (sólo parciales) que había examinado, e incluso con sus limitaciones institucionales en cuanto a independencia, el Comité concluyó que entre 2001 y 2010 había habido cientos de casos en los que personal de Reino Unido había sido testigo o había sido informado de malos tratos a personas detenidas y, sin embargo, había seguido suministrando a los interrogadores información confidencial o qué preguntas formular, o recibiendo información confidencial de ellos. También concluyó que los servicios de inteligencia de Reino Unido habían respaldado el programa de entregas de Estados Unidos y lo habían facilitado. Informes del Comité de Inteligencia y Seguridad (ISC) sobre malos tratos y entrega de personas detenidas, junio de 2018, <https://isc.independent.gov.uk/publications/>.

<sup>39</sup> 18 de julio de 2019, Hansard Col 973, <https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2019-07-18/debates/86F17839-026E-4F7A-9E1C-06C7219621E5/Detainees>. En un recurso judicial contra esa decisión, el tribunal ordenó procedimientos de información clasificada (equiparables a vistas secretas). En esencia, estos procedimientos permiten que el juzgado o tribunal correspondiente examine material secreto presentado por autoridades de Reino Unido en vistas a puerta cerrada de las que se excluye a la persona demandante o recurrente. Este material se oculta a la otra parte, al abogado de su elección y al público, ninguno de los cuales tiene acceso a la vista a puerta cerrada. En su lugar, se designa un defensor especial para que represente los intereses de la parte excluida en la sección a puerta cerrada de la vista. Amnistía sigue considerando motivo de preocupación su uso en este tipo de casos, pues blinda al gobierno frente a una impugnación efectiva basada en los derechos humanos.

<sup>40</sup> Véase en [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/818306/20190718\\_The\\_Principles\\_relating\\_to\\_the\\_detention\\_and\\_interviewing\\_of\\_detainees\\_overseas.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/818306/20190718_The_Principles_relating_to_the_detention_and_interviewing_of_detainees_overseas.pdf).

<sup>41</sup> Véase el comentario del ISC sobre esta orientación, [https://isc.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/20180628\\_ISC\\_Current\\_Issues\\_Report\\_Press\\_Release.pdf](https://isc.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/20180628_ISC_Current_Issues_Report_Press_Release.pdf).

<sup>42</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-stormont-house-agreement>

<sup>43</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/addressing-the-legacy-of-northern-irelands-past>.

<sup>44</sup> Amnistía Internacional ha manifestado de forma inequívoca su oposición a estas propuestas, incluso en el Consejo de Derechos Humanos de la ONU. Amnistía Internacional, *UK Government Moves to Legislate for de facto grave human rights violations committed during the Northern Ireland conflict*, declaración oral, 16 de septiembre de 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/es/documents/eur45/4719/2021/en/>. También han planteado sus motivos de preocupación la ONU y la comisaria de Derechos Humanos del Consejo de Europa: *UK: UN experts voice concern at proposed blanket impunity to address legacy of “the Troubles” in Northern Ireland*, 10 de agosto de 2021, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2021/08/uk-un-experts-voice-concern-proposed-blanket-impunity-address-legacy>; Comisaria de Derechos Humanos del Consejo de Europa, *UK government’s legacy proposals must not undermine human rights and cut off victims’ avenues to justice in Northern Ireland*, carta de 23 de septiembre de 2021, <https://www.coe.int/en/web/commissioner/-/northern-ireland-legacy-proposals-must-not-undermine-human-rights-and-cut-off-victims-avenues-to-justice>.

<sup>45</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/17/contents/enacted> y <https://www.womensaid.org.uk/what-we-do/campaigning-and-influencing/campaign-with-us/domestic-abuse-bill/>.

<sup>46</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/istanbul-convention-implementation-progress-report-2021/istanbul-convention-5th-progress-report-2021-accessible-web-version>. Reconociendo esta laguna en la tramitación del proyecto de ley, el gobierno de Reino Unido lanzó un fondo extraordinario que sería administrado por una entidad benéfica dedicada a combatir los abusos en el ámbito familiar que trabaja con mujeres migrantes sobrevivientes, pero esto fue un arreglo a corto plazo y no ofrece a las sobrevivientes migrantes la protección igualitaria y a largo plazo que tanto necesitan. Por lo tanto, sigue sin cumplirse el artículo 4.3 del Convenio de Estambul en lo relativo a protección de los derechos “sin discriminación alguna, basada en [...] el estatuto de emigrante o de refugiado”, también debido a que se sigue negando a las mujeres migrantes el recurso a fondos públicos.

<sup>47</sup> Las órdenes de reducción de la violencia grave (SVRO) introducidas como parte de la Ley de Policía, Delincuencia, Imposición de Penas y Tribunales de 2022 para combatir los delitos con arma blanca, tal como están redactadas actualmente, podrían imponerse a las mujeres que mantienen relaciones coercitivas y que no estuvieron implicadas en el presunto delito, y las penalizaría de hecho por su relación con su pareja.

<sup>48</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-responds-to-gender-recognition-act-consultation>.

<sup>49</sup> Tribunal Supremo de Reino Unido, *In the matter of an application by the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission for Judicial Review*, junio de 2018, <https://www.supremecourt.uk/cases/uksc-2017-0131.html>. Esta postura fue confirmada en la demanda interpuesta ante el Tribunal Superior de Belfast por Amnistía Internacional y Sarah Ewart: <https://www.judiciaryni.uk/judicial-decisions/2019-niqb-88>. Véase también la recomendación formulada en 2018 por el Comité para la Eliminación de la Discriminación contra la Mujer respecto a que el gobierno de Reino Unido despenalice el aborto en Irlanda del Norte, (CEDAW/C/OP.8/GBR/1) y las observaciones finales de marzo de 2019 emitidas por el Comité para la Eliminación de la Discriminación contra la Mujer (CEDAW/C/GBR/CO/8).

<sup>50</sup> Esta disposición legal establecía: el aborto a petición hasta la semana 12 de embarazo; el aborto hasta la semana 24 si la continuación del embarazo implicaría para la salud física o mental de la persona embarazada un riesgo mayor que el de su interrupción; el aborto sin límite gestacional superior si existe riesgo de muerte o lesiones permanentes graves para la persona embarazada; y el aborto sin límite gestacional superior en casos de malformación grave o fatal del feto; Ley de Irlanda del Norte (Formación Ejecutiva, etc.), <https://bills.parliament.uk/bills/2437>.

<sup>51</sup> <https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-statements/detail/2022-03-24/hcws716>.

<sup>52</sup> *The Homeless Monitor: England 2022*.