

## **Human Rights Consortium Scotland**

### **Universal Periodic Review (UPR)**

#### **Analysis of HRCS's Recommendations against UN Recommendations**

This briefing will examine the UN's UPR recommendations in November 2022 against what HRCS recommended as part of a joint submission in [April 2022](#).

#### **Key recommendations**

- Overwhelming recommendations from 16 different countries to retain the Human Rights Act (1998) and/or ensure that the UK Government's Bill of Rights does not erase and differ in legislation but update and progress rights.
- 34 requests for ratification of UN human rights treaties, including:
  - Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
  - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure
  - The International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance
  - Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
  - The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- There were more than several recommendations for reform of the UK's asylum and detention system, including changes to how people are treated upon arrival, within detention, their legal protection and length of detention and racial discrimination.
- Safety of prisons and prisoners, especially those seeking asylum, was recommended strongly, with the following asks:
  - An end to appalling conditions of violence, overcrowding and racial disproportion in prisons
  - Incorporating the minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners
- On women's rights, recommendations included raising the minimum age of marriage to 18, addressing the gender pay gap and effective measures to address low prosecution and conviction rates in domestic abuse cases. However, there was relatively little in the way of recommendations for gender reform.
- Recommendations on mental health were little to none, with it only being mentioned in the context of other recommendations.

- A recommendation asked that the UK continue to strengthen the legal and institutional systems on environmental protection, with respect to the right to a Healthy Environment.
- Recommendations on the rights of disabled people were also little to none.
- Children’s rights were brought up in the context of ratification of UNCRC and optional protocol, and there was also a huge call on the UK from member states to increase the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years old.
- There were 6 different recommendations calling on the UK Government to ban conversion therapy including a call to move towards the decree of the action plan for LGBTI people.

### **Analysis**

The recommendations given by each UN member state are broad brush but correlate with several of the key recommendations requested by the HRCS Joint Report (May 2022). However, there were also significant gaps, as outlined above, such as those on rights related to disabled people, women, people with learning disabilities, and mental health, and on economic, social and cultural rights.

A lot of HRCS’s recommendations focused on Scotland and Scottish Government policies. Although the work of Scotland was highlighted at the UPR, recommendations for the Scottish Government or Scotland specifically were limited, in that there was no specific Scottish recommendation. However we can assume through recommendations to the UK, that many of these recommendations still apply to Scotland as devolved matters.

The following table compares HRCS recommendations with those of the member states - the full list of UPR recommendations can be found [here](#).

**Annexe 1: All UPR recommendations with HRCS recommendations**

UN UPR (Nov 2022)	HRCS (April 2022)
<b><i>Cooperation with Treaty Bodies</i></b>	
<p>The UN recommended two action plans for the UK Government to implement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consider moving towards the promulgation of the action plan for LGBTI persons, as well as adopt measures to criminalize the prohibition of conversion therapies (Chile #3)</li> <li>2. Continue updating and ensure the effective implementation of action plans on combating hate crimes (Cuba #1)</li> </ol> <p>The UN's recommendations did not mention reiteration to international rights monitoring more generally.</p>	<p>The UK Government should reiterate and demonstrate its commitment to full engagement with international rights monitoring through supporting more recommendations and creating action plans to then implement them.</p>
<b><i>Domestic Human Rights Framework, International Human Rights Treaties in Domestic Law, Incorporation of International Human Rights</i></b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 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 #2)</li> <li>2. Ensure that the British Bill of Rights provide the same level of human rights protection as the 1998 Human Rights Act it seeks to replace (Luxembourg #3)</li> <li>3. 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</li> </ol>	<p>The UK Government shelve proposals to replace the Human Rights Act.</p>

<p>additional child-specific rights (Malawi #2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Ensure that any amendments to the legal framework maintain the same level of protection as the current Human Rights Act of 1998 (Mexico #1)</li> <li>5. Ensure that modifications to the Human Rights Act do not result in the weakening of the current level of human rights protection (Portugal #2)</li> <li>6. 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 #1)</li> <li>7. 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 #1)</li> <li>8. Stop the plan to replace the Human Rights Act 1998 with a Bill limiting their protection (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) #4)</li> <li>9. 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 #1)</li> <li>10. Ensure that any reform of the 1998 Human Rights Act does not reduce the scope of protection or</li> </ol>	
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<p>remedies currently enjoyed (Bahamas #1)</p> <p>11. 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 #1)</p> <p>12. Ensure that the current level of human rights protection provided by the Human Rights Act of 1998, including the rights of asylum seekers, are maintained under any legislative reform (Canada #1)</p> <p>13. 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 #2)</p> <p>14. Ensure the effectiveness and scope of the Human Rights Act in any future legislation (Estonia #3)</p> <p>15. 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 #1)</p> <p>16. Ensure that any proposed changes to the Human Rights Act do not diminish access to justice (Greece #3)</p>	
<p>1. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Italy #1)</p>	<p>The UK Government ratify all UN human rights treaties and optional protocols, removing reservations, and ratify the Istanbul Convention without delay.</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan #1)</li> <li>3. 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 #1)</li> <li>4. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Lesotho #1)</li> <li>5. Consider ratifying the United Nations Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Mongolia #1)</li> <li>6. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco #1)</li> <li>7. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger #1)</li> <li>8. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Niger #2)</li> <li>9. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of</li> </ol>	
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<p>the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Nigeria #1)</p> <p>10. Ratify the pending international human rights instruments and accept the competence of treaty bodies to receive individual communications (Paraguay #1)</p> <p>11. 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, and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (France #1)</p> <p>12. Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France #3)</p> <p>13. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal #1)</p> <p>14. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone #1)</p> <p>15. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Somalia #2)</p>	
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<p>16. Ratify the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain #3)</p> <p>17. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Togo #1)</p> <p>18. 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 #2)</p> <p>19. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Türkiye #1)</p> <p>20. Take measures to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uzbekistan #1)</p> <p>21. 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) #3)</p> <p>22. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina #1)</p>	
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<p>23. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh #1)</p> <p>24. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Colombia #2)</p> <p>25. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Côte d'Ivoire #1)</p> <p>26. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Cyprus #1)</p> <p>27. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Cyprus #2)</p> <p>28. Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Czechia #1)</p> <p>29. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Denmark #1)</p> <p>30. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Ecuador #3)</p>	
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<p>31. Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt #2)</p> <p>32. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia #1)</p> <p>33. Consider ratifying outstanding Conventions such as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana #1)</p> <p>34. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq #1)</p>	
<p>No mention.</p>	<p>Urgently introduce UNCRC (Incorporation) (Scotland) Bill amendments.</p>
<p>Incorporation of specific treaties was recommended as above – but no mention of the Scottish Government’s plans to incorporate those treaties within its own Human Rights Bill.</p>	<p>Commit to resourcing and leadership for the full incorporation of ICESCR, CEDAW, UNCRPD, and ICERD, the right to a healthy environment, and extra protections for older people and LGBTI people into Scots law by 2025.</p>
<p>Access to justice mentioned once within relation to the UK Government’s plans for a Bill of Rights:</p> <p>1. Ensure that any proposed changes to the Human Rights Act do not diminish access to justice (Greece #3)</p> <p>Access to legal aid recommended here:</p> <p>1. Facilitate regular availability of information to potential victims of human trafficking about their rights, ensure access to legal aid for victims, ensure timely access</p>	<p>Ensure that access to justice is affordable, accessible, timely and effective for all.</p>

to psychological assistance, and take further steps to improve the identification process for victims of human trafficking (Jordan #3)	
Specific mention from Croatia asking for measures to improve data collection on gender:  1. Take measures to improve data collection on gender-based violence, including disability disaggregated data when reporting such violence (Croatia #1)	Address gaps in published human rights data.
No mention.	Sufficient resourcing and leadership of SNAP.
No mention.	The Scottish Human Rights Commission be given enhanced powers and resourcing.
<b>Human Rights Situation on the Ground</b>	
No mention.	COVID-19 Inquiries should take a human rights-based and gendered approach.
No mention.	Take a human rights-based approach to policies related to care and carers.
No mention.	Public services should never be digital-only but adopt inclusive communications.
<b>Right to Participation</b>	
No mention.	Adopt a policy of 3-year minimum funding for third sector organisations, and address shortages of independent advocacy.
<b>Migrants, Refugees and Trafficking</b>	
Although not directly related to a recommendation for the asylum system, Lebanon recommended the following on access to accommodation and basic services:  1. Pursue efforts in protecting indigenous people and minorities by ensuring the provision and adequate and appropriate accommodation access to basic services (Lebanon #2)	The UK Government provide community accommodation to those in the asylum system, put a time limit on detention and end No Recourse to Public Funds.

No mention.	Ensure that the Ending Destitution strategy is resourced, sustainable and reviewed.
No mention.	The Scottish Human Rights Bill includes a commitment to upholding migrants' rights.
<p>The following recommendations were made on detention (which often leads to criminalisation) of those seeking safety:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 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 #3)</li> <li>2. Ensure that its treatment of asylum seekers is consistent with its humanitarian responsibilities and commitments under international human rights law and international refugee law, in particular the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, and with specific reference to the UK's offshore processing arrangement with Rwanda (New Zealand #3)</li> <li>3. 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 #3)</li> <li>4. 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 #2)</li> </ol>	The UK Government step back from criminalising those seeking safety.

<p>5. 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 #2)</p> <p>6. Expand the opportunities for migrants and asylum seekers to obtain adequate legal advice before deciding on their applications (Iraq #2)</p>	
<p>No mention of Scottish Government strategies.</p> <p>Impact of the Nationality and Borders Bills recommended below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure that the Nationality and Borders Act is fully in line with the 1951 Refugee Convention (Philippines #1)</li> <li>2. 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 #3)</li> </ol>	<p>A review of Scottish Government strategies to mitigate the harmful impacts of the Nationality and Borders Bills.</p>
<p>No mention of powers under Scots Law.</p> <p>Recommendation on maximisation of protection for survivors of trafficking and exploitation below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Effectively combat against human trafficking and sexual exploitation (China #4)</li> <li>2. Commit to establishing a comprehensive national framework to prevent trafficking of women and girls for sexual or labour exploitation and criminal</li> </ol>	<p>Use existing powers under Scots Law to maximise protection for survivors of trafficking and exploitation.</p>

<p>activity (Democratic People's Republic of Korea #2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. 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 #1)</li> <li>4. 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 #3)</li> <li>5. Intensify efforts to combat human trafficking and all forms of slavery (Malaysia #3)</li> <li>6. 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 #2)</li> <li>7. Scale up efforts in combating human trafficking and the protection of the rights the the victims of trafficking (Nigeria #3)</li> <li>8. 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 #2)</li> </ol>	
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<p>9. Continue efforts aimed at combatting human trafficking and take necessary measures to sustain the protection and assistance for the victims (Qatar #2)</p> <p>10. Take further steps to improve the identification of victims in trafficking and provide them with the necessary assistance in their recovery (Romania #3)</p> <p>11. Strengthen efforts to combat human trafficking, especially women and girls (Saudi Arabia #2)</p> <p>12. 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 #1)</p> <p>13. Put an end to the trafficking in persons, women and girls exacerbated in the country, and provide comprehensive assistance to victims (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) #6)</p>	
<p>No mention of recommendation for the Lord Advocate, but the following recommendations for arrival within the UK:</p> <p>1. Ensure that all refugees were not discriminated against on the grounds of their mode of arrival in the country (State of Palestine #1)</p>	<p>The Lord Advocate provide human rights compliant guidance around prosecution of refugees and survivors of exploitation for how they have arrived in the UK.</p>

<p>2. 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 #3)</p>	
<b>Prisons</b>	
<p>No mention.</p>	<p>Urgently implement recommendations of the Independent Review of Deaths in Prison Custody.</p>
<p>1. Put an end to appalling conditions of violence, overcrowding and racial disproportion in prisons (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) #7)</p> <p>2. Improve prison safety and conditions to address self-harm, suicide, and overcrowding (Pakistan #4)</p>	<p>Reduce the prison population and use of remand, thus reducing prison overcrowding.</p>
<p>1. Continue efforts to improve conditions in prisons (Czechia #4)</p> <p>2. Prevent ill-treatment in prisons towards inmates and start investigations to find those responsible (China #5)</p> <p>3. Improve prison safety and conditions to address self-harm, suicide, and overcrowding (Pakistan #4)</p> <p>4. 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 #2)</p> <p>5. Enhance its efforts to investigate claims of human trafficking and to improve the training of law</p>	<p>People in prison have at least equal access to periods outside their cells than existed pre-pandemic, and this should be regularly monitored and scrutinised.</p>

<p>enforcement officers, prison personnel and other first responders (Liechtenstein #3)</p> <p>6. Incorporate the minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners (the Mandela Rules) into police training curricula (Libya #2)</p>	
<b>Women's Rights</b>	
No mention.	Implement recommendations of the review into Improving the Management of Sexual Offences Cases.
<p>No mention of a system of funding, or financial aid, however, the following training was recommended:</p> <p>1. 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 #4)</p>	Introduce a new system of funding for specialist domestic abuse services so that they can provide needs-led, rights-based support to every woman, young person and child who needs it.
1. Enhance efforts to further narrow the gender pay gap (Maldives #2)	Require listed public bodies to take action to address their gender pay gap.
No mention specifically.	The UK Government to require large employers to take action to address their gender pay gap.
1. Consider further measures to ensure the minimum age of marriage is raised to at least 18 years across all of the United Kingdom (India #3)	Raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 in line with international standards.
<b>Children's Rights</b>	
No mention.	Make sure that the way we treat children in conflict with the law is rights-based.
<p>1. Consider raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years of age (Lithuania #1)</p> <p>2. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least</p>	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years old.

<p>14 years and ensure the full implementation of juvenile justice standards and prohibit the application of solitary confinement measures to juveniles (Luxembourg #2)</p> <p>3. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years (Montenegro #2)</p> <p>4. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14 years, in accordance with international standards (Paraguay #3)</p> <p>5. Raise the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years, in compliance with international standards (Republic of Moldova #1)</p> <p>6. Consider raising the age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 across the UK (Slovenia #1)</p> <p>7. Raise the age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 (Zambia #2)</p> <p>8. Consider raising the age of criminal responsibility to 14 (Chile #2)</p>	
<p>No mention.</p>	<p>End the practice of children being dealt with by adult courts, being held in police cells overnight, and being placed in Young Offenders' Institutions, ensuring that the detention of children in the option of last resort.</p>
<p>No mention.</p>	<p>Ensure that no child admits to an offence with long-term implications without legal advice.</p>
<p>No mention.</p>	<p>Commit to legislative change to ensure all children have the right to withdraw from religious observance.</p>

No mention.	Ensure that restraint is only used as a measure of last resort, and that isolation and seclusion are no longer used.
No mention.	Implement recommendations of the review of Additional Support for Learning.
No mention.	Ban mosquito devices.
<b>LGBTI People</b>	
<p>No mention of speed at which the Bill is passed, but the following on GRA was recommended:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reform the Gender Recognition Act in all parts of the UK and bring it in line with the international human rights standards including with regard to legal self-determination of ones gender without the imposition of medical requirement (Netherlands #2)</li> <li>2. Continue work to reform the Gender Recognition Act based on international human rights standards, including recognition of trans and non-binary individuals (Australia #2)</li> <li>3. Introduce legislation to reform the Gender Recognition Act, remove requirements of diagnoses and introduce a process of self-determination (Iceland #3)</li> <li>4. 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 #1)</li> </ol>	<p>Pass the Gender Recognition Reform Bill without any further delay.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adopt urgent measures to prevent violence, discrimination and hate speech that violate the rights and dignified treatment of trans people, and amend any</li> </ol>	<p>Introduce legislation to ban conversion therapy.</p>

<p>regulatory framework that pathologizes and/or stigmatizes them; and in the same vein, prohibit conversion therapies (Argentina #3)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Continue to fight against the discrimination faced by transgender people, by expanding the planned ban on conversion therapy to include transgender people (Canada #2)</li> <li>3. Consider moving towards the promulgation of the action plan for LGBTI persons, as well as adopt measures to criminalize the prohibition of conversion therapies (Chile #3)</li> <li>4. Ban conversion therapy practices for all LGBTIQ+ persons (Iceland #5)</li> <li>5. Adopt legislation to ban all conversion therapy practices for all LGBTIQ+ persons of all ages (Malta #2)</li> <li>6. Adopt legislation to ban all conversion therapy practices in all forms and settings (Israel #1)</li> </ol>	
<p>No mention.</p>	<p>Address the long waiting time and lack of gender identity-related services in Scotland.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen the protection against sexual harassment in the workplace affecting women workers with disabilities and LGBTIQ workers, in accordance with the ILO Convention No. 111 (Norway #1)</li> <li>2. Put an end to racism, provide mandatory human rights training for law enforcement against discrimination and hate speech;</li> </ol>	<p>Show leadership to champion LGBTI people's rights.</p>

<p>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) #2)</p> <p>3. Consider moving towards the promulgation of the action plan for LGBTI persons, as well as adopt measures to criminalize the prohibition of conversion therapies (Chile #3)</p>	
<b>Racism, Racial Discrimination and Hate Crime</b>	
<p>No mention of Scotland's schools, but the following recommendation in racial hatred in schools:</p> <p>1. Beef up measures to curb racially motivated hate crimes and discrimination against black and other ethnic minorities in schools (Lesotho #3)</p>	<p>Ensure that there is a national policy on racist incident reporting in schools to ensure that there are consistent policies on prevention, action, monitoring, assessment, evaluation, staff training and enforcement to effectively challenge institutional racism and support minority ethnic children in Scotland's schools.</p>
<p>No mention of the Race Equality Framework.</p>	<p>Ensure that the Race Equality Framework is prioritised and properly resourced to bring sustained action that reduces racism.</p>
<b>Mental Health</b>	
<p>No mention.</p>	<p>Take steps to ensure that every person in need of mental health services gets the support that they need without delay.</p>
<p>No mention.</p>	<p>Commit to a UNCRPD-compliant national mental health law framework.</p>
<p>No mention.</p>	<p>Explore reasons for the increase in mental health detention and ensure that proper safeguards are operating well.</p>
<b>Disabled People's Rights, Including People with Learning Disabilities</b>	
<p>No mention.</p>	<p>Implement all recommendations of the Rome Review and set out steps towards their implementation.</p>
<p>No mention.</p>	<p>Ensure that no person is living in hospital without clinical need.</p>
<b>Human Rights and the Environment</b>	
<p>1. Continue to strengthen the legal and institutional systems on</p>	<p>Put the right to a healthy environment with substantive and procedural</p>

<p>environmental protection, in particular with respect to the right to a Healthy Environment (Maldives #1)</p>	<p>elements into Scots Law by 2025 and measures to ensure full compliance with the Aarhus Convention.</p>
<p><b>Adequate Standard of Living</b></p>	
<p>No mention.</p>	<p>The UK Government do more to reduce poverty, including by ending the 2-child limit and the benefits cap, and raising the level of benefits in line with inflation.</p>
<p>No mention.</p>	<p>Deliver on commitment to secure delivery of 110,000 affordable homes over the next ten years, with at least 77,000 for social rent, including housing accessible to disabled people.</p>
<p>No mention.</p>	<p>Make sure that people’s legal right to housing is upheld. Accurate monitoring should be put in place immediately and there should be greater accountability for when public bodies break the law.</p>