

United Kingdom, British Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies

Universal Periodic Review

UK Response Mid-Term Report 2025

UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW MID-TERM REPORT UK RESPONSE 2025

REC NO.	UN MEMBER MAKING RECOMMENDATION	RECOMMENDATION	UK POSITION 2022	UK RESPONSE 2022	UK POSITION 2025	UK RESPONSE 2025
			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
1	Cote d'Ivoire, Lesotho, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Bangladesh, Colombia, Türkiye, Algeria, Chile, Egypt, Ghana, Sri Lanka.	1. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Côte d'Ivoire); (Lesotho); (Morocco); (Niger); (Nigeria); (Sierra Leone); (Somalia); (Togo); Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh); (Colombia); (Türkiye); Consider ways forward for the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria);	Noted	The UK Government has no plans to ratify the UN Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. The rights of migrant workers are already protected in UK legislation, including under the Human Rights Act 1998. The Human Rights Act 1998 protects people from torture, or inhuman or degrading treatment and it also protects all people from slavery and forced labour and the right to a fair trial.	Noted	<p>The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. The UK Government has no plans to ratify the UN Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. Migrant workers have the same protections as resident workers and so there is a range of domestic legislation which protects their rights. On 28 November 2024, the Government announced new measures crack down on visa abuse and prevent exploitation. Employers who commit serious offences, such as repeated flouting of visa rules or breaching employment laws, will be banned from sponsoring overseas workers for at least two years, double the current length; action plans for employers who commit minor breaches which bind them to a set of specific actions will be quadrupled from 3 to 12 months; and the passing of sponsorship costs onto often vulnerable workers will be prohibited. UK Visas and Immigration has a duty to ensure all sponsors meet their licence responsibilities and if a sponsor fails to do so, appropriate compliance action will be taken.</p> <p>The Home Office has a set of published requirements for organisations that hold a</p>

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						sponsor licence and sponsor migrant workers. Sponsorship is a privilege and not a right and it is made clear in published guidance that appropriate action will be taken when an organisation fails to adhere to those standards.
2	Venezuela, Republic of Bolivarian.	2. Ensure the right of migrants and ethnic groups to health and an adequate standard of living. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Bring the 2016 Immigration Act into line with UN standards (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 1.	Partially Supported	<p>The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. The Welsh Government aims to improve access, patient experience, prevent poor health, and reduce health inequalities as outlined in A Healthier Wales, the long-term plan for health and social care – and also national equality, diversity, and inclusion plans – such as the Anti-racist Wales Action Plan and the LGBTQ+ Action Plan. Health Boards support disadvantaged groups' health and wellbeing through Health Inclusion Services. There is national guidance in place to support the delivery of these services recently published by Public Health Wales in April 2025.</p> <p>The NHS All-Wales Standards for Accessible Communications and Information for people with sensory loss will be renewed and broadened in summer 2025, enhancing accessibility for individuals with additional communication and information needs.</p>

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3	Argentina, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Niger, Sierra Leone, Czechia, France, Mongolia, Sudan, Togo.	Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina); (Iraq); (Italy); (Japan); (Niger); (Sierra Leone); Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Czechia); (France); Move towards the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile); Consider ratifying the United Nations Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mongolia); Consider accession to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sudan); Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, again with the aim of further strengthening the national legal arsenal in this field (Togo).	Noted	The UK Government considers that the current domestic framework already prevents arbitrary arrests, prohibits torture and degrading treatment, and holds the Security and Intelligence Agencies to account. The UK is therefore unclear about the benefits of ratifying the CPED.	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022

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4	Cyprus, Denmark, France, Ecuador, Mongolia, Ukraine.	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Cyprus); (Denmark); (France); (Ecuador); Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Mongolia); (Ukraine).	Noted		Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. The UK has not ratified the Optional Protocol to Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure as it believes that effective domestic laws already exist, under which individuals may seek enforceable remedies in the courts if their rights have been breached.
5	Cyprus, Estonia, Uzbekistan.	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Cyprus); (Estonia); Take measures to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uzbekistan).	Noted	The UK believes that effective domestic laws already exist in the UK under which individuals may seek enforceable remedies in the courts if their rights have been breached. The UK is also subject to the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights. The UK Government therefore does not see the value in accepting this further individual communication mechanism.	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022

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6	Portugal, Cyprus, Spain.	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Cyprus); (Portugal); (Spain).	Noted	See response to Recommendation 5	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022
7	Paraguay	Ratify the pending international human rights instruments and accept the competence of treaty bodies to receive individual communications (Paraguay).	Noted	Ratification of additional human rights treaties will be considered on a case-by-case basis. The UK Government believes that effective domestic laws already exist, under which individuals may seek enforceable remedies in the courts if their rights have been breached	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022

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8	Lebanon	Ratify the Convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage and to facilitate the participation of all stakeholders in cultural heritage and creative expressions (Lebanon).	Noted	The UK has ratified most of the major international human rights treaties. There are no others where it sees the value of further ratifications at this time. Effective domestic laws already exist in the UK under which individuals may seek enforceable remedies in the courts if their rights have been breached. The UK is also subject to the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights. The UK therefore does not see the value in accepting this further individual communication mechanism.	Supported	The UK ratified the Convention in 2024. We are engaging stakeholders in the implementation through public consultation and an open, community-submission process to create inventories of living heritage in the UK.
9	Istanbul Convention, Italy.	Keep under review the reservations registered upon ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) (Italy).	Partially Supported	The reservation on Article 59 is under review, pending the results and evaluation of the Support for Migrant Victims (SMV) Scheme pilot and wider policy considerations. There	Partially Supported	The UK government keeps reservations under review, although there is no settled plan to lift these reservations.

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				are no current plans to lift the reservation on Article 44.		
10	Namibia	Withdraw its interpretative declaration to Article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Namibia).	Noted		Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022
11	Cote d'Ivoire	Accept the procedure for the submission of communications from individuals, provided for in article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and withdraw its reservation to article 4 of the Convention (Côte d'Ivoire).	Noted		Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022

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12	Sierra Leone	Consider to withdraw its interpretative declaration under Article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Sierra Leone).	Noted		Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022
13	Zambia	Withdraw reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Zambia).	Noted	The UK Government keeps CEDAW reservations under review with a view to withdrawing them.	Noted	The UK Government keeps CEDAW reservations under review with a view to withdrawing them
14	Sierra Leone	Consider to withdraw its reservation on Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Sierra Leone).	Supported	See response to Recommendation 13.	Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022
15	Panama	Withdraw its interpretative declaration on article 1 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Panama).	Noted	The UK complies with its commitments to take all feasible measures to ensure that U18s do not take part in hostilities consistent with its obligations under Optional Protocol 1 to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022

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16	Czechia	Take necessary steps to allow individual complaints mechanisms under UN human rights treaties such as the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Czechia).	Noted	The UK Government believes that effective domestic laws already exist, under which individuals may seek enforceable remedies in the courts if their rights have been breached.	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022
17	Montenegro	Withdraw its interpretive declaration with regard to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Montenegro).	Noted	See response to Recommendation 15.	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022
18	Lesotho	Continue efforts to ensure the submission of overdue State Party Reports to UN treaty bodies (Lesotho).	Supported		Supported	The UK Government is committed to fulfilling its international human rights obligations and will continue to submit State Party Reports within set deadlines.
19	Costa Rica	Commit to remain a member state of the Council of Europe and party to the European Convention on Human Rights (Costa Rica).	Partially Supported	Our Bill of Rights will allow us to remain a State Party to the ECHR and fully avail ourselves of the margin of appreciation to restore some common sense to our human rights laws.	Supported	The government will not proceed with a UK Bill of Rights. The Prime Minister and other senior Ministers have been clear to emphasise our commitment to remaining a party to the ECHR.

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20	Germany	Remain committed to fully implement the European Convention on Human Rights (Germany).	Supported	The UK gives full effect to its international obligations.	Supported	The United Kingdom is unequivocally committed to the European Convention on Human Rights. The Human Rights Act 1998 gives further effect to the European Convention on Human Rights in domestic law. See Recommendation 19.
21	Kenya	Take necessary measures to ensure the current proposed new Bill of Rights does not result in weakening the legal effects, scope and effectiveness granted under the Human Rights Act of 1998 (Kenya).	Supported	The UK Government does not accept the premise that the Bill of Rights weakens the legal effects of the Human Rights Act.	Supported	<p>The then Lord Chancellor informed the House of Commons on 27 June 2023 that the UK Government will not be proceeding with the Bill of Rights Bill. The Human Rights Act is an important part of our constitutional arrangements and fundamental to human rights protections in the UK. It will therefore remain part of our law.</p> <p>The Scottish Government will continue to strongly oppose any proposals which would have the effect of altering or undermining the legal and constitutional protections which have so successfully safeguarded and advanced human rights throughout the UK over the last two decades.</p>

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22	Liechtenstein	Bring all legislation concerning communication surveillance in line with international human rights standards and ensure that all communications surveillance requires a test of necessity and proportionality (Liechtenstein).	Supported		Supported	The Investigatory Powers Act, and indeed all UK communication surveillance legislation, is entirely consistent with international human rights standards. The cornerstone of the Investigatory Powers Act is that use of the powers must be considered necessary and proportionate. In Scotland, covert surveillance and related authorisations are governed by the Regulation of Investigatory Powers (Scotland) Act 2000, which ensures actions meet the legal tests of necessity and proportionality. While interception of communications is a reserved matter, all investigatory powers—whether devolved or reserved—must still satisfy these statutory tests.
23	Luxembourg	Ensure that the British Bill of Rights (Bill) provides the same level of human rights protection as the 1998 Human Rights Act it seeks to replace (Luxembourg).	Supported	See response to recommendation 21	Supported	See response to recommendation 21

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24	Ireland	Ensure that any future human rights legislation complies with the duty under the Good Friday Agreement to ensure full incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights into Northern Ireland law (Ireland).	Supported	The UK Government is committed to the Belfast (Good Friday) Agreement and the incorporation of the ECHR into Northern Ireland law follows on from that.	Supported	The then Lord Chancellor informed the House of Commons on 27 June 2023 that the UK Government will not be proceeding with the Bill of Rights Bill. The UK Government is committed to the Good Friday Agreement and the incorporation of the ECHR into Northern Ireland law follows on from that. The NIO position and line on commitment to the Good Friday Agreement has not changed since the initial response. It is worth noting that we would now use 'Good Friday Agreement' as opposed to 'Belfast (Good Friday) Agreement' as was used in the initial response.
25	Mexico	Ensure that any amendments to the legal framework maintain the same level of protection as the current Human Rights Act of 1998 (Mexico).	Supported	The UK Government does not accept the premise that the Bill of Rights weakens human rights protections.	Supported	See response to Recommendation 21

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26	Netherlands	Reform the Gender Recognition Act in all parts of the UK, bringing it in line with the international human rights standards including with regard to legal self-determination of one's gender without the imposition of medical requirements (Netherlands).	Noted		Partially Supported	<p>The new UK Government made it a manifesto commitment to remove indignities for transgender people who deserve recognition and acceptance; whilst retaining the need for a diagnosis of gender dysphoria from a specialist doctor. The Scottish Government's Gender Recognition Reform (Scotland) Bill was prevented from proceeding to Royal Assent by an Order made by the UK Government's Secretary of State. There are no plans to bring back the Bill.</p> <p>The UK Government has indicated that they intend to bring forward proposals to reform the Gender Recognition Act 2004. The Scottish Government will engage constructively on any plans they have to reform the 2004 Act.</p>
27	Switzerland	Ensure that the Northern Ireland Troubles Bill is in line with the Stormont House Agreement and that the necessary means are provided to carry out independent and impartial investigations (Switzerland).	Partially Supported	The Northern Ireland Troubles (Legacy and Reconciliation) Bill is consistent with many of the key principles of the Stormont House Agreement, providing the Independent Commission for Reconciliation and Information Recovery	Supported	The Northern Ireland Troubles (Legacy and Reconciliation) Act 2023 established a new investigatory body - the independence and powers of which have been recognised by the Northern Ireland Courts. The Government has announced it will bring forward primary legislation to further strengthen its powers, independence and accountability. Alongside other measures, this will ensure that the State's obligations are discharged in all cases required, and that

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				with all necessary powers to conduct effective and independent investigations.		the Act is consistent with the key principles of the Stormont House Agreement.
28	Peru	Undertake the necessary reforms to include protection against gender-based discrimination in the national legislation (Peru).	Noted		Supported	The UK keeps legislation under review, and is supported by the Equality Body
29	Ukraine	Ensure that any modifications to human rights legislation do not adversely affect the current level of the protection of human rights provided by the Human Rights Act 1998 (Ukraine).	Supported	See response to Recommendation 25.	Supported	See response to Recommendation 21
30	Venezuela, Republic of Bolivarian.	Stop the plan to replace the Human Rights Act 1998 with a Bill limiting their protection (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).	Noted	See response to Recommendation 25.	Supported	See response to Recommendation 21
31	Australia	Ensure that the current level of human rights protection provided by the Human Rights Act 1998 is maintained and improved if legislation is replaced or reformed (Australia).	Supported	See response to Recommendation 25.	Supported	See response to Recommendation 21

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32	Belgium	Reconsider the intention to replace the Human Rights Act 1998 with a Bill of Rights and commit to continued domestic incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights (Belgium).	Partially Supported	The UK remains committed to the Belfast (Good Friday) Agreement and fully incorporating the ECHR into the law of Northern Ireland.	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 21
33	Cyprus	Ensure that all new legislation remains in line with the UK's international human rights obligations (Cyprus)	Supported		Supported	The government is committed to fulfilling its international obligations and conducts relevant impact assessments on all new pieces of legislation.
34	Estonia	Ensure the effectiveness and scope of the Human Rights Act in any future legislation (Estonia).	Supported	See response to Recommendation 25.	Supported	See response to Recommendation 21
35	Iceland	Introduce legislation to reform the Gender Recognition Act, remove requirements of diagnoses and introduce a process of self-determination (Iceland).	Noted		Partially Supported	See response for Recommendation 26
36	Malta	Consider introducing legislation to reform the Gender Recognition Act of 2004 to remove requirements of diagnosis, 'living in role' for 2 years, spousal veto and to introduce a process of self-determination (Malta).	Noted		Supported	See response for Recommendation 26

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37	Samoa	Harmonize the core human rights treaties into domestic law (Samoa).	Noted	The UN human rights treaties do not require incorporation by State Parties into domestic law, and the UK has not done so. The UK Government remains confident that it is in full compliance with its UN treaty obligations.	Noted	<p>The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.</p> <p>In Scotland, the Scottish Government's proposed Human Rights Bill would incorporate into Scots Law, within the limits of devolved competence, four UN treaties including ICESCR and the following Conventions protecting certain groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); - International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD); and - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). <p>The proposals would mean relevant duty bearers have to comply with certain rights in ICESCR and actively consider certain rights in CERD, CRPD and CEDAW when making decisions and delivering public services in Scotland.</p>

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38	Slovakia	Maintain its international obligations and international standards in accordance with the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights (Slovakia).	Supported	<p>The UK Government is committed to fulfilling our international human rights obligations.</p> <p>This includes the obligation to implement judgments of the European Court of Human Rights against the UK.</p>	Supported	See response to Recommendation 109.
39	Finland	Dedicate sufficient resources to central, devolved and local authorities to ensure effective implementation of the Istanbul Convention (Finland).	Supported		Supported	The Istanbul Convention has been implemented across the whole of the UK.
40	Germany	Ensure that any possible reform to the Human Rights Act 1998 does not weaken the protection or limit the ability of individuals to enjoy and enforce rights under the European Convention on Human Rights (Germany).	Supported	See response to Recommendation 25.	Supported	See response to Recommendation 21
41	France	Take all necessary measures to implement the provisions of the Istanbul Convention across its entire territory (France).	Partially Supported	The Istanbul Convention has been implemented across the whole of the UK. However, it has not been implemented in the crown dependencies and overseas territories,	Partially Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022

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				that would be a decision for their respective governments.		
42	Portugal	Ensure that modifications to the Human Rights Act do not result in the weakening of the current level of human rights protection (Portugal).	Supported	See response to Recommendation 25.	Supported	See response to Recommendation 21
43	Slovakia	Ensure that the European Convention on Human Rights is fully implemented and given effect in UK law (Slovakia).	Supported	See response to Recommendation 20.	Supported	See response to Recommendation 20
44	Ecuador	Ensure that any instrument that may replace the Human Rights Act of 1998 grants rights-holders at least the same level of effective protection (Ecuador).	Supported	See response to Recommendation 25.	Supported	See response to Recommendation 21
45	Cyprus	Commit to continued domestic incorporation of ECHR rights and provisions (Cyprus).	Supported	See response to Recommendation 20.	Supported	See response to Recommendation 20
46	Greece	Ensure that any proposed changes to the Human Rights Act do not diminish access to justice (Greece).	Supported	See response to Recommendation 25	Supported	See response to Recommendation 21

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47	Zambia	Enhance the status of the ratified human rights treaties in domestic law (Zambia).	Noted	See response to Recommendation 37.	Noted	The UK Government has put in place a combination of policies and legislation to give effect to the human rights treaties that it has ratified.
48	Switzerland	Ensure that any possible reform of the Human Rights Act 1998 does not in any way affect the scope of protection or access to the remedy mechanism of the European Convention on Human Rights (Switzerland).	Supported	See response to Recommendation 25.	Supported	See response to Recommendation 21
49	Malawi	Refrain from replacing the Human Rights Act of 1998 with more limited legislation and rather maintain the same level of human rights protection provided by the Human Rights Act in the British Bill of Rights and include additional child-specific rights (Malawi).	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 25. Under the Bill of Rights, the human rights of both adults and children will be protected. More broadly, the UK has effective legislation in place to secure the rights of children.	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 21
50	Canada	Ensure that the current level of human rights protection provided by the Human Rights Act of 1998, including the	Supported	See response to Recommendation 25.	Supported	See response to Recommendation 21

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		rights of asylum seekers, are maintained under any legislative reform (Canada).				
51	Switzerland	Continue updating and ensure the effective implementation of action plans on combating hate crimes (Cuba).	Supported		Noted	The UK Government is carefully considering how best to strengthen the response to hate crime going forward so we can tackle this offending head on. The Scottish Government continues to deliver activity agreed in the Hate Crime Strategy Delivery Plan, which sets out our activity from 2023 - 2026.
52	India	Continue to strengthen the functioning of its various National Human Rights Institutions, in accordance with the Paris Principles (India).	Supported		Supported	The government is committed to human rights both domestically and internationally. NHRI's play an essential role in upholding the rule of law and promoting human rights education. Consultation has taken place on a Scottish Human rights Bill, and continues, with the Scottish Human Rights Commission ("SHRC") and human rights stakeholders.
53	Jordan	Adopt measures aiming at combating racism, hate crimes and Islamophobia (Jordan).	Supported		Supported	The UK Government supports the premise of this Recommendation. The UK is confident that sufficient measures, including legislation, are already in place to adequately address this. Welsh Government is delivering a range of actions to combat hate crime through initiatives such as Anti-Racist Wales Action Plan and LGBTQ+ Action Plan. The Scottish Government continues to deliver activity agreed in the Hate Crime Strategy Delivery Plan, which sets out their activity from 2023 - 2026.

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54	Libya	Continue to work to combat discrimination, achieve equality and remove structural barriers that prevent racial and ethnic minorities from enjoying their rights without discrimination (Libya).	Partially Supported	The UK continues to address racial disparities and discrimination, including through its flagship Inclusive Britain strategy.	Supported	The UK is delivering an ambitious, mission based, programme that will address race inequalities that exist in our society. The government is committed to making the right to equal pay effective for ethnic minority people and introducing mandatory ethnicity pay gap reporting for large employers. These measures will be part of the upcoming Equality (Race and Disability) Bill. The Anti-racist Wales Action Plan is making progress in goals and actions across nearly all areas of government, including public leadership and appointments, to remove structural barriers and affect cultural and systemic anti-racist change.

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55	Malaysia	Continue to refine its policies to combat all forms of hate crimes, particularly those against racial and religious minorities (Malaysia).	Supported		Supported	<p>The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.</p> <p>The UK Government has established an independent working group to provide government with a definition of anti-Muslim Hatred/Islamophobia. The UK Government has also announced a new fund to provide a comprehensive service to monitor anti-Muslim hatred and support victims. For Scottish Government and Welsh Government response see Recommendation 53.</p>
56	Marshall Islands	56. Remove structural barriers to racial and ethnic minority communities' equal and non-discriminatory enjoyment of human rights (Marshall Islands).	Partially Supported		Partially Supported	See Recommendation 54
57	Namibia	Take effective measures to address institutional racism, including by removing structural barriers that prevent racial and ethnic minority communities from enjoying human rights on an equal and	Partially Supported	<p>See response to Recommendation 54</p> <p>The UK continues to address racial disparities and discrimination, including through its</p>	Partially Supported	See Recommendation 54

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57	Namibia	non-discriminatory basis (Namibia).		flagship Inclusive Britain strategy.		
58	China	Remove the mentality of colonialism and address the root causes of its systematic racism, xenophobia and hate crimes (China).	Noted		Noted	See Recommendation 54
59	New Zealand	Advance comprehensive policies and practices to eliminate discrimination against minorities (New Zealand).	Supported		Supported	See Recommendation 54
60	Nigeria	Scale up efforts in ensuring the elimination of racism and racial discrimination (Nigeria).	Supported	The UK Government supports the premise of this recommendation. The UK is confident that sufficient measures, including legislation, are already in place to adequately address this	Supported	See Recommendation 54
61	Pakistan	Prosecute hate crimes and address incidents of Islamophobia (Pakistan).	Supported		Supported	See Recommendation 55.
62	Qatar	Ensure the application of provisions and principles of international conventions on combatting all forms of racial	Supported		Supported	The UK has a clear legislative framework around equalities based on the 2010 Equality Act, which lists 9 different protected characteristics.

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		discrimination in local legislation (Qatar).				One of these is race, specifically colour, nationality and ethnic or national origins. There is a strong legislative framework to tackle intolerance and discrimination, which includes on ethnicity and racial grounds.
63	Qatar	Take further measures to strengthen countering racism, intolerance, xenophobia, religious hatred and their crimes (Qatar).	Supported		Supported	The UK is delivering an ambitious, mission based, programme that would address race inequalities that currently exist in our society. The Government has established an independent working group to provide government with a definition of anti-Muslim Hatred/Islamophobia. The Government has also announced a new fund to provide a comprehensive service to monitor anti-Muslim hatred and support victims. See Welsh Government response to Recommendation 53.
64	Republic of Korea	Take stronger action to combat hate crimes which was aggravated during the COVID-19 pandemic (Republic of Korea).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022
65	Russian Federation	Take effective measures to prevent manifestations of intolerance on ethnic/national and racial grounds (Russian Federation).	Supported	UK has a clear legislative framework around equalities based on the 2010 Equality Act, which lists the 9 different protected characteristics. One of these is race, specifically colour,	Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022

REC NO.	UN MEMBER MAKING RECOMMENDATION	RECOMMENDATION	UK POSITION 2022	UK RESPONSE 2022	UK POSITION 2025	UK RESPONSE 2025
			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
				nationality and ethnic or national origins. There is a strong legislative framework to tackle intolerance and discrimination, which includes on ethnicity and racial grounds.		
66	Saudi Arabia	Continue its efforts to combat hate crimes, by taking effective measures to deter hate speech and racism (Saudi Arabia).	Supported	See response to Recommendation 60. The right to freedom of expression is a fundamental value of our democracy. It is protected by Article 10 of the Human Rights Act 1998, which gives further effect to the European Convention on Human Rights.	Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. See Welsh Government response to Recommendation 53.
67	Sierra Leone	Take concrete steps in addressing structural forms of racial discrimination (Sierra Leone).	Partially Supported	The UK continues to address racial disparities and discrimination, including through its flagship Inclusive Britain strategy.	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 54. In Wales, the Anti-racist Wales Action Plan (ArWAP) is central to address our Programme for Government. It is central to cross government action to address and dismantle systemic racism. The Plan's leadership goals and actions are driving change across leadership in public services.
68	Türkiye	Address racial discrimination, antisemitism, xenophobia, Islamophobia and hate crimes	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. See Welsh Government response to Recommendation 53.

REC N0.	UN MEMBER MAKING RECOMMENDATION	RECOMMENDATION	UK POSITION 2022	UK RESPONSE 2022	UK POSITION 2025	UK RESPONSE 2025
			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
		by further strengthening effective legislative and judicial measures (Türkiye).				
69	Uganda	Put in place mechanisms to address all forms of hate crime and racism, especially against persons of African descent (Uganda).	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 60	Partially Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
70	United States of America	Take continued furthering steps to reverse the rising number of violent, and largely racially motivated, hate crimes and strengthen current policies and initiatives to combat societal discrimination against members of racial and ethnic minority groups (United States of America).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
71	Algeria	Continue to refine its policies to counter hate crimes in communities, particularly those motivated by race and religion (Algeria).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
72	Argentina	Adopt urgent measures to prevent violence, discrimination and hate speech that violate the rights and dignified treatment of trans people and amend any regulatory framework that pathologizes and/or stigmatizes them; and in the same vein,	Noted		Partially Supported	The Government's manifesto commits to equalise all existing strands of hate crime to make them aggravated offences, this will ensure parity of protection for LGBT+ and disabled people. The manifesto also commits to a trans inclusive ban on Conversion Practices.

REC NO.	UN MEMBER MAKING RECOMMENDATION	RECOMMENDATION	UK POSITION 2022	UK RESPONSE 2022	UK POSITION 2025	UK RESPONSE 2025
			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
72	Argentina	prohibit conversion therapies (Argentina).				The Scottish Government is committed to advancing equality for LGBTQI+ people, and promoting, protecting and realising the rights of every LGBTQI+ person in Scotland.
73	Bangladesh	Strengthen efforts, including legislative mechanisms, to root out racism, racial discrimination, Islamophobia and hate crimes (Bangladesh).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. See response to Recommendation 55.
74	Belarus	Take additional effective measures to combat neo-Nazi manifestations, discrimination on the basis of race or nationality, ensure a proper response to the increasing number of anti-Semitic incidents, including violence, attacks, threats, insults and desecration of property (Belarus).	Noted	The UK is clear that racism, racial discrimination and anti-Semitism have no place in our society and is committed to tackling them in all their forms. The UK has robust equality laws and has set out a comprehensive plan towards a more inclusive and integrated society in the Inclusive Britain strategy.	Supported	The Jewish Community Protective Security (JCPS) Grant provides protective security measures (such as security personnel services, CCTV and alarm systems) at synagogues, Jewish educational establishments and community sites. The JCPS Grant is managed on behalf of the Home Office by the Community Security Trust.
75	Burkina Faso	Remove structural barriers that prevent racial and ethnic minorities from enjoying	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 54	Partially Supported	See Recommendation 54.

REC NO.	UN MEMBER MAKING RECOMMENDATION	RECOMMENDATION	UK POSITION 2022	UK RESPONSE 2022	UK POSITION 2025	UK RESPONSE 2025
			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
		human rights without discrimination (Burkina Faso).				
76	Croatia	Identify and address the shortcomings in hate crime legislation with regard to combating racist and xenophobic speech and violence (Croatia).	Supported		Supported	The UK Government is carefully considering how best to strengthen the response to hate crime going forward so we can tackle this offending head on.
77	Democratic People's Republic of Korea.	End deep-rooted racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia, as well as all sorts of hate crimes on the basis of ethnic, racial, cultural or religious background in the public sphere (Democratic People's Republic of Korea).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
78	Eswatini	Strengthen laws that combat racial profiling and stigmatization of people of African and Asian descent (Eswatini).	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 60.	Partially Supported	The UK has a clear legislative framework around equalities based on the 2010 Equality Act, which lists 9 different protected characteristics. One of these is race, specifically colour, nationality and ethnic or national origins. There is a strong legislative framework to tackle intolerance and discrimination which includes on ethnicity and racial grounds.
79	Ghana	Reinforce measures to combat all forms of discrimination and inequality (Ghana).	Supported		Supported	See Recommendation 78.
80	Indonesia	Improve efforts to address discrimination and prejudice towards racial, ethnic and religious minorities including Muslim minorities (Indonesia).	Supported		Supported	See Recommendation 82.

REC NO.	UN MEMBER MAKING RECOMMENDATION	RECOMMENDATION	UK POSITION 2022	UK RESPONSE 2022	UK POSITION 2025	UK RESPONSE 2025
			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
81	Islamic Republic of Iran	Implement the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism's Recommendations regarding the withdrawal of interpretative declaration under article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, "preventive duty" and media prejudice (Iran (Islamic Republic of)).	Noted	UK law prohibits the incitement to racial hatred. The law applies to online and offline media as well as to individuals. The UK Government believes that the existing legal framework strikes the right balance between maintaining the right to freedom of speech and protecting individuals from violence and hatred.	Noted	<p>UK position remains unchanged since 2022.</p> <p>The Scottish Government supports the UN Special Rapporteur's 2019 Recommendations on racism and related intolerance, but only within devolved powers. It fully supports paragraph 74(r), while noting that treaty ratification (74(a)(iii)) and counter-terrorism (74(n)) are reserved matters. Nonetheless, it affirms that freedom of expression must not infringe on others' human rights.</p>

REC NO.	UN MEMBER MAKING RECOMMENDATION	RECOMMENDATION	UK POSITION 2022	UK RESPONSE 2022	UK POSITION 2025	UK RESPONSE 2025
			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
82	China	Eliminate Islamophobia and combat religious discrimination and intolerance (China).	Supported		Supported	<p>The Government has established an independent working group to provide government with a definition of anti-Muslim Hatred/Islamophobia.</p> <p>The Government has also announced a new fund to provide a comprehensive service to monitor anti-Muslim hatred and support victims. The Scottish Government is implementing the 2023 Faith and Belief Engagement Strategy to strengthen ties with diverse communities, and the 2023 Hate Crime Strategy Delivery Plan (running to April 2026) to build a more inclusive and safer Scotland. The plan focuses on supporting victims of hate crime, improving data and evidence and developing prevention strategies and promoting community cohesion.</p>
83	Bahrain	Continue developing effective remedies to protect vulnerable groups and minorities from hate speech (Bahrain).	Supported	The right to freedom of expression is a fundamental value of our democracy. It is protected by Article 10 of the Human Rights Act 1998, which gives further effect to the European Convention on Human Rights.	Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. See Welsh Government response to Recommendation 53.

REC NO.	UN MEMBER MAKING RECOMMENDATION	RECOMMENDATION	UK POSITION 2022	UK RESPONSE 2022	UK POSITION 2025	UK RESPONSE 2025
			Supported/Noted	Rationale	Supported/Noted	
84	Azerbaijan	Take effective legislative and policy measures with the aim of eliminating and preventing the rising incidents of racist, xenophobic, anti-Semitic, anti-Muslim and anti-disabled crimes (Azerbaijan).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
85	Venezuela, Republic of Bolivarian.	Put an end to racism, provide mandatory human rights training for law enforcement against discrimination and hate speech; stop impunity and punish hate crimes, racist, xenophobic, anti-Semitic, anti-Muslim, against LGBTI people, people with disabilities, and ensure the protection of victims (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).	Supported	The right to freedom of expression is a fundamental value of our democracy. It is protected by Article 10 of the Human Rights Act 1998, which gives further effect to the European Convention on Human Rights.	Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
86	Mongolia	Continue its efforts to implement the Recommendations of the United Nations Sub-Committee for the Prevention of Torture (Mongolia).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. The UK is supportive of the work of the Sub-Committee on the Prevention of Torture and takes seriously its Recommendations.

REC NO.	UN MEMBER MAKING RECOMMENDATION	RECOMMENDATION	UK POSITION 2022	UK RESPONSE 2022	UK POSITION 2025	UK RESPONSE 2025
			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
87	Pakistan	Improve prison safety and conditions to address self-harm, suicide and overcrowding (Pakistan).	Supported		Supported	<p>The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. We are taking action to reduce self-harm and self-inflicted deaths.</p> <p>Overcrowding:</p> <p>Addressing prison capacity is a top priority for the UK government. In December 2024, we published a 10-year Prison Capacity Strategy, setting out our aim to create 14,000 prison places by 2031, around 6,500 of which will be in new prisons designed to facilitate prisoner rehabilitation.</p>

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
88	Venezuela, Republic of Bolivarian	Put an end to appalling conditions of violence, overcrowding and racial disproportion in prisons (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).	Partially Supported	The UK Government refutes the implication regarding 'appalling conditions' and supports the need for decent conditions governed by the Certification of Prisoner Accommodation Policy.	Partially Supported	<p>The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. We continue our efforts on a range of measures to address the levels of violence in prison. Overcrowding:</p> <p>Addressing prison capacity is a top priority for the UK government. In December 2024, we published a 10-year Prison Capacity Strategy, setting out our aim to create 14,000 prison places by 2031, around 6,500 of which will be in new prisons designed to facilitate prisoner rehabilitation. Certified Prisoner Accommodation Policy Framework.</p> <p>Individual prison operational capacity limits, including crowding, are published monthly (Prison population: monthly prison figures 2025 - GOV.UK).</p> <p>These are set at the maximum level that can be safely delivered while meeting published accommodation standards (Certified Prisoner Accommodation Policy Framework - GOV.UK).</p>

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
89	Belarus	Stop the arbitrary detention of Julian Assange by taking into account the views of human rights mechanisms, and ensure proper compensation to him, and guarantee him non-extradition to the authorities of the United States of America (Belarus).	Noted		Noted	UK position has not changed, however to note Julian Assange is no longer held in custody in the UK.
90	China	Investigate ill-treatment and misuse of force in detention facilities and promote accountability (China).	Supported	The UK Government supports the premise of this Recommendation. The UK is confident that sufficient measures, including legislation, are already in place to adequately address this.	Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. To improve use of force practice and governance HMPPS introduced a new Use of Force Policy Framework on 31 December 2023 supported by supplementary operational guidance and a new Use of Force training manual. The HMPPS Use of Force Policy Framework enables prison leaders to take robust management action against unlawful force.
91	Czechia	Continue efforts to improve conditions in prisons (Czechia).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. The UK Government continues efforts to improve conditions in prisons, providing clean and decent accommodation and environments for all prisoners.

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
92	Iran	Put an end to disproportionate use of force against members of minority groups that are increasingly reported to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Iran (Islamic Republic of)).	Partially Supported	The UK Government takes its human rights obligations seriously. The UK does not accept that use of force is disproportionately applied to minorities but is committed to abide by our obligations under the Convention Against Torture.	Partially Supported	The UK Government takes its human rights obligations seriously. The UK accepts that force is disproportionately used against some minorities, and we are taking steps to address the issue. We continue to abide by our obligations under the Convention Against Torture.
93	Ecuador	Take necessary measures to proscribe detention based on appearance or membership to national and ethnic groups (Ecuador).	Supported	The UK Government agrees that detention should never be based on appearance or membership to national and ethnic groups and UK law reflects this.	Supported	The UK Government agrees that detention should never be based on appearance or membership to national and ethnic groups and UK law reflects this.

REC NO.	UN MEMBER MAKING RECOMMENDATION	RECOMMENDATION	UK POSITION 2022	UK RESPONSE 2022	UK POSITION 2025	UK RESPONSE 2025
			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
94	Russian Federation	Take effective measures to prevent an arbitrary interpretation of the permissible limits of the use of force by the police (Russian Federation).	Noted		Noted	<p>Decisions around police use of force are complex. When a situation with the potential for harm arises, police are trained to de-escalate the situation to try and prevent violence and to protect the public and themselves from harm. In these instances, and where de-escalation is not possible, officers use their experience and training to decide on what tactic to adopt to respond to the risk the person presents to themselves and/or others in the safest way.</p> <p>Decisions around use of force are guided by a National Decision Making Model which has been adopted by police as a framework for decision making and ensures any decisions can be effectively evaluated and challenged where necessary. When officers take the difficult decision to use force, they are accountable through the law for their use of force.</p>
95	Kazakhstan	Continue to improve policies to combat hate crimes in communities and share its best practices with other Member States (Kazakhstan).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. See Welsh Government's response to Recommendation 53.
96	Sri Lanka	Address concerns of racial profiling (Sri Lanka).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022
97	Libya	Incorporate the minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners (the Mandela Rules) into police training curricula (Libya).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
98	Brazil	Continue training of law enforcement officials for the proportionate use of force especially with regard to minority groups (Brazil).	Supported		Supported	<p>The government is clear that all use of force by the police must be reasonable, proportionate and necessary in all circumstances and that no one should be subject to use of force, or any different treatment, based on their race or ethnicity. Equality and diversity are an essential part of the professional behaviour expected of everyone working in policing, as set out in the Code of Ethics published by the College of Policing. The College of Policing is the body responsible for setting the standards and training to which police operate.</p> <p>Decisions around police use of force are guided by a National Decision Making Model which has been adopted by police as a framework for decision making and ensures any decisions can be effectively evaluated and challenged where necessary. When officers take the difficult decision to use force, they are accountable through the law for their actions.</p> <p>Many of the conflict situations police are required to deal with are resolved through well-chosen and appropriate words and by managing interaction using de-escalation techniques. These de-escalation techniques form an essential part of police training.</p>

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
99	Russian Federation	Conduct an independent investigation at the national level into cases of "whitewashing" British servicemen who may be involved in committing war crimes during hostilities abroad and bring the perpetrators to justice (Russian Federation).	Noted	UK Armed Forces are rightly held to the highest standards. Military operations are conducted in accordance with the Law of Armed Conflict and all allegations are considered and investigated as appropriate. The Service Police have carried out extensive and independent investigations into allegations of misconduct by UK forces overseas.	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
100	Syrian Arab Republic	End the prolonged impunity for war crimes and horrific violations committed, and continue to be committed, by its military forces overseas (Syrian Arab Republic).	Noted	See response to Recommendation 99.	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
101	State of Palestine	Conduct a comprehensive review of counter-terrorism measures to eliminate any discriminatory and disproportionate impact on racial, ethnic, and religious minorities (State of Palestine).	Noted		Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
102	Syrian Arab Republic	Stop violating the Syrian sovereignty under the pretext of combating terrorism and repatriate its nationals of foreign terrorist fighters and their families from northeast of Syria, in accordance with international law, and stop the related practice of stripping of nationality (Syrian Arab Republic).	Noted	The British Nationality Act 1981 allows the UK Government (Home Secretary) to deprive any person of British citizenship should they deem it conducive to the public good to do so, including where individuals pose a threat to national security. All decisions to deprive are made in accordance with the 1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and are consistent with the requirements of the common law and international law.	Noted	<p>The UK position remains unchanged from 2022 (some minor changes to our FOW as below)</p> <p>The British Nationality Act 1981 allows the UK Government (Home Secretary) to deprive any person of British citizenship should they deem it conducive to the public good to do so, including where individuals pose a threat to national security. All decisions to deprive are made in accordance with the 1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and are consistent with UK domestic and international law.</p> <p>Each request for consular assistance from Syria is considered on a case-by-case basis, taking into account all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, national security.</p>
103	Syrian Arab Republic	Prevent the flow of new waves of terrorist fighters from its nationals to other countries (Syrian Arab Republic).	Noted		Noted	We have a robust set of tools, powers, and operational methods to prevent travel for terrorist purposes.
104	Syrian Arab Republic	Stop all forms of involvement in supporting terrorism, including collecting funds on its territory for this purpose (Syrian Arab Republic).	Noted	The UK has a robust legislative framework which criminalises the financing of terrorism in all its forms.	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.

REC N0.	UN MEMBER MAKING RECOMMENDATION	RECOMMENDATION	UK POSITION 2022	UK RESPONSE 2022	UK POSITION 2025	UK RESPONSE 2025
			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
				The UK will continue to review our legislative framework to ensure that it is responsive to emerging terrorist financing threats.		

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
105	Iran	Ensure the accountability of media outlets under its jurisdiction which provoke riots, violence, and terrorism (Iran (Islamic Republic of)).	Noted	The UK Government strongly supports editorial independence and does not interfere with what is broadcast or published. The UK Government recognises media freedom as fundamental to a healthy democracy and strongly supports it, as long as media organisations abide by the law of the land.	Noted	The police have a range of powers to deal with any behaviour that causes harassment, alarm, or distress to others. The Government fully supports the police in their use of these powers to maintain public order and keep communities safe. Online media outlets are also held accountable by the Online Safety Act, which introduces a number of new communications offences. These capture communications where the individual knows the information to be false but send it intending to cause harm, as well as communications which convey a threat of serious harm or death - including a threat to life, rape, and serious injury. The OSA's illegal content duties are also now in effect, allowing Ofcom to take strong enforcement action against services failing to remove illegal abuse. For instance, platforms will now have to address content that contains incitement to violence.

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
106	Ireland	Ensure the compatibility of any legislation addressing the legacy of the Troubles with the United Kingdom's human rights obligations, including by ensuring that investigations into deaths are independent, effective and timely, with adequate involvement of next of kin and public scrutiny, and ensure accountability for gross human rights violations (Ireland).	Supported		Supported	The Government is committed to an approach to Northern Ireland legacy issues that complies with the United Kingdom's human rights obligations. The Government has taken steps to remedy the human rights deficiencies in the Northern Ireland Troubles (Legacy and Reconciliation) Act 2023 identified by the Northern Ireland courts, and committed to bringing forward primary legislation that will further strengthen the powers, independence and accountability of the new investigatory body - including allowing families to have effective representation.
107	China	Have an in-depth investigation of British military personnel who have committed serious crimes in overseas military operations, including arbitrarily killing civilians and torture and other ill treatments, and stop sheltering the perpetrators (China).	Noted	See response to Recommendation 99.	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
108	South Sudan	Redouble every effort to continue to make investigations or support investigations by partner and partners agencies into any allegation of misconduct by the UK military (South Sudan).	Noted	All allegations are considered and investigated as appropriate. The Service Police have carried out extensive and independent investigations into allegations of misconduct by UK forces overseas and have supported investigations led by others. We are considering how to improve the tracking of the support we provide when not leading the investigation.	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
109	Mexico	Strengthen measures to ensure the effective enforcement of provisional measures and judgments of the European Court of Human Rights (Mexico).	Supported	The UK Government is committed to fulfilling its international human rights obligations. This includes the obligation to implement judgments of the European Court of Human Rights against the UK.	Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
110	Venezuela, Republic of Bolivarian.	Cease the use of the justice system for continued and shameless theft of the 31 tons of gold belonging to the Central	Noted	This is not a human rights issue	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
		Bank and the Venezuelan people, which prevents their social investment (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).				
111	South Africa	Accelerate the implementation of the 20 actions contained in the agenda towards transformative change for racial justice and equality (South Africa).	Supported	None given	Supported	See Recommendation 78.
112	Belarus	Refrain from adopting the Northern Ireland Troubles (Legacy and Reconciliation) Bill, which provides amnesty to serious human rights violations during the conflict in Northern Ireland and deprives victims of legal remedies (Belarus).	Noted	The Northern Ireland Troubles (Legacy and Reconciliation) Bill seeks to set out a way forward to address and deal with Northern Ireland's Troubled past as comprehensively and fairly as possible. It will not introduce an amnesty and will not	Supported	The Government has taken first steps towards fulfilling its commitment to repeal and replace the Northern Ireland Troubles (Legacy and Reconciliation) Act 2023 brought by the previous Government. This includes laying a Remedial Order in Parliament to remedy the human rights deficiencies in the Act identified by the Northern Ireland courts (removing the 'conditional immunity' scheme), and a commitment to introducing primary

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
				remove the prospect of criminal prosecutions. Conditional immunity will only be granted to individuals who cooperate fully and truthfully with the Commission. Individuals who do not will remain liable to prosecution and will be referred to prosecutors should sufficient evidence exist.		legislation that will strengthen the powers and independence of the new investigatory body - ensuring it commands public confidence and that human rights obligations are met.
113	Bahamas	Take concrete steps to reduce rates of racially motivated hate crimes and discrimination faced by Afro-descendent and other ethnic minorities, including in Scotland and Northern Ireland, while ensuring that perpetrators do not enjoy impunity (Bahamas).	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 60	Partially Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
114	Bahamas	Ensure that any reform of the 1998 Human Rights Act does not reduce the scope of protection or remedies currently enjoyed (Bahamas).	Supported	See response to Recommendation 25	Supported	See response to Recommendation 21.
115	Lithuania	Continue measures to increase gender balance in political and public life, particularly in Northern Ireland (Lithuania).	Supported		Supported	The number of women in parliament has increased to 40% following the election in 2024

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			Supported/Noted	Rationale	Supported/Noted	
116	United States of America	Strengthen efforts to combat antisemitism and anti-Muslim sentiment by publicly denouncing hate speech and acts of violence at the highest levels of government and through policies and practices promoting religious freedom (United States of America).	Supported	See response to Recommendation 60. The right to freedom of expression is a fundamental value of our democracy. It is protected by Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which is given effect by the Human Rights Act 1998	Supported	In 2025/26, up to £50.9 million is available to protect faith communities. This includes £18 million through the Jewish Community Protective Security Grant, £29.4 million through the Protective Security for Mosques scheme and for security at Muslim faith schools, and £3.5 million for the places of worship and associated faith community centres of all other faiths. See Welsh Government response to Recommendation 53
117	Bulgaria	Continue efforts within the Media Freedom Coalition to defend media freedom at home and abroad and improve the safety of journalists and media workers who report across the world (Bulgaria).	Supported		Supported	<p>The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. The Scottish Government is committed to a free and independent press and recognises the vital role of the press and local news publications in holding public institutions to account.</p> <p>We therefore support implementation of the UN Action Plan for the Safety of Journalists, together with the UK's own national action plan.</p>
118	Canada	Maintain its robust tradition of citizens' right to peacefully protest as new legislation on public order is introduced (Canada).	Supported	The UK's current and planned public order legislation is not restrictive on peaceful and non-disruptive protest. New legislation targets unjustifiably disruptive protests and will not impact the vast	Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. The Scottish Government upholds the rights to freedom of association and assembly as outlined in the European Convention on Human Rights, and any Scottish legislation must comply with these rights. Since justice is a devolved matter, most provisions of the Public Order Act 2023—particularly those concerning

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
				majority of protesters who are peaceful and do not cause serious disruption. The legislation is compatible with the ECHR and the police and judiciary will continue to read public order legislation compatibly with the ECHR (section 3 of the Human Rights Act 1998).		protest-related offences—apply only in England and Wales. The Scottish Government chose not to adopt these new powers.
119	Greece	Take further action to ensure a safe environment for civil society, including the removal of potentially restrictive legislation to the rights of association and peaceful assembly (Greece).	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 118.	Partially Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022- When considering equality impacts the UK considers the 9 protected characteristics, focusing on the groups most affected. However, which are most relevant will depend on the policy and it is unhelpful to be too prescriptive on exactly how these factors should be considered together for each case. See Recommendation 118 for Scottish Government response

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120	Greece	Take concrete steps to improve the safety of journalists, investigate incidents of attacks on journalists, and implement the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity (Greece).	Partially Supported	The UK Government is implementing measures to ensure the safety of journalists in the UK, such as the National Action Plan for the Safety of Journalists, many of which are aligned to actions within the UN Plan of Action to protect the safety of journalists. The UK police treat any and all attacks against individuals with the utmost importance.	Partially Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
121	Egypt	Promote policies to support the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt).	Partially Supported	The UK Government is committed to supporting all different kinds of families, and to protecting the human rights of all individuals within those families.	Partially Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.

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122	Jordan	Facilitate regular availability of information to potential victims of human trafficking about their rights, ensure access to legal aid for victims, ensure timely access to psychological assistance, and take further steps to improve the identification process for victims of human trafficking (Jordan).	Supported		Supported	The UK provides legal aid to victims of trafficking and modern slavery for immigration, asylum, and civil matters, subject to eligibility criteria. Victims can also apply for Exceptional Case Funding if legal aid is otherwise unavailable. Support is delivered through the Modern Slavery Victim Care Contract, offering accommodation, healthcare, and legal assistance. For children, Independent Child Trafficking Guardians offer advocacy and support. The government is reviewing victim identification methods and has halved the National Referral Mechanism backlog since 2022 by hiring more staff.
123	Liechtenstein	Enhance its efforts to investigate claims of human trafficking and to improve the training of law enforcement officers, prison personnel and other first responders (Liechtenstein).	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 60	Supported	Since the Modern Slavery Act 2015, police-led investigations have surged from under 200 to over 2,750 by March 2025. The Home Office has invested £19.6 million in the Modern Slavery and Organised Immigration Crime Unit to enhance police capabilities. Officers receive tailored training, and a new offence of Child Criminal Exploitation is being introduced. The Fair Work Agency will unify labour market enforcement. Updated guidance supports business transparency in supply chains. A new Modern Slavery Action Plan aims to reform the system and address international risks, backed by £37.4 million in overseas funding since 2016.

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124	Malaysia	Intensify efforts to combat human trafficking and all forms of slavery (Malaysia).	Supported		Supported	<p>The UK's stance on modern slavery remains consistent since 2022, with legal obligations to support victims embedded in the Modern Slavery Act 2015 and the Nationality and Borders Act 2022. A new offence of Child Criminal Exploitation has been introduced in the Crime and Policing Bill. The government is establishing the Fair Work Agency to unify labour market enforcement and better protect exploited workers. Updated guidance on supply chain transparency was issued in March 2025.</p> <p>A new Modern Slavery Action Plan outlines systemic reforms and international efforts, supported by over £37.4 million in funding to combat trafficking abroad.</p>
125	Morocco	Pursue the efforts to investigate claims on human trafficking and improve the training of law enforcement officers, prison personnel and other first responders, as recommended by the Committee against Torture (Morocco).	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 60	Supported	See responses to Recommendations 123 and 124.

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126	Nigeria	Scale up efforts in combating human trafficking and the protection of the rights the victims of trafficking (Nigeria).	Supported		Supported	<p>See responses to Recommendations 122 and 124.</p> <p>UK obligations to identify and support victims are enshrined in UK law (the Modern Slavery Act 2015 and the Nationality and Borders Act 2022). The UK is a signatory to the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. Victims are also afforded protections through the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and the Human Rights Act 1998, which incorporates the ECHR into UK domestic law.</p> <p>The UK continues to operate the National Referral Mechanism to ensure potential victims of modern slavery are identified and that they receive the necessary support and protection in line with its domestic and international legal obligations.</p>
127	Norway	Strengthen the efforts to identify victims of human trafficking and forced labour, increase their access to legal and psychological assistance, and ensure prosecution of human traffickers (Norway).	Partially Supported		Supported	See response to Recommendations 122, 123, and 130.
128	Qatar	Continue efforts aimed at combatting human trafficking and take necessary measures to sustain the protection and	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.

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		assistance for the victims (Qatar).				See responses to Recommendations 122 and 124.
129	Romania	Take further steps to improve the identification of victims in trafficking and provide them with the necessary assistance in their recovery (Romania).	Supported		Supported	<p>The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.</p> <p>See response to Recommendations 122, 126, 128.</p>
130	Saudi Arabia	Strengthen efforts to combat human trafficking, especially women and girls (Saudi Arabia).	Supported		Supported	<p>The Government knows the trafficking of individuals for sexual exploitation disproportionately affects women and girls and the violence and abuse they face is abhorrent and will use all the levers available to deliver this. The Government has set out an unprecedented mission to halve violence against women and girls in a decade.</p> <p>We are implementing the Online Safety Act 2023, so online companies fulfil their duty to eradicate this exploitation from their sites.</p> <p>Ofcom provides recommended measures for compliance through the Illegal Content Codes, and platforms must be able to demonstrate the measures they have taken to comply with the duties. If they do not put in place measures, they could face significant penalties, such as fines of up to</p>

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						10% of global revenue or, in extreme cases, business disruption measures.
131	Thailand	Ensure that its anti-trafficking legislation is in line with its obligations under international law, in particular, the protocol to prevent, suppress, and punish trafficking in persons, which would further improve ethical recruitment and enhance identification of victims and prosecution (Thailand).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. See response to Recommendation 130 for recent updates to our legislation in supporting this Recommendation.
132	Venezuela, Republic of Bolivarian.	Put an end to the trafficking in persons, women and girls exacerbated in the country, and provide comprehensive assistance to victims (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. See response to Recommendations 122 and 130.
133	China	Effectively combat human trafficking and sexual exploitation (China).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. See response to Recommendation 130.
134	Croatia	Ensure that the victims of trafficking are provided with timely information regarding	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.

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		their rights and assistance possibilities (Croatia).				See responses to Recommendations 122 and 126.
135	Democratic People's Republic of Korea.	Commit to establishing a comprehensive national framework to prevent trafficking of women and girls for sexual or labour exploitation and criminal activity (Democratic People's Republic of Korea).	Partially Supported	The UK already has existing processes in place to provide a coordinated national response to prevent and tackle sexual and labour exploitation.	Partially Supported	<p>The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.</p> <p>See response to Recommendations 122, 124 and 130.</p>
136	South Africa	Make pay gap reporting on race and ethnicity mandatory (South Africa).	Noted		Supported	<p>The King's Speech in July 2024 announced the government's intention to legislate to introduce mandatory ethnicity and disability pay reporting for large employers.</p> <p>The government published a consultation on its proposals on 18 March 2025. The responses to the consultation, which closes on 10 June, will inform the drafting of the legislation.</p>
137	Georgia	Continue its work on strengthening measures for the prevention of sexual harassment in the workplace (Georgia).	Supported		Supported	We continue to meet our commitments under ILO convention 190.

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138	Viet Nam	Strengthen investment and policy mix for job skills training aimed at reducing income inequality and levelling up opportunity for the working-age population (Viet Nam).	Supported		Supported	<p>The Get Britain Working White Paper (published 26 November 2024) emphasises the need to tackle economic inactivity and create an inclusive labour market where everyone can participate and progress in work.</p> <p>The government is investing in several initiatives to reduce economic inactivity in the UK such as,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • combining Jobcentre Plus with the National Careers Service in England, to provide a Jobs and Career Service; • introducing the Youth Guarantee to ensure all 18–21-year-olds in England have access to education, training, or help to find work; • developing local Get Britain Working Plans in collaboration with local stakeholders, Mayoral Authorities and groups of local authorities in England, to understand local challenges and to create a joined-up, integrated approach to work, health, and skills support; • instigating an independent Keep Britain Working Review to promote healthy and inclusive workplaces. <p>These initiatives aim to tackle economic inactivity, improve living standards, and support economic growth.</p>

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139	Botswana	Strengthen the labour inspection regime, including through adequate budgetary provision, to ensure favourable and non-discriminatory conditions in the workplace (Botswana).	Noted	The UK Government continues to ensure the UK has a robust and adequately funded labour inspection regime in place. The UK has a labour inspection regime in place to identify and stop labour exploitation including modern slavery. The UK's enforcement system primarily focuses on individual, rather than state, enforcement.	Supported	<p>The UK Government is establishing the Fair Work Agency (FWA) to upgrade the enforcement of workers' rights. It will bring existing labour market enforcement functions, including inspections, together into one place. The FWA will also have stronger powers and a wider remit than current enforcement bodies.</p> <p>The FWA will work closely with other enforcement agencies like the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC), and through flexible information sharing arrangements will be able to disclose information relevant to their statutory function. The Government is committed to adequately funding the FWA and retaining experienced current staff.</p>
140	Maldives	Enhance efforts to further narrow the gender pay gap (Maldives).	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 60	Supported	Further measures will come into force in the Employment Rights Bill, including mandatory gender action plans
141	Viet Nam	Increase opportunities for women to gain access to formal employment with equal pay for work of equal value (Viet Nam).	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 60	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 142
142	Lebanon	Pursue efforts in protecting indigenous people and minorities by ensuring the provision and adequate and appropriate accommodation access to basic services (Lebanon).	Noted		Noted	<p>The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.</p> <p>In Scotland, in September 2024 the Scottish Government published the second joint Gypsy/Traveller Action Plan with the Convention on Scottish Local Authorities.</p>

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143	Viet Nam	Allocate more resources for poverty reduction and social welfare programs (Viet Nam).	Noted	The UK Government is committed to a sustainable, long-term approach to tackling poverty, including child poverty, and supporting people on lower incomes. The UK has allocated significant funds to support the welfare system, and to provide cost of living support, and will continue to do so.	Noted	The UK Government will spend £327 billion on welfare in 2025-26, 10.9% of GDP, this includes £114 billion on working age and children. The UK Government is committed to tackling poverty across the UK; good work can significantly reduce the chances of people falling into poverty so this will be the foundation of our approach. The proposals in our plan for Making Work Pay and our Get Britain Working White Paper and our urgent work to bring forward our Child Poverty Strategy reflect our commitment to delivering lasting change.
144	Barbados	Continue to develop and implement public policies and measures to safeguard the human rights of persons living in poverty (Barbados).	Noted	See response to Recommendation 143.	Noted	See response to Recommendation 143.
145	Indonesia	Take concrete measures to ensure the fulfilment of the right to adequate housing for all without discrimination to prevent homelessness (Indonesia).	Supported		Supported	<p>The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. The Housing (Scotland) Bill was introduced to the Scottish Parliament in March 2024. The Bill includes new ‘Ask and Act’ duties on named ‘relevant bodies’ (for example prisons and health boards) to prevent homelessness.</p> <p>The Bill will also make changes to existing homelessness legislation to enable Scottish local authorities to intervene earlier to prevent homelessness. Duties will be based on the principles of shared public responsibility, earlier intervention and</p>

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						providing more choice and control by supporting people to avoid crisis.
146	Democratic People's Republic of Korea.	Ensure protecting the right of minorities and migrants for access to employment, housing, public health and education on an equal basis with others and enhancing their quality of life (Democratic People's Republic of Korea).	Noted	The UK has a framework of laws and policies which ensure those who are eligible to access work, benefits and services can do so and publish codes of practice on avoiding discrimination for landlords and employers.	Noted	The Home Office addresses the rights of minorities and migrants to equal access by adhering to the Equality Act 2010 and the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED). This legal framework mandates the elimination of discrimination, the advancement of equal opportunities in employment, housing, public health, and education, and the fostering of good relations across communities. While the Home Office itself is not a direct provider in all these sectors, its policies, particularly concerning immigration status and the right to rent, can significantly influence access. For employment, the Equality Act prohibits workplace discrimination based on protected characteristics, and the Home Office has its own diversity strategies. In education, migrant children are entitled to free state education, though higher education access can vary based on immigration status. Public health services are generally residency-based, with the

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						Home Office tasked with ensuring its policies do not create undue barriers. The Home Office's approach to enhancing the quality of life for minorities and migrants is also reflected in its "Indicators of Integration framework." This framework acknowledges that true integration involves not only access to essential services like education and healthcare but also opportunities for work, leisure, and meaningful social connections. The framework aims to guide the development and evaluation of integration projects designed to help migrants fully participate in UK society and realise their potential.

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147	Romania	Elaborate and implement an emergency poverty strategy that addresses the impact of rising costs on child poverty targets and on access to affordable, accessible and culturally appropriate social housing (Romania).	Noted		Noted	<p>The UK Government is committed to tackling child poverty and has established the Ministerial Child Poverty Taskforce, which is undertaking urgent work to publish a Child Poverty Strategy, exploring all available levers to drive forward short and long-term actions to reduce child poverty. We are also committed to delivering lasting change through the proposals in our plan for Making Work Pay and our Get Britain Working White Paper.</p> <p>The Welsh Government published its Child Poverty Strategy for Wales in January 2024 which sets the direction for Welsh Government.</p> <p>The Scottish Government is committed to meeting the 2030 child poverty targets set out in the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017 and will publish its third child poverty delivery plan by the end of March 2026.</p>
148	Kenya	Strengthen the implementation of programmes and policies aimed at providing effective access to health care for ethnic minorities and marginalized groups (Kenya).	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 60.	Partially Supported	The UK Government supports the premise of this Recommendation. The UK is confident that sufficient measures, including legislation, are already in place to adequately address this.

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149	Maldives	Continue to strengthen the legal and institutional systems on environmental protection, in particular with respect to the right to a Healthy Environment (Maldives).	Noted	Existing UK domestic legislation and regulatory regimes already satisfy our environmental obligations in a way that is sufficiently robust and covers environmental and human health protection aspects.	Noted	The UK Government is fully committed to taking ambitious action to combat climate change, biodiversity loss and environmental degradation. The UK voted for General Assembly Resolution 76/300 on the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. This represented a substantial political achievement. UN resolutions do not, however, impose legal obligations upon States and there is currently no internationally agreed legal basis of the right to a healthy environment, nor has it been incorporated in domestic UK legislation. The UK will continue to engage internationally on the importance of a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and the implications climate change and environmental degradation may have for the full enjoyment of human rights. The Scottish Government is developing proposals based on the work of the UN Special Rapporteur on the human right to a healthy environment. However, the practical application of the proposals still needs to be tested for their implications on Scottish Government domestic policy.
150	South Sudan	Remove structural barriers to racial and ethnic minority community, equal and non-discrimination enjoyment of human rights, including the rights to health and the right to	Partially Supported	The UK continues to address racial disparities and discrimination, including through its flagship Inclusive Britain strategy.	Supported	See Recommendation 54.
150	South Sudan					

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		an adequate standard of living (South Sudan).				
151	Australia	Continue efforts to identify and eliminate barriers to access to health and services for persons with disabilities (Australia).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
152	Azerbaijan	Strengthen the implementation of programmes and policies for providing effective access to health care for women belonging to marginalized groups (Azerbaijan).	Supported		Supported	See Recommendation 2.
153	Colombia	Continue the implementation of measures against racial disparities in criminal justice, employment, mental health, and education (Colombia).	Supported	None given	Supported	All healthcare in prison, including mental health services, are the responsibility of the NHS in England and Wales. Healthcare services in prisons are commissioned on the basis of equivalence to services which the general population would expect to find in the local community. HMPPS is committed to working in partnership with health and social care partners so that people in prison can access the equivalent standard and range of health and social care services as they would receive in the community.

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154	Denmark	Follow up - and guarantee full implementation - of its recent commitment to ensure access to abortion for women in Northern Ireland (Denmark).	Supported		Supported	Abortion services are now available in Northern Ireland in all circumstances as set out in the Abortion (Northern Ireland) (No 2) Regulations 2020. All five hospital Trusts in Northern Ireland provide services which enables most of the demand to be met locally. Recurrent funding allocations totalling £4.3m per annum have been provided to enable full implementation of the service specification for 2022 – 2025. This service specification has been endorsed by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland as being compliant with the UK Government’s responsibilities under the UN Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women & Girls (CEDAW) Recommendations. Safe Access Zones were also introduced at all health service locations from 29 September 2023.
155	Finland	Ensure that women in Northern Ireland are able to access safe abortion services on equal basis with women living in other parts of the United Kingdom (Finland).	Supported		Supported	See response to Recommendation 154
156	Iceland	Ensure equal access to abortion across Northern Ireland (Iceland).	Supported		Supported	See response to Recommendation 154

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157	Iceland	Protect and fulfil the right to health of trans persons by increasing capacity and competence of gender identity health care services (Iceland).	Noted		Supported	In August 2024, NHS England launched an in-depth review of adult gender services in NHSE. NHSE is also investing in setting up new gender clinics as well as investing in bring more specialist doctors to the gender services space.
158	India	Continue with legislative and policy measures for ensuring pay parity and equal access to safe reproductive health services across all of the United Kingdom (India).	Supported		Supported	
159	Bahrain	Strengthen measures taken to ensure equal access to healthcare (Bahrain).	Supported		Supported	See Recommendation 2.
160	Eswatini	Continue to address and strengthen laws that improve access to healthcare for women and girls (Eswatini).	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 60.	Partially Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022
161	Botswana	Undertake deliberate and robust measures to ensure equitable access to quality education opportunities at all levels (Botswana).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. Welsh Government has a collective focus on educational performance and raising standards, creating an equitable and excellent education system ensuring all learners in Wales have the opportunity to succeed. Tackling the impact of poverty and inequality on educational outcomes is at the heart of our ambitions for education in Wales, as set out in Our national mission: high standards and aspirations for all.

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162	Barbados	Enhance efforts to address disparities among groups, as experienced on the basis of race, in criminal justice, employment, mental health and education (Barbados).	Supported		Supported	<p>All healthcare in prison, including mental health services, are the responsibility of the NHS in England and Wales. Healthcare services in prisons are commissioned on the basis of equivalence to services which the general population would expect to find in the local community. HMPPS is committed to working in partnership with health and social care partners so that people in prison can access the equivalent standard and range of health and social care services as they would receive in the community.</p> <p>See Recommendation 54. The Scottish Government published its Anti-Racist Employment Strategy in December 2022 which supports and encourages employers to address employment barriers for racialised minorities through taking an anti-racist approach to policy and practice, workforce data and culture. The Welsh Government Anti-Racist Action Plan, launched in June 2022, is built on the values of anti-racism and calls for zero tolerance of all racial inequality. For example, Wales is leading the way by becoming the first part of the UK to make it mandatory to teach Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic histories and experiences in the new Curriculum for Wales.</p>

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163	Armenia	Continue its efforts towards developing comprehensive legislative policy framework for inclusive education for children with disabilities (Armenia).	Partially Supported	The UK is fully committed to protecting and promoting children's rights and strongly believes in the principles laid out in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child that the UK ratified in 1991; that every child has the right to an education.	Partially Supported	The UK position remains unchanged since 2022.
164	Romania	Ensure equitable access to education in public schools for all children while combating the bullying phenomenon offline and online (Romania).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged since 2022.
165	Paraguay	165. Establish inclusive and affordable measures to facilitate women and girls' access to education, health care and other support services in rural areas (Paraguay).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged since 2022

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166	Lesotho	Beef up measures to curb racially motivated hate crimes and discrimination against black and other ethnic minorities in schools (Lesotho).	Supported		Supported	<p>The UK Government is committed to continuing work that ensures schools are a welcoming and comfortable environment for all pupils, regardless of ethnicity and religious background. Many opportunities exist within the school curriculum to teach about tolerance and diversity to combat racial hatred and violence. Such opportunities include educating through citizenship, relationship and religious education.</p> <p>The Department for Education provides a free resource, Educate Against Hate, which provides schools and colleges and pupils with high quality assured teaching resources. These resources help navigate discussions about sensitive topics and aid the Department's commitment to ending hate and prejudice in schools.</p> <p>In light of the increase in antisemitism following the 7th of October 2023 Hamas terror attacks in Israel and subsequent conflict, the Government have announced a £7 million Tackling Antisemitism in Education programme. This seeks to increase the confidence and ability of both staff and pupils to identify and proactively tackle antisemitism.</p>

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						<p>The Department for Education will also consider how hatred, racism and intolerance is dealt with in schools as part of the Curriculum and Assessment Review. The Welsh Government condemns bullying, harassment and discrimination in any form. As set out in the Anti-Racist Wales Action Plan we are exploring mechanisms to produce a consistent reporting format of racist incidents in schools.</p>

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167	Philippines	Accelerate and scale up climate action in accordance with its international obligations and with a view to upholding climate justice (Philippines).	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 60.	Partially Supported	The UK Government supports the premise of this Recommendation. The UK is confident that sufficient measures, including legislation, are already in place to adequately address this. Under the Climate Change Act (2008) the UK is committed to a legally-binding target of net zero emissions by 2050, on a 1990 baseline, set on a whole-economy basis. The Scottish Government has led globally on climate justice, embedding equity and human rights into its climate policies and launching the Climate Justice Fund in 2012, which it plans to triple to £36 million by 2026
168	Bahamas	Accelerate efforts to achieve the objective of net zero carbon emissions by 2050, including by ensuring the mobilization of adequate resources for this purpose (Bahamas).	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 60.	Partially Supported	The UK Government supports the premise of this Recommendation. The UK is confident that sufficient measures, including legislation, are already in place to adequately address this. Under the Climate Change Act (2008) the UK is committed to a legally-binding target of net zero emissions by 2050, on a 1990 baseline, set on a whole-economy basis. Under this framework, carbon budgets were also introduced for the UK, capping emissions over successive five-year periods and set 12 years in advance. The UK is the first major economy to halve its emissions – having cut them by 53% between 1990 and 2023 The Welsh Government is on track to meet its second carbon budget (2021 – 2025). In 2025-26 the Scottish Government is committing £4.9 billion in capital and

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						resource spend for activities that will have a positive impact on delivery of our climate change goals. This includes £2.9 billion of capital funding and means that around 40% of total capital budget is being targeted towards programmes that will tackle the climate emergency and respond to climate change.
169	Samoa	Fully implement and go beyond emission reduction targets in NDCs (Samoa).	Partially Supported	We support the full implementation of NDCs and will continue to set ambitious NDCs in light of the latest science but do not support the “go beyond” language given the UK’s NDC represents its highest possible ambition.	Partially Supported	The UK Government supports the full implementation of NDCs and sets ambitious NDCs in the light of the latest science and aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5 °C. The UK does not support the “go beyond” language given the UK’s NDCs represent its highest possible ambition. The Prime Minister announced the UK’s 2035 NDC at COP29, which commits to an at least 81% reduction of greenhouse gases on 1990 levels, which the independent Climate Change Committee advises is 1.5 °C aligned.

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170	Marshall Islands	Intensify efforts to address the harmful effects of fracking, environmental pollution, and climate change, to ensure that all persons can enjoy a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment (Marshall Islands).	Noted	The UK is already a world-leader in terms of regulations and measures to protect people and the environment. Furthermore, the Government has a moratorium in place on hydraulic fracturing for shale gas extraction.	Noted	<p>The UK Government is fully committed to taking ambitious action to combat climate change, biodiversity loss and environmental degradation.</p> <p>There is currently an effective moratorium on hydraulic fracturing for shale gas extraction in England and similar restrictions across other parts of the UK. The Government has committed to ban fracking and is exploring how best to enact that commitment. The Government has also committed to not to issue new oil and gas licences to explore new fields, which would encompass new licences for fracking for shale gas extraction. In March 2025, the government launched a public consultation on its proposals to implement the licensing policy and will set out a response in due course.</p> <p>The UK voted for General Assembly Resolution 76/300 on the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. This represented a substantial political achievement.</p>

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						<p>UN resolutions do not, however, impose legal obligations upon States and there is currently no internationally agreed legal basis of the right to a healthy environment, nor has it been incorporated into UK domestic legislation. Welsh Government has effective policy positions to limit the extraction of fossil fuels, and the planning regime strongly encourages the deployment of renewable energy generation in preference to fossil fuels. This includes a policy to not undertake any new petroleum licensing rounds in Wales, or support applications for hydraulic fracturing petroleum licence consents.</p> <p>The Senedd passed the Environmental Protection (Single-use Plastic Products) (Wales) Act 2023 which seeks to tackle plastic pollution and abolish commonly littered single-use plastic products.</p>
171	Vanuatu	Enhance the Government's commitment to take ambitious action to combat climate change, biodiversity loss and environmental degradation by recognizing the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and align its	Noted	The UK Government is fully committed to taking ambitious action to combat climate change, biodiversity loss and environmental degradation. However, the scope and content	Noted	See Recommendation 149

REC NO.	UN MEMBER MAKING RECOMMENDATION	RECOMMENDATION	UK POSITION 2022	UK RESPONSE 2022	UK POSITION 2025	UK RESPONSE 2025
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		legislation to guarantee the enjoyment of this right by all (Vanuatu).		of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment has not been defined or agreed in any international treaty instrument and legislation cannot therefore be aligned to the right.		
172	Costa Rica	Incorporate the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment in its legal system (Costa Rica).	Noted	A human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment has not been agreed in any legally binding international human rights treaty. The UK Government believes human rights should be negotiated in legally binding instruments after thorough intergovernmental discussion as to their substance, including definition. The UK does not incorporate non-legally binding UN resolutions into its legal system.	Noted	See Recommendation 149
173	Iran	Refrain from compliance with unilateral coercive measures and contributing to gross	Noted	The UK Government does not accept the	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
		violations of human rights of targeted populations (Iran (Islamic Republic of)).		premise of the Recommendation.		
174	China	Immediately lift unilateral coercive measures against developing countries (China).	Noted	The UK Government does not accept the premise of the Recommendation.	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
175	Belarus	Refrain from the practice of the use of unilateral coercive measures which are contrary to international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and which have a negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights, as well as use available resources to promote international cooperation for development, and not put pressure on the governments of other countries (Belarus).	Noted	The UK Government does not accept the premise of the Recommendation.	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
176	Panama	Ensure responsible business conduct in the arms sector in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, taking into account the Information Note that the Working Group on Business and Human Rights published on this topic in August 2022 (Panama).	Noted		Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
177	State of Palestine	Enact legislations to conflict affected areas and to provide guidance and advice for business enterprises on ensuring respect for human rights and to prevent and address the heightened risk of corporate involvement in gross human right violations in conflict affected areas including situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine).	Noted		Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
178	Iran	Guarantee the responsibility and accountability of all financial institutions and other businesses under its jurisdiction with regard to Recommendations of Special Rapporteur on unilateral coercive measures in her country visit report on Iran (Iran (Islamic Republic of)).	Noted		Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
179	Samoa	Continue to take measures to ensure that UK military equipment and arms are not diverted to where there is risk of facilitating the violation of international human rights (Samoa).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
180	Costa Rica	Establish an immediate moratorium to grant new oil and gas exploration and exploitation concessions (Costa Rica).	Noted		Partially Supported	The UK Government has committed not to issue new oil and gas licences to explore new fields, whilst managing existing fields for the duration of their lifespan. In March 2025, the government launched a public consultation on its proposals to implement the policy and will set out a response in due course. The governments of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland also have a policy of no support for onshore oil and gas.
181	Syrian Arab Republic	Develop a comprehensive plan of action to address its colonial legacy, including apologies and compensation for the killing of innocent people and plundering resources in different parts of the world, and stop supporting and protecting the current forms of racial colonialism (Syrian Arab Republic).	Noted		Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
182	China	Stop interfering in the internal affairs of other countries under the pretext of human rights (China).	Noted	The UK Government works to promote and protect human rights across the globe, particularly where there are human rights challenges and where it is considered that the UK can make a real difference.	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022
183	Syrian Arab Republic	Stop funding disinformation programmes aimed at fuelling and prolonging wars and	Noted	The UK Government does not accept the	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
		conflicts (Syrian Arab Republic).		premise of the Recommendation.		
184	Marshall Islands	Resolve all outstanding issues related to the Chagos archipelago through inclusive dialogue with all concerned (Marshall Islands).	Noted		Supported	On 22 May 2025, the UK and Mauritius signed a treaty concerning the sovereignty of the Chagos Archipelago, committing to the full and final resolution of the differences that have arisen between them in relation to the Chagos Archipelago.
185	Lithuania	Make education, employment and healthcare services more accessible for women and girls living in remote rural areas (Lithuania).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
186	Malawi	Extend the applicability of the Equality Act of 2010 to Northern Ireland to ensure that it affords protection to women (Malawi).	Noted		Noted	Equal opportunities and anti-discrimination law are transferred matters in Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland has its own protective legislative framework in place.
187	Mexico	Review the Domestic Abuse Act to ensure protection and support for women and girls, regardless of their immigration status (Mexico).	Partially Supported	The UK Government is committed to ensuring the protection and support for migrant women and girls. The UK is confident that the Domestic Abuse act already provides strong measures in this area but will keep the position under review.	Partially Supported	The UK Government is committed to ensuring the protection and support for migrant women and girls. Migrant victims of domestic abuse may apply to the Migrant Victims of Domestic Abuse Concession, which provides partners under family work or study Immigration Rules with 3 months' permission to stay in the UK with recourse to public funds. Scottish Government - Reporting on the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act is a statutory requirement and is scheduled for 2023.

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
188	Nepal	Continue measures to enhance representation of women in decision making levels including from ethnic minorities (Nepal).	Supported		Supported	
189	Republic of Moldova	Strengthen legislation in order to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination in employment, including pay gaps and access to fund enforcement bodies (Republic of Moldova).	Noted	The UK Government supports the premise of this Recommendation. The UK is confident that sufficient measures, including legislation, are already in place to adequately address this.	Noted	
190	Samoa	Take measures to ensure victims and families of victims of domestic violence have access to needed support and protection from further abuse (Samoa).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. The Welsh Government has a long-standing commitment to tackle gender-based violence and ensure survivors have access to support and protection from further abuse as demonstrated through the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015, and our National VAWDASV Strategy for 2022-26. The National Strategy sets out six objectives covering public attitudes; awareness; holding those who commit abuse to account; early intervention and prevention; training; and equal access to victims.

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
191	Slovenia	Apply a combined gender and age perspective in tax and benefits policy changes to avoid disproportionate negative effects on older women (Slovenia).	Noted	When considering equality impacts the UK considers the 9 protected characteristics, focusing on the groups most affected. However, which are most relevant will depend on the policy and it is unhelpful to be too prescriptive on exactly how these factors should be considered together for each case.	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
192	Thailand	Continue to promote meaningful participation by women and girls from different ethnic groups, both in their political and public lives (Thailand).	Supported		Supported	
193	Timor-Leste	Ensure the equal participation of rural women in policy making processes and disaster mitigation and climate change (Timor-Leste).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
194	Peru	Redouble efforts to protect women from harassment at work and to promote access to the labour market for women belonging to marginalized groups (Peru).	Supported		Supported	Where a need is identified, our jobcentres work with local community organisations to support socially isolated Ethnic Minority women who historically have not engaged with the wider community. The aim is to increase confidence and motivation before

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						moving them onto ESOL and Digital Inclusion provision.
195	Vanuatu	Continue to strengthen mechanisms and policies to eliminate all kinds of discrimination against minorities, in particular women living in the rural areas of the country (Vanuatu).	Supported		Supported	<p>The Scottish Government published the Tackling Racialised Health Inequalities in Maternity Care action plan on 6 February 2025.</p> <p>This action plan identifies our priorities for tackling racialised health inequalities in the first instance, by March 2030. The plan was developed by a group with a wide range of expertise, including lived experience and the third sector.</p> <p>The Scottish Government's Programme for Government 2024-25 reaffirms our ongoing commitment to the implementation of continuity of carer, prioritising those who are most likely to benefit, including women from minority ethnic community and those with additional social needs.</p>

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
196	Armenia	Continue its efforts on the international level for the promotion and effective implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (Armenia).	Supported		Supported	<p>The UK's position remains unchanged from 2022.</p> <p>Specifically in Scotland - on International Women's Day 2025, the First Minister reaffirmed Scotland's commitment to promoting women's leadership in conflict resolution.</p> <p>The First Minister confirmed the Women in Conflict 1325 Fellowship programme would receive continued Scottish G funding as part of a new £400,000 programme to support peacebuilding organisations in Scotland. Grant has been awarded for implementation of the 1325s by Scotland-based NGO Beyond Borders and the University of Edinburgh Law School</p>
197	Bahrain	Continue efforts towards ensuring the protection of women rights (Bahrain).	Supported		Supported	
198	Belgium	198. Ensure that all cases of domestic violence are effectively being investigated and prosecuted and that all competent authorities have the appropriate training and necessary capacity to investigate, prosecute and penalize this type of violence (Belgium).	Supported	Prosecutorial decisions are a matter for the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, and determinations of guilt are a matter for the Courts, both of which are independent from the Scottish Government.	Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022

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199	Burkina Faso	Ensure the full application of its legislation on female genital mutilation and take further measures to prosecute the perpetrators of such acts (Burkina Faso).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. The Scottish Government is beginning work to implement the Female Genital Mutilation (Protection and Guidance) (Scotland) Act 2020 which will strengthen the existing legislative framework to offer extra protection to women and girls at risk of FGM.
200	Cambodia	Continue taking additional measures to increase opportunity for women to gain access to formal employment (Cambodia).	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 60.	Partially Supported	
201	China	Promote gender equality and ensure that women are free from all forms of discrimination and violence (China).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. See Welsh Government response on Recommendation 190.
202	Gabon	Redouble efforts to fight against forced marriages (Gabon).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. In Scotland, on 4 October 2024 the Scottish Government published refreshed Forced Marriage Statutory Guidance to enable practitioners to handle cases of forced marriage effectively. Alongside the guidance, it has created materials to raise awareness of forced marriage including public facing posters, public facing factsheets and factsheets for professionals.
203	Germany	Ensure all women and girls are equally protected from violence (Germany).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. See Recommendation 190 for the Welsh Government.

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204	Israel	Take effective measures to address low prosecution and conviction rates for domestic violence (Israel).	Supported	See Recommendation 198.	Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
205	Australia	Continue work to reform the Gender Recognition Act based on international human rights standards, including recognition of trans and non-binary individuals (Australia).	Noted		Partially Supported	See response for Recommendation 26.
206	South Sudan	Take measures to address the low representation of women in Northern Ireland and specific targeted measures to improve the representation of women in political and public life, including "Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic" women and women with disabilities, in Parliament, the judiciary, and decision-making positions (South Sudan).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
207	Pakistan	Pursue a holistic approach to prevent violence against women including through enhanced reporting, increased conviction rates and targeted assistance (Pakistan).	Supported	See Recommendation 198.	Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
208	Tunisia	Review the legal framework pertaining to the violence against women to guarantee that women migrants get the necessary protection and support including women migrants who have not the right to get public aids (Tunisia).	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 187 and Recommendation 9.	Partially Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
209	Algeria	Continue combating violence against women and girls in particular the domestic violence (Algeria).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. See Welsh Government response to Recommendation 190.
210	Argentina	Take effective measures to address low prosecution and conviction rates in domestic abuse cases, ensuring that all cases of gender-based violence are investigated, and providing compulsory training for judicial and law enforcement officials (Argentina).	Supported	See Recommendation 198.	Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
211	Barbados	Further promote efforts to protect persons from gender-based violence (Barbados).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. See Welsh Government response to Recommendation 190.
212	Croatia	Take measures to improve data collection on gender-based violence, including disability disaggregated data when reporting such violence.	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022
213	Georgia	Continue its efforts to combat violence against women and girls (Georgia).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
214	Kazakhstan	Provide more targeted social policies to help disadvantaged families, and in particular their children, establish a government strategy for the eradication of child poverty (Kazakhstan).	Partially Supported	The UK Government supports the premise of the Recommendation and feels there are sufficient measures in place to adequately address this. The UK has a robust approach to tackling poverty and provide significant financial support and is committed to tackling child poverty through its reformed welfare system that incentivises employment while providing a strong safety net for those who need it.	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 143 and 147. The Scottish Government is now delivering 13 devolved social security benefits - seven of which are entirely new forms of financial support available only in Scotland. Income delivered via social security benefits is a key driver in tackling poverty in Scotland and strengthening support for families. Ensuring that people access all of the social security benefits to which they are entitled is therefore a fundamental priority for the Scottish Government.
214	Kazakhstan					
215	Liechtenstein	Ensure that all cases of violence, especially sexual assault, against children in detention are promptly, impartially and effectively investigated and that judges, prosecutors and members of the police receive specialized training in preventing the abuse of children in detention (Liechtenstein).	Partially Supported	The judiciary of England and Wales is independent of Government. It would therefore not be constitutionally appropriate for any judicial training to be supported or overseen by the Government, or any statutory body established by it.	Partially Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
216	Lithuania	Consider raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years of age (Lithuania).	Noted		Noted	<p>There are no current plans to change the age of criminal responsibility. Setting the age of criminal responsibility at 10 years provides flexibility in dealing with children and allows for early intervention in a child's life, with the aim of preventing subsequent offending. Crucially, having the age of criminal responsibility at 10 does not preclude other types of intervention, for instance diversion from the criminal justice system, where this would be a more proportionate response. We do not want to see younger children prosecuted for offences unnecessarily where a better alternative may be available.</p> <p>In Scotland the Age of Criminal Responsibility (Scotland) Act 2019, raised the age from 8 to 12, fully commenced on 17 December 2021. Section 78 of the Act requires the Scottish Ministers to review its operation and consider any future age within 3 years of full commencement (from 17 December 2021).</p> <p>Scottish Ministers received a report from the Age of Criminal Responsibility Advisory Group in December 2024 detailing the findings of the review and what would be required to support any future age of criminal responsibility in Scotland.</p>

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216	Lithuania					The Advisory Group concluded that there should be an increase to the age of criminal responsibility to 14 or above, with proper policy development, cross-agency collaboration, and lessons learned from the initial increase to 12.

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217	Luxembourg	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years and ensure the full implementation of juvenile justice standards and prohibit the application of solitary confinement measures to juveniles (Luxembourg).	Noted		Partially Supported	For age of criminal responsibility see Recommendation 216 The Government partially supports this Recommendation on the basis that children should only be separated from their peers for the purpose of managing risks to themselves or others and that any separation arrangements should only be in place for the time that they are necessary for managing that risk. While separation arrangements are in place, children should not be denied access to aspects of their daily regime if it is safe to do so. There are clear guidelines in place for custodial sites highlighting this policy.
218	Malaysia	Develop a comprehensive nationwide anti-poverty strategy and eliminate child poverty (Malaysia).	Partially Supported	The UK supports the premise of the Recommendation and feels there are sufficient measures in place to adequately address this. We have a robust approach to tackling poverty and provide significant financial support.	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 143 and 147. The Welsh Government Published its Child Poverty Strategy for Wales in January 2024 which sets the direction for Welsh Government actions to tackle child poverty over the next decade or more and to meet their ambitions for children and young people in Wales, no matter what their circumstances or background. See Recommendation 147.

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219	Marshall Islands	Sign the Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action and accelerate efforts to achieve "net zero" no later than 2050 (Marshall Islands).	Partially Supported	The UK Government supports the premise of this Recommendation but we have not agreed to sign the Declaration. The UK is confident that sufficient measures, including legislation, are already in place to adequately address this.	Partially Supported	<p>The UK Government supports the premise of this Recommendation, but we have not signed the Declaration. The UK is confident that sufficient measures are in place to address this – including through the inclusion of education in our 2035 NDC and being the first country in the world to commit to incorporating the ‘Universal NDC Youth Clause’. At COP28, the UK was a founding partner of the Declaration on the Common Agenda for Education and Climate Change. This calls for investment to adapt education systems to climate impacts and to mitigate against further climate change caused by education. Over 90 countries have now signed up to the Declaration. The Curriculum for Wales, for example, requires learners to engage with learning about climate change, exploring its impact in a local, national and international context. Under the Climate Change Act (2008) the UK is committed to a legally-binding target of net zero emissions by 2050, on a 1990 baseline, set on a whole-economy basis.</p> <p>The Scottish Government was among the first to put climate justice at the heart of its international climate action by making a commitment to put equity and human-rights at the core of decision making. Scotland was the first nation to commit funds specifically to climate justice,</p>

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						launching the Climate Justice Fund (CJF) in 2012, and committing to trebling it to £36 million over the course of this Parliamentary Term (2021-2026).
220	Montenegro	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years (Montenegro).	Noted		Noted	See Recommendation 216.
221	Nigeria	Respect the rights of parents to raise and educate their children, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Nigeria).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
222	Norway	Take further measures to protect children from physical punishment and ensure the right of every child to adequate standard of living, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Norway).	Partially Supported	The UK Government supports the right to an adequate standard of living for every child. The UK has clear laws in place to deal with any violence towards children. Unless children are at risk of abuse, the government does not want to interfere in how parents bring up their children. Where a parent or any	Partially Supported	This government does not condone violence or abuse of children. There are laws in place to protect children against this. Child protection agencies and the police treat allegations of abuse very seriously; they will investigate and take appropriate action, including prosecution, where there is sufficient evidence of an offence having been committed. Local authorities, police and healthcare professionals have a clear duty to act immediately to protect children if they are concerned that a child is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm. We do not intend to legislate to

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				adult is violent towards a child, they can be charged with assault. The governments of Wales and Scotland have passed legislation to remove the legal defence of reasonable punishment but there are no plans to do so in England.		<p>remove the legal defence of reasonable punishment at this stage and are aware that Scotland and Wales have already removed the defence. We are working very closely with the governments of Scotland and Wales and will review our position following the publication of the Welsh impact report which is due to be published at the end of 2025. It is important that we review the evidence of the potential impact before making such a significant legislative change.</p> <p>We recognise that parents have different views and approaches to disciplining their children and that we need to consider all those voices, including those that might be disproportionately affected by the removal of the defence, as well as the voice of a child and trusted stakeholders in making any decision.</p>
223	France	Develop a national strategy aimed at facilitating access for children to health, education, culture and justice, in particular for children in a situation of vulnerability (France).	Noted		Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022

REC N0.	UN MEMBER MAKING RECOMMENDATION	RECOMMENDATION	UK POSITION 2022	UK RESPONSE 2022	UK POSITION 2025	UK RESPONSE 2025
			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
224	Panama	Sign the Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action, and accelerate action to achieve net zero emissions no later than 2050 (Panama).	Noted	The UK is not a signatory of this Declaration.	Partially Supported	The UK Government supports the premise of this Recommendation, but we have not signed the Declaration. The UK is confident that sufficient measures are in place to address this – including through the inclusion of education in our 2035 NDC and being the first country in the world to commit to incorporating the ‘Universal NDC Youth Clause’. At COP28, the UK was a founding partner of the Declaration on the Common Agenda for Education and Climate Change. This calls for investment to adapt education systems to climate impacts and to mitigate against further climate change caused by education. Over 90 countries have now signed up to the Declaration.
225	Paraguay	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14 years, in accordance with international standards (Paraguay).	Noted		Noted	See Recommendation 216.
226	Portugal	Establish a reasonable statutory time limit to the detention of asylum-seekers, which should be used as a measure of last resort and that it makes express provision for family reunification for any unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (Portugal).	Noted	The UK Government does not consider that a statutory time limit on detention will be effective in ensuring that those with no right to be in the UK leave. In regard to family reunification for unaccompanied asylum-seeking	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.

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				children, the UK's refugee family reunion policy already allows for children to join their family members in the UK, where they formed part of the family unit before their sponsor fled to claim asylum. Children are unable to sponsor their family members under this policy as this would risk		
227	Slovenia	Consider prohibiting the use of solitary confinement for juveniles (Slovenia).	Partially Supported	The government partially supports this Recommendation on the basis that children should only be separated from their peers for the purpose of managing risks to themselves or others and that any separation arrangements should only be in place for the time that they are necessary for managing that risk. While separation arrangements are in place, children should not be denied access to	Partially Supported	The government partially supports this Recommendation on the basis that children should only be separated from their peers for the purpose of managing risks to themselves or others and that any separation arrangements should only be in place for the time that they are necessary for managing that risk. While separation arrangements are in place, children should not be denied access to aspects of their daily regime if it is safe to do so. There are clear guidelines in place for custodial sites highlighting this policy.

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
				aspects of their daily regime if it is safe to do so. There are clear guidelines in place for custodial sites highlighting this policy.		
228	Peru	Evaluate revising the minimum age of criminal responsibility in line with international standards (Peru).	Noted		Noted	See Recommendation 216.
229	Tunisia	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility, ensuring the full application of child justice standards, and preventing the application of isolation measures to minors (Tunisia).	Noted		Partially Supported	See Recommendation 217.
230	Ukraine	Take further steps towards the incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic law (Ukraine).	Noted		Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. The UK has put in place a combination of policies and legislation to give effect to the UNCRC. The UK is confident that it is fully complying with its UN treaty obligations.

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231	Venezuela, Republic of Bolivarian.	Take urgent action to end corporal punishment of children and raise the age of criminal responsibility to international standards (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).	Noted	See explanation to Recommendation 222 re corporal punishment.	Noted	<p>The UK Government supports the right to an adequate standard of living for every child. The UK has clear laws in place to deal with any violence towards children. Unless children are at risk of abuse, the government does not want to interfere in how parents bring up their children. Where a parent or any adult is violent towards a child, they can be charged with assault. The governments of Wales and Scotland have passed legislation to remove the legal defence of reasonable punishment but there are no plans to do so in England.</p> <p>See Recommendation 216 and 232 for Scottish Government contributions.</p>
232	Zambia	Enact legislation which explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in every setting (Zambia).	Noted		Noted	See explanation to Recommendation 222.
233	Belgium	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Belgium).	Noted		Noted	See Recommendation 216.

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234	Bulgaria	Develop a comprehensive digital inclusion strategy for children and young people to promote their online safety and sustainable inclusion (Bulgaria).	Supported		Supported	<p>The UK Government recognises digital inclusion as one of its priorities. A new Digital Inclusion Action Plan was published on 26 February 2025 and sets out the first steps towards delivering digital inclusion for everyone across the UK, regardless of their circumstances.</p> <p>The Action Plan identified young people (including those not in education, employment or training) as a priority group. One of the ways the UK Government will act is via a curriculum review which will consider how young people can acquire digital skills throughout their educational journey. Other actions will broaden their access to and participation in digital skills training in local communities.</p> <p>Furthermore, the UK Government is committed to working with Ofcom, the independent regulator for online safety, to address children's online safety through the implementation of the Online Safety Act (2023). This set of laws aims to protect children online and is currently being implemented in stages. Protections for illegal content came into effect on 17 March 2025, and Ofcom's Protection of Children's Codes of Practice, which sets out over 40 measures that platforms can take to mitigate the risk of harm to children online, was published on 24 April 2025. The child safety regime will be fully in effect by July 2025.</p>

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235	Costa Rica	235. Take concrete measures to address the over-representation of minors of African-descent and other racial minorities in the juvenile criminal justice system and adopt legislation to ensure that those under 18 are not incarcerated with adults (Costa Rica).	Supported		Partially Supported	We are currently developing a plan to address disproportionality in the youth justice system, including to reduce over-representation of black and other ethnic minority groups, which we aim to publish in autumn 2025. We support the principle that children should not be co-located with adults, and our current policy meets our obligations under international law, specifically the UNCRC, not to detain adults with children. However, current policy allows for the fair and reasonable transition into the adult estate for those who have just left childhood, which means there may be occasions where an 18-year-old remains in the youth estate for a short time after their 18th birthday, where this is deemed to be in their best interests. Therefore, we will not be looking to adopt legislation as proposed in the Recommendation.
236	Czechia	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with acceptable international standards (Czechia).	Noted		Noted	There are no current plans to change the age of criminal responsibility. Setting the age of criminal responsibility at 10 years provides flexibility in dealing with children and allows for early intervention in a child's life, with the aim of preventing subsequent offending. Crucially, having the age of criminal responsibility at 10 does not preclude other types of intervention, for instance diversion from the criminal justice system, where this would be a more proportionate response. We do not want to

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						see younger children prosecuted for offences unnecessarily where a better alternative may be available.
237	Estonia	Consistently implement the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, by establishing a strategy for the eradication of child poverty (Estonia).	Partially Supported	The UK supports the premise of the Recommendation and feels there are sufficient measures in place to adequately address this. We have a robust approach to tackling poverty and provide significant financial support.	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 147
238	Finland	Introduce a ban on all corporal punishment of children as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and other treaty bodies (Finland).	Noted	See explanation to Recommendation 222.	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. See Scottish Government contribution on Recommendation 232.
239	Sweden	Ban corporal punishment of children in all settings, including the family, to ensure the full protection and freedom from violence for all children as required by the convention of the Rights of Child (Sweden).	Noted	See explanation to Recommendation 222.	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. See Scottish Government contribution on Recommendation 232.
240	Sweden	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with international standards (Sweden).	Noted		Noted	See Recommendation 216

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241	India	Consider further measures to ensure the minimum age of marriage is raised to at least 18 years across all of the United Kingdom (India).	Partially Supported	The UK has introduced legislation that is planned to come into force on 27 February 2023 to raise the minimum age of marriage in England and Wales to 18. The Scottish Government is currently gathering views from key stakeholders on raising the minimum age of marriage and civil partnership to 18 from 16.	Partially Supported	Legislation to raise the minimum age of marriage in England and Wales to 18 came into force on 27 February 2023.
242	Republic of Moldova	Raise the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years, in compliance with international standards (Republic of Moldova).	Noted		Noted	See Recommendation 216.
243	Slovenia	Consider raising the age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 across the UK (Slovenia).	Noted		Noted	There are no current plans to change the age of criminal responsibility. Setting the age of criminal responsibility at 10 years provides flexibility in dealing with children and allows for early intervention in a child's life, with the aim of preventing subsequent offending. Crucially, having the age of criminal responsibility at 10 does not preclude other types of intervention, for instance diversion from the criminal justice system, where this would be a more

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						proportionate response. We do not want to see younger children prosecuted for offences unnecessarily where a better alternative may be available.
244	Zambia	Raise the age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 (Zambia).	Noted		Noted	See Recommendation 216
245	Chile	Consider raising the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years (Chile).	Noted		Noted	See Recommendation 216
246	Spain	Raise the age of criminal responsibility, which stands at ten at the moment (Spain).	Noted		Noted	See Recommendation 216

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247	Jordan	247. Develop an effective employment policy for persons with disabilities aimed at ensuring decent work for them and ensuring equal pay (Jordan).	Supported		Supported	<p>The UK has disability employment policies in place as well as strong legislative protections against discrimination in the Equality Act 2010.</p> <p>The Equality Act 2010 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability. The Equality Act 2010 imposes a duty on employers and providers of goods and services to make “reasonable adjustments” to help ensure disabled people enjoy the same rights and opportunities as others do. This includes recruitment and retention processes.</p> <p>The government launched a call for evidence on 7 April 2025 which will help shape the measures included in the draft Equality (Race and Disability) Bill. Responses will support consideration of a range of areas, including steps to make the right to equal pay effective for women, people from ethnic minority groups, and disabled people. This follows the recently launched mandatory ethnicity and disability pay gap reporting consultation, which closed on 10 June.</p> <p>We have a range of specialist initiatives to support individuals to stay in work and get back into work.</p>

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						<p>These include support from Work Coaches and Disability Employment Advisers in Jobcentres and Access to Work grants, the Disability Confident scheme, as well as joining up health and employment support around the individual through Employment Advisors in NHS Talking Therapies and Individual Placement and Support in Primary Care, Connect to Work and WorkWell.</p> <p>The Get Britain Working White Paper (published 26 November 2024) emphasises the need to tackle economic inactivity and create an inclusive labour market where everyone can participate and progress in work.</p> <p>The government is investing in several initiatives to reduce economic inactivity in the UK such as,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • combining Jobcentre Plus with the National Careers Service in England, to provide a Jobs and Career Service; • introducing the Youth Guarantee to ensure all 18–21-year-olds in England have access to education, training, or help to find work; • developing local Get Britain Working Plans in collaboration with local stakeholders, Mayoral Authorities <p>and groups of local authorities in England, to understand local challenges and to create</p>

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						<p>a joined-up, integrated approach to work, health, and skills support;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • instigating an independent Keep Britain Working Review to promote healthy and inclusive workplaces. These initiatives aim to tackle economic inactivity, improve living standards, and support economic growth.

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	Kazakhstan	Increase opportunities for women and persons with disabilities to gain access to formal employment and ensure equal pay for work of equal value (Kazakhstan).	Supported		Supported	<p>The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. The UK has disability employment policies in place as well as strong legislative protections against discrimination in the Equality Act 2010.</p> <p>The Equality Act 2010 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability. The Equality Act 2010 imposes a duty on employers and providers of goods and services to make “reasonable adjustments” to help ensure disabled people enjoy the same rights and opportunities as others do. This includes recruitment and retention processes.</p> <p>Regarding women - the Equality Act 2010 has equal pay protections. The Equality Act prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex.</p> <p>Gender employment Rates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were 10.4m disabled people in the UK in Q4 2024. o This is an increase of 110,000 on the year and an increase of 2,310,000 since the same. • There are currently around 15.8 million women aged 16 to 64 employed in the UK, an increase of around 360,000 compared to 5 years ago and an increase of 1.5 million compared to 10 years ago.[1] • There are however 5.5 million women aged 16 to 64 economically inactive, equating to 24.9% of the female population,

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						<p>compared to an inactivity rate of 17.8% for men of the same age.[2]</p> <p>Disability employment rates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were 5.6m disabled people in employment in the UK in Q4 2024. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o This is an increase of 70,000 on the year and an increase of 1,230,000 since the same quarter of 2019. • The disability employment rate was 54.0% in Q4 2024, compared to 82.2% for non-disabled people. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o For disabled people, this is an increase of 0.1 percentage points on the year and a decrease of 0.2 percentage points since the same quarter of 2019. • The disability employment gap was 28.2 percentage points in Q4 2024. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o This is an increase of 0.2 percentage points on the year and an increase of 0.3 percentage points since the same quarter of 2019. [1][2] Labour Force Survey, Dec-Feb 2025 Table A05.
249	Somalia	Develop an effective employment policy, specifically designed for people with disabilities (Somalia).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022 See the response to Recommendation 247.

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250	Spain	Strengthen the protection of the rights of women, people with disabilities and LGTBI people and take measures to prevent hate crimes both online and offline (Spain).	Supported		Supported	Working in partnership with the Home Office, the Gov's manifesto commits to equalise all existing strands of hate crime to make them aggravated offences, this will ensure parity of protection for LGBT+ and disabled people. The manifesto also commits to a trans inclusive ban on Conversion Practices.
251	United Republic of Tanzania.	Provide support accessible to people with disabilities at the rural level (United Republic of Tanzania).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
252	Brazil	Advance measures to improve food security, in particular for young children, adolescents and persons with disabilities (Brazil).	Partially Supported	<p>The UK Government supports the premise of the Recommendation and feels there are sufficient measures in place to adequately address this. It has a robust approach to tackling poverty and provide significant financial support.</p> <p>The UK Government is committed to tackling child poverty through its reformed welfare system that incentivises employment while providing a strong</p>	Partially Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. The UK Government is committed to tackling child poverty through its reformed welfare system that incentivises employment while providing a strong safety net for those who need it. In June 2023, the Scottish Government launched the Cash-First Plan to tackle food insecurity through a human rights-based approach, outlining nine actions to be delivered with partners from 2023 to 2026. To support this, a Toolkit was published to help local areas develop integrated support for families—especially those with infants—experiencing poverty and food insecurity, ensuring responsive feeding whether formula or breastfed.

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				safety net for those who need it.		
253	Bulgaria	Incorporate the human rights model of disability into all laws and regulations regarding children and young people with disabilities (Bulgaria).	Noted	The UK has a comprehensive legislative framework regarding disabled children and young people based on the social model of disability.	Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
254	Cambodia	Develop an effective employment policy for persons with disabilities aimed at ensuring decent work for them and equal pay for work of equal value (Cambodia).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged since 2022. See Recommendation 247.
255	Eswatini	Further strengthen laws that ensure all children within the education system are afforded quality education, especially children living with disabilities (Eswatini).	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 163.	Partially Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
256	Gabon	Continue and strengthen its awareness raising campaigns aimed at eliminating prejudice and negative stereotypes regarding people with disabilities (Gabon).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.

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257	Israel	Strengthen awareness-raising campaigns aimed at eliminating negative stereotypes and prejudice towards persons with disabilities (Israel).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
258	Azerbaijan	Implement measures to address the situation of persons with disabilities, in particular, their right to an adequate standard of living and access to health services, as well as their employment (Azerbaijan).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022. The Scottish Government, in collaboration with Disabled People's Organisations, has developed the Disability Equality Plan to ensure disabled people have greater involvement and visibility in policymaking. The plan aims to embed disability competence across the Scottish Government, improve governance and transparency, and lay the groundwork for systemic change.
259	Uzbekistan	Consider paying necessary attention to promote the enjoyment of human rights for ethnic minorities (Uzbekistan).	Supported	None given	Supported	<p>The UK is delivering an ambitious, mission based, programme that will address race inequalities that exist in our society.</p> <p>The government is committed to making the right to equal pay effective for ethnic minority people and introducing mandatory ethnicity pay gap reporting for large employers. These measures will be part of the upcoming Equality (Race and Disability) Bill.</p> <p>Ethnicity pay gap reporting will provide transparency and vital data to help businesses identify and close ethnicity pay gaps within their workforces</p>

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						We are considering what other measures the draft Bill could incorporate.
260	South Africa	Intensify the removal of structural barriers to racial and ethnic minority communities' equal and non-discriminatory enjoyment of human rights (South Africa).	Partially Supported	The UK continues to address racial disparities and discrimination, including through its flagship Inclusive Britain strategy.	Supported	See Recommendations 54.
261	Cuba	Continue taking measures to eliminate disparities affecting minorities in accessing to criminal justice, employment, health, and education (Cuba).	Supported		Supported	<p>Judicial Diversity: The MoJ supports the PAJE programme to help under-represented lawyers prepare for judicial roles and continues to publish judiciary diversity statistics.</p> <p>Prison Healthcare: NHS England and Wales is responsible for prison healthcare, aiming to match community standards. HMPPS collaborates with health and social care partners to ensure equivalent access.</p> <p>Race Equality: The UK is advancing a mission-based programme to tackle racial inequalities, including plans for mandatory ethnicity pay gap reporting and stronger equal pay rights under the forthcoming Equality (Race and Disability) Bill.</p>

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						Education Access: The Afghan Warm Welcome Scholarships support affected Afghan nationals in UK higher education. As of April 2025, 102 scholarships have been awarded, with 31 scholars currently active. The programme ends in July 2027
262	Republic of Korea	Continue efforts to promote equal political, social, and economic rights of ethnic minorities, especially women and girls (Republic of Korea).	Supported	None	Supported	<p>The UK position remains unchanged from 2022</p> <p>The UK is delivering an ambitious, mission based, programme that will address race inequalities that exist in our society.</p> <p>The government is committed to making the right to equal pay effective for ethnic minority people and introducing mandatory ethnicity pay gap reporting for large employers. These measures will be part of the upcoming Equality (Race and Disability) Bill.</p> <p>From making work pay, to keeping our streets safe, women are central to all our missions. We are making the changes needed to make sure women's equality becomes a reality.</p>

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263	Canada	Continue to fight against the discrimination faced by transgender people, by expanding the planned ban on conversion therapy to include transgender people (Canada).	Noted	<p>The UK Government is committed to protecting people from these practices and is carefully considering the responses to the public consultation on banning conversion practices which closed in 2022.</p> <p>The UK will set out our next steps and the Government response in due course.</p>	Supported	The new UK Government's manifesto commits to progressing a trans inclusive ban on Conversion Practices. The UK Government is in discussion with the devolved Governments regarding a ban.
264	Israel	Adopt legislation to ban all conversion therapy practices in all forms and settings (Israel).	Partially Supported	This is a live policy area and would not be appropriate to comment on at this time, until a final position on the scope of any proposed legislation has been decided after pre legislative scrutiny has concluded.	Partially Supported	See response for Recommendation 263
265	Uruguay	265. Develop and implement public awareness campaigns on the human rights of trans persons, including to combat misinformation and stigma (Uruguay).	Noted		Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022

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266	Malta	Adopt legislation to ban all conversion therapy practices for all LGBTIQ+ persons of all ages (Malta).	Noted	The UK Government is committed to protecting people from these practices and is carefully considering the responses to the public consultation on banning conversion practices which closed earlier this year. The UK will set out our next steps and the Government response in due course.	Partially Supported	See response for Recommendation 263
267	Iceland	Combat media disinformation directed against the LGBTIQ+ community (Iceland).	Noted		Noted	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022
268	Iceland	Ban conversion therapy practices for all LGBTIQ+ persons (Iceland).	Noted	See response to Recommendation 263.	Supported	See response for Recommendation 263
269	Chile	Consider moving towards the promulgation of the action plan for LGBTI persons, as well as adopt measures to codifying the prohibition of conversion therapies (Chile).	Noted		Partially Supported	See response for Recommendation 263
270	Norway	Strengthen the protection against sexual harassment in the workplace affecting women	Supported		Supported	See response to Recommendation 137

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		workers with disabilities and LGBTIQ workers, in accordance with the ILO Convention No. 111 (Norway).				
271	New Zealand	Uphold and strengthen legal protections for LGBTQI+ persons, in particular transgender persons (New Zealand).	Supported		Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022
272	Nepal	Continue efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against migrants and ethnic minorities (Nepal).	Partially Supported	None given	Partially Supported	See Recommendations 54. In Wales, the refreshed Anti-racist Wales Action Plan brings together Welsh Government's Nation of Sanctuary commitments and our Global Refugee Forum pledge (2023) into a refreshed 'Wales – a nation of sanctuary' chapter. Key progress includes the extension of the Wales Sanctuary Service, strengthening the support offered to forced migrants. Funding for the 'Refugee Well Housing' project to support newly recognized refugees to access 'Move On' accommodation. Work is ongoing to align the Nation of Sanctuary commitments in ArWAP and the commitments in the separate Nation of Sanctuary Plan.

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273	Netherlands	Revoke parts of the Migration and Economic Development Partnership (MDEP) which do not comply with the 1951 Refugee Convention, in particular the principle of non-refoulement (Netherlands).	Noted	MEDP is part of the UK's New Plan for Immigration to stop illegal migration and the UK believes that the partnership arrangement with Rwanda and the broader inadmissibility framework is compatible with national and international law, including the 1951 Refugee Convention.	Noted	This Recommendation is no longer relevant as the UK has been clear that it will not be proceeding with the Migration and Economic Development Partnership with Rwanda and that no one will be relocated under the terms of the UK-Rwanda Treaty that underpinned the partnership
274	Pakistan	Strengthen and safeguard the economic and social rights of migrants (Pakistan).	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 60.	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 1

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275	Philippines	Enhance anti-discriminatory measures to protect ethnic minorities and migrants, and guarantee their access to various government welfare and support programmes (Philippines).	Partially Supported	None given	Partially Supported	<p>The UK Government expects most migrants with temporary status to support themselves without accessing public funds, applying “No Recourse to Public Funds” (NRPF) conditions unless on humanitarian routes. Refugees and those on Afghanistan and Ukraine schemes can access benefits immediately.</p> <p>Under the Equality Act 2010, anti-discrimination protections apply to ethnic minorities and migrants. Ethnic minority employment reached 5.8 million by December 2024—a near record high. The government is reforming Jobcentre Plus into an inclusive, universal service focused on skills and career progression.</p> <p>Targeted actions in areas with high ethnic minority employment gaps include:</p> <p>Training Work Coaches with support from Action for Race Equality. Promoting apprenticeships and mentoring with the Department for Education. Engaging employers using Race Disparity Unit guidance and partnerships with organisations like Youth Futures Foundation. See Recommendation 54.</p>

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276	Spain	Lift the reservation to article 59 of the Istanbul Convention, so that migrant women can receive the same support and protection (Spain).	Noted	See response to Recommendation 9.	Noted	See response to Recommendation 9
277	Switzerland	Take all necessary measures to ensure that the Migration and Economic Development Partnership with Rwanda is in line with the UK's obligations under international law (Switzerland).	Supported	See response to Recommendation 273.	Noted	See response to Recommendation 273
278	Uganda	Uphold and strengthen the legal protection of the rights of asylum seekers and all migrant workers in accordance with international law, including the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Uganda).	Partially Supported	All UK asylum policies are in line with international obligations, including the 1951 Refugee Convention. The UK feels that nothing further is required to strengthen asylum seeker permission to work in accordance with our obligations	Partially Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
279	United States of America	Take steps to ensure migrant workers are not left vulnerable to abuse and exploitation from employers and the UK visa system (United States of America).	Supported		Supported	See response to Recommendation 1

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280	Uruguay	Pursue the review of immigration legislation to include provisions facilitating family reunification for unaccompanied refugee children, with the best interests of the child as a primary consideration (Uruguay).	Partially Supported	The UK's refugee family reunion policy already allows for children to join their family members in the UK, where they formed part of the family unit before their sponsor fled to claim asylum. The best interest of the child is a primary consideration under this policy. As such the UK Government does not consider that any further review is required at this point.	Partially Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022
281	Argentina	Amend the immigration regulations to expressly provide for the family reunification of all unaccompanied asylum-seeking boys and girls (Argentina).	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 280.	Partially Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
282	China	Put an end to the violation of rights of migrants and refugees (China).	Noted	The UK Government is committed to upholding the rights of refugees and stands with those around the world facing persecution.	Noted	The UK Government's position remains unchanged from 2022.

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283	Iceland	Revise the Domestic Abuse Act to ensure protection and support for migrant women (Iceland).	Partially Supported	See response to Recommendation 208.	Partially Supported	See Recommendation 187
284	Iraq	Expand the opportunities for migrants and asylum seekers to obtain adequate legal advice before deciding on their applications (Iraq).	Supported		Supported	<p>Legal aid is available for asylum cases, and for immigration advice for victims of domestic abuse, modern slavery, separated migrant children and those challenging immigration detention decisions. All applications are subject to an assessment of merits and financial eligibility.</p> <p>Where an issue falls outside the scope of legal aid, individuals can apply for Exceptional Case Funding, which will be granted where they can show that without legal aid, there is a risk that their human rights may be breached.</p> <p>The Government has undertaken a comprehensive review of civil legal aid and recently consulted on uplifts to housing & debt and immigration & asylum legal aid fees which would, when implemented, would inject an additional £20m into the sector each year. The uplifts would increase the spend for immigration and asylum work by 30%.</p> <p>We have also been taking other actions to support the immigration and asylum legal aid sector. In January 2024, the Government confirmed a contract with The Law Society,</p>

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
						<p>to provide up to £1.4 million in 2024 to meet the costs of accrediting and reaccrediting senior caseworkers to conduct immigration and asylum legal aid work. This has removed these costs from providers, addressing a significant disincentive that providers had identified in meeting the demands of the market. This funding has now been extended for another twelve months from 1 January 2025 and has been extended to also fund accreditation for junior caseworkers, providing a further up to £1.7m to continue to support the sector.</p> <p>These investments will support lawyers who provide immigration advice to asylum seekers and victims of modern slavery and trafficking. This will help the Government to deliver commitments on reducing the asylum backlog and help ensure that the most vulnerable are better able to navigate a complex legal system and get swifter access to justice.</p>
285	Indonesia	Take all necessary measures to end abuse and exploitation in immigration by integrating human rights standards in line with the United Kingdom's obligations under international law (Indonesia).	Noted	The UK Government remains committed to upholding the rights of refugees and ensuring compliance with our international obligations under the European Convention of Human Rights and	Noted	The UK Government's position remains unchanged from 2022.

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
				the Refugee Convention.		
286	Germany	Introduce a general statutory time limit on detention pending deportation (Germany).	Noted	A statutory time limit on detention will not be effective in ensuring that those with no right to be in the UK leave.	Noted	The UK Government's position remains unchanged from 2022.
287	Sri Lanka	Improve safety in prisons, and address issues around immigration detention including a statutory limit on immigration detention (Sri Lanka).	Noted	See response to Recommendation 286.	Partially Supported	Safety: Safety in prisons is a key priority, and we are working hard to make prisons as safe as possible for those who live and work in them. See Recommendation to 286
288	Russian Federation	Ensure the same standards of reception to all migrants as well as ensure them adequate access to healthcare and legal services (Russian Federation).	Supported		Noted	<p>See response to Recommendation 284</p> <p>The UK Government's position remains unchanged from 2022 which is as follows: The long-standing expectation of the UK Government is that, in general, migrants with temporary permission to stay in UK should be able to maintain and accommodate themselves.</p> <p>Home Office advises all applicants to use a regulated immigration adviser. Those who need immigration advice on their individual circumstances can get help and advice from a solicitor or an immigration adviser. They can also contact Citizens Advice.</p>

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289	Iraq	Improve humanitarian conditions in places of detention for asylum seekers in line with international human rights standards (Iraq).	Partially Supported	The UK Government always seek to ensure that our facilities for asylum seekers comply with UK domestic law. Conditions in Immigration Removal Centres (IRCs) and Residential Short-Term Holding Facilities (RSTHFs) meet statutory Rules and in line with human rights standards.	Partially Supported	The UK position remains unchanged from 2022.
290	Iran	Halt its plans to transfer asylum-seekers to other territories (Iran (Islamic Republic of)).	Noted	See response to Recommendation 273.	Noted	All asylum claims that are lodged from within the UK and admitted to the UK asylum system, are given full and careful consideration in line with our international obligations. The government has brought an end to the partnership with Rwanda for the relocation of asylum seekers'
291	Sweden	Ensure that the implementation of the Nationality and Borders Act is in line with international refugee and human rights conventions and that it does not undermine the protection of refugee and asylum rights (Sweden).	Noted	The Nationality and Borders Act 2022 is compliant with our international obligations, including under the European Convention of Human Rights and the Refugee Convention. The UK Government remains committed to upholding the rights of refugees	Noted	The UK remains committed to meeting our obligations under both the European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR) and the 1951 Refugee Convention. All of the asylum related provisions brought in by the Nationality and Borders Act 2022 are fully compliant with all of our international obligations, including the UN Refugee Convention and the ECHR.

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
				and ensuring compliance with our international obligations under the European Convention of Human Rights and the Refugee Convention.		
292	Egypt	Stop plans to transfer asylum seekers to other countries in violation of international law (Egypt).	Noted	See response to Recommendation 273.	Noted	The Government has brought an end to the partnership with Rwanda for the relocation of asylum seekers.
293	Egypt	Amend asylum laws to explicitly provide for family reunification (Egypt).	Noted	See response to Recommendation 280.	Noted	The UK's refugee family reunion policy already allows for children to join their family members in the UK, where they formed part of the family unit before their sponsor fled to claim asylum. The best interest of the child is a primary consideration under this policy. As such the UK Government does not consider that any further review is required at this point
294	Uruguay	Take adequate measures to ensure that the detention of asylum seekers is used only as a measure of last resort and establish a maximum legal period for the detention of immigrants (Uruguay).	Noted	See response to Recommendation 286.	Noted	The UK Government's position remains unchanged from 2022.
295	Türkiye	Uphold its obligations under 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and not to engage	Noted	See response to Recommendation 291	Noted	The UK Government remains committed to upholding the rights of refugees and ensuring compliance with our international

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
		in any practice that has the effect of undermining the right to asylum in the UK (Türkiye).				obligations under the European Convention of Human Rights and the Refugee Convention.
296	Tunisia	Respect the principle of non-refoulement and prohibit collective expulsions (Tunisia).	Supported		Supported	The UK Government remains committed to upholding the rights of refugees and ensuring compliance with our international obligations under the European Convention of Human Rights and the Refugee Convention. We will not remove anyone to their own or any other country where they would face persecution or serious harm.

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297	State of Palestine	Ensure that all refugees were not discriminated against on the grounds of their mode of arrival in the country (State of Palestine).	Noted	The Nationality and Borders Act 2022 includes the power to differentiate entitlements between two groups of refugees, to influence the decisions of migrants who may be considering using criminal smugglers to facilitate dangerous journeys to the UK and therefore prevent dangerous journeys from safe countries. It also acts to disincentivise migrants from making late asylum claims to delay removal.	Noted	<p>A claimant's immigration history is explored while assessing credibility and consideration is given any factors in relation to the claimant's immigration behaviour which engages Section 8 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc) Act 2004 as this is something which can impact on the claimant's credibility and may affect the outcome of their claim.</p> <p>A claimant's immigration history, in particular their connection to a safe third country, may also be relevant to the application of inadmissibility processes to their protection claim. This is a consideration that is undertaken on a case-by-case basis and in compliance with our international obligations.</p> <p>The differentiation policy was paused in July 2023. This means that migrants who are found to qualify for refugee status, will normally be granted five years' limited leave and have access to the labour market and welfare support. Those found not to need protection will continue to be refused and once any appeal rights are exhausted, they will be expected to leave the UK.</p> <p>.</p>

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298	Somalia	Establish international refugee protection asylum seeker system, which is in conformity with the international standard and conventions (Somalia).	Noted	The Nationality and Borders Act 2022 includes significant new measures to increase the fairness of our asylum system, so that we can better protect and support those in need of protection, to deter illegal entry into the UK and stringently punish those responsible for facilitating it, and to help remove more easily from the UK those with no right to be here, including foreign national offenders. The UK remains committed to meeting our obligations under both the European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR) and the 1951 Refugee Convention.	Noted	The UK has a proud history of providing protection to those who need it, in accordance with our international obligations under the Refugee Convention and European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). The UK remains committed to meeting our obligations under both the 1951 Refugee Convention and the ECHR.

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			Supported/ Noted	Rationale	Supported/ Noted	
				All the asylum related provisions brought in by the Nationality and Borders Act 2022 are fully compliant with all our international obligations.		
299	Philippines	Ensure that the Nationality and Borders Act is fully in line with the 1951 Refugee Convention (Philippines).	Noted	The Act itself is already in line with the 1951 Refugee Convention. The UK Government remains committed to upholding the rights of refugees and ensuring compliance with our international obligations under the European Convention of Human Rights and the Refugee Convention.	Noted	The UK remains committed to meeting our obligations under both the European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR) and the 1951 Refugee Convention. All of the asylum related provisions brought in by the Nationality and Borders Act 2022 are fully compliant with all of our international obligations, including the UN Refugee Convention and the ECHR.
300	New Zealand	Ensure that its treatment of asylum seekers is consistent with its humanitarian responsibilities and commitments under international human rights law and international refugee law, in particular the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and with specific reference to the UK's	Noted	The UK considers that the partnership arrangement with Rwanda and the broader inadmissibility framework is compatible with national and international law, including the 1951 Refugee Convention.	Supported	All asylum claims that are lodged from within the UK and admitted to the UK asylum system, are given full and careful consideration in line with our international obligations. The government has brought an end to the partnership with Rwanda for the relocation of asylum seekers

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		offshore processing arrangement with Rwanda (New Zealand).		We have worked to ensure that it is in line with the UKs obligations under international law.		
301	Mexico	End the detention of asylum-seekers and ensure that no refugee is discriminated against on the basis of the manner in which they arrive in the country (Mexico).	Noted	See response to Recommendation 297.	Noted	<p>Ending or setting a statutory time limit on detention will not be effective in ensuring that those with no right to be in the UK leave.</p> <p>If an individual arrives or is encountered in the UK without permission to enter or stay, they may be detained whilst their identity and basis of claim are established, even if they claim asylum. In some cases, a person's detention may continue during further examination and pending removal in the event of a negative decision. All such decisions are taken on a case-by-case basis, taking account of the person's particular circumstances, including any vulnerabilities that may have been identified, as well as an assessment of their likely compliance with any non-detained requirements that might be appropriate.</p> <p>A claimant's immigration history is explored while assessing credibility and</p>

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						consideration is given any factors in relation to the claimant's immigration behaviour which engages Section 8 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc) Act 2004 as this is something which can impact on the claimant's credibility and may affect the outcome of their claim.
302	Luxembourg	Refrain from sending asylum seekers to Rwanda and denounce the Asylum Partnership Agreement, which is in violation of international law and risks causing irreparable harm to those seeking international protection (Luxembourg).	Noted		Noted	The Government has brought an end to the partnership with Rwanda for the relocation of asylum seekers and changed the law to remove the retrospective application of the Illegal Migration Act 2023. All asylum claims that are lodged from within the UK and admitted to the UK asylum system, are given full and careful consideration so that we do not remove anyone who faces persecution or serious harm on return to their country of origin.