



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
15 November 2019

Original: English

UNEDITED VERSION

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-fourth session
Geneva, 4-15 November 2019

Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Bosnia and Herzegovina

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-fourth session from 4 to 15 November 2019. The review of Bosnia and Herzegovina was held at the 16th meeting, on 13 November 2019. The delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was headed by H.E. Ms. Semiha Borovac Minister for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At its 18th meeting, held on 15 November 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Bosnia and Herzegovina.
2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Afghanistan, Angola and Hungary.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Bosnia and Herzegovina:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/BIH/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/BIH/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/BIH/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland, and United States of America was transmitted to Bosnia and Herzegovina through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 22 November 2019]

- A. Presentation by the State under review**
- B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

5. During the interactive dialogue, 74 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. **The following recommendations will be examined by Bosnia and Herzegovina, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-third session of the Human Rights Council.**
 - 6.1 **Take necessary steps to harmonize its legislation with the respective ECHR rulings, as well as with the judgements of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Slovakia);**
 - 6.2 **Establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture required under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Chile);**
 - 6.3 **Redouble efforts to combat hate speech, in accordance with articles 12 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Honduras);**

- 6.4 Set up an effective national prevention mechanism as required by the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture (Switzerland);
- 6.5 Strengthen human rights policy coordination with ‘entity’-level authorities to ensure greater coherence with strategies at the international level (Republic of Korea);
- 6.6 Protect and promote human rights through an evidence-based approach, including by data disaggregation (Republic of Korea);
- 6.7 Consider adopting a national human rights action plan, and allocate adequate resources for its implementation (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.8 Set up a domestic mechanism to monitor the implementation of human rights recommendations (Azerbaijan);
- 6.9 Make further and tangible progress in improving civil and political rights, especially with regard to the implementation of the European Court of Human Rights decision in the Sejdic-Finci case and other related rulings (Czechia);
- 6.10 Strengthen the National Institution for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Senegal);
- 6.11 Examine the possibility of consolidating the broad range of state action plans into a comprehensive human rights strategy (Ukraine);
- 6.12 Accelerate the adoption of the Amendments to the Law on the Ombudsman for Human Rights (Georgia);
- 6.13 Strengthen efforts to ensure that the Office of the Ombudsperson enjoy sufficient resources required to function effectively in compliance with the Paris Principles (Afghanistan);
- 6.14 Ensure that the Office of the Ombudsman is provided with the financial and human resources needed to function effectively (Ireland);
- 6.15 Strengthen efforts to ensure that the Office of the Ombudsman enjoys the financial autonomy and human resources required to function effectively in compliance with the Paris Principles (Greece);
- 6.16 Provide the Office of the Ombudsman with sufficient financial and human resources to function effectively and independently, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Niger);
- 6.17 Ensure financial autonomy of the Office of the Ombudsman, in compliance with the Paris Principles (North Macedonia);
- 6.18 Step up actions aimed at adoption of the law ensuring independence in the financing of the Ombudsman for Human Rights and entrusting this institution with the mantle of power of the national preventive mechanism under the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture (Poland);
- 6.19 Strengthen the independence of the Office of the Ombudsman, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Portugal);
- 6.20 Improve human rights training and accountability for prison officials (United States of America);
- 6.21 Provide training to law enforcement and judiciary officers in tackling discrimination, hate speech and acts of violence based on the sexual orientation and gender identity of the victims (Denmark);
- 6.22 Intensify the existing efforts aimed at the sensitization and training of the authorities to tackle discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender (Malta);

- 6.23 Continue to enhance the capacities of institutions to deal with serious organized crime, corruption and other challenges related to the rule of law, including through an adequate human rights training system and the continued improvement of regional cooperation and cooperation with international institutions (Indonesia);
- 6.24 Continue efforts to intensify training programs in accordance with human rights standards (Jordan);
- 6.25 Promote the dissemination of human rights culture and integrate it in the school curriculum (Jordan);
- 6.26 Design specific training and awareness-raising programs for public officials of the security forces and members of the judiciary (Spain);
- 6.27 Continue to strengthen the capacity of government officials in the field of human rights (Jordan);
- 6.28 Formulate a Human Rights Action Plan to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights in the Country (Maldives);
- 6.29 Develop a comprehensive rights-based framework for redress the civilian victims of war, including survivors of wartime sexual violence and ensure that the right to compensation in civil and criminal proceedings is enforceable in practice (Slovakia);
- 6.30 Provide greater financial and human resources to finalise the prosecution of war crimes committed during 1992 to 1995, particularly by lower ranked perpetrators, and clarify the fate of persons still missing (Australia);
- 6.31 Strengthen the professionalism and independence of the judiciary system and improve the level of expertise of the prosecution, as well as of the courts, to ensure the enforcement of European and international standards in the prosecution of war crimes (Croatia);
- 6.32 Make further steps in reconciliation at the state and regional level by, inter alia, supporting the civil society backed initiative to establish a regional truth commission known as RECOM, approving the revised National War Crimes Processing Strategy, adopting the Law on Protection of Victims of Torture, and by implementing the Law on Missing Persons (Czechia);
- 6.33 Ensure full implementation of laws related to wartime victims of rape and sexual violence; so that the status of victims of wartime torture be insured equally to all victims throughout the territory and jurisdiction of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Finland);
- 6.34 Provide justice for victims of war crimes and adopt and implement the revised national strategy on war crimes (Germany);
- 6.35 Strengthen the independent and expertise of the judiciary system in order to ensure the enforcement of international standards in the prosecution of war crimes (Lithuania);
- 6.36 Ensure survivors of conflict have access to justice by adopting and implementing a National War Crimes Processing Strategy and by meeting the needs of the most vulnerable displaced persons and refugees (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.37 Continue strengthening the protection of the rights of all citizens, notably by ensuring the implementation of the legislation on non-discrimination and on the gender equality (Slovakia);
- 6.38 Continue efforts aimed to develop a comprehensive strategy in the field of protecting and promoting human rights and combating discrimination, including the establishment of an appropriate human rights system (Yemen);

- 6.39 **Address widespread discrimination against people with disabilities, older persons and minorities – particularly Roma people – to promote the full realisation and enjoyment of their rights (Australia);**
- 6.40 **Take all necessary measures to combat discrimination of ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, in particular with regards to persons who do not qualify as Bosniaks, Serbs or Croats, by removing discriminatory provisions from the constitution, the election law and other legislation and by implementing judgements of the European Court of Human Rights, such as the Sejdic/Finci judgement (Austria);**
- 6.41 **Redouble efforts to combat hate speech as well as physical and verbal attacks and protect the vulnerable section of the society, particularly members of ethnic groups and religious minorities (Bangladesh);**
- 6.42 **Amend without further delay the Constitution in order to eliminate discrimination based on someone's belonging to an ethnic group and this in public political life and in terms of access to employment in the public sector. This should be done in accordance with the relevant jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights (Belgium);**
- 6.43 **Elaborate a country-wide anti-discrimination strategy, covering LGBTI discrimination, in cooperation with civil society (Belgium);**
- 6.44 **Formulate a plan to harmonize the national legislation against discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity (Chile);**
- 6.45 **Amend the Election Law as required by the ruling of the Constitutional Court and the constitutional principle of non-discrimination in order to guarantee full equality of all the constituent peoples and their legitimate representation at all levels, especially of Croats as the least numerous constituent people (Croatia);**
- 6.46 **Ensure that public broadcasters serve all segments of society through equal use of all official languages of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Cyprus);**
- 6.47 **Eliminate social exclusion and all forms of discrimination (Czechia);**
- 6.48 **Continue to implement and strengthen initiatives aimed at the elimination of discrimination against all persons, including women, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities and the LGBTI community (Fiji);**
- 6.49 **Improve the institutional and constitutional framework, to ensure equality and non-discrimination between citizens (France);**
- 6.50 **Ensure the right to equality and non-discrimination for all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Netherlands);**
- 6.51 **Take meaningful steps to ensure the use, equality and public broadcasting in all of the state's official languages (Malta);**
- 6.52 **Promote mutual solidarity in an atmosphere of peaceful and civil coexistence, taking into account the multi-ethnic and multi-religious composition of the country (Holy See);**
- 6.53 **Ensure equal opportunities for women and men in the labour market by adopting family strategies aimed at achieving gender equality and adequate work-life balance for both women and men, narrowing and closing the gender wage gap, as well as ensuring access to necessary social and health-care services for new parents and children (Iceland);**
- 6.54 **Pass and implement laws that would recognize same-sex partnerships and define the rights and obligations of co-habiting couples in same-sex unions (Iceland);**
- 6.55 **Continue to support the gender equality policy particularly through the GPA programme for 2018–2022 (Oman);**

- 6.56 Continue its initiatives to increase social inclusion of vulnerable groups and protection of the family (Pakistan);
- 6.57 Continue efforts to combat intolerance, hate speech and all types of discrimination (Qatar);
- 6.58 Take concrete measures to ensure the effective implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Law and the National Anti-Trafficking Action Plan (Republic of Korea);
- 6.59 Redouble efforts to combat hate speech, propaganda and apology of racial or religious superiority (Uruguay);
- 6.60 Fight ethnic cleavages, including by condemning the political rhetoric that accentuates them (Canada);
- 6.61 Strengthen the efforts to combat hate speech in media and advance in the harmonization of the legal framework to prohibit any form of discrimination, including on ground of ethnic origin and skin colour (Mexico);
- 6.62 Step up measures in preventing hate speech and incitement to racial, ethnic and religious hatred (Myanmar);
- 6.63 Keep up efforts to combat discrimination and hate speech (Tunisia);
- 6.64 Implement programs and activities to stop hate speech at all levels, in order to accelerate the integration of the returnees to promote peaceful cohabitation (Turkey);
- 6.65 Continue to deepen the measures aimed at identifying disappeared persons as a result of the armed conflict, as well as those aimed at establishing a national program of reparation, including compensation for families of disappeared persons (Argentina);
- 6.66 Adopt a law on reparation and compensation for victims of war, including survivors of torture and sexual violence (France);
- 6.67 Support the victims of war, in particular of acts of sexual violence, in proceedings aimed at ensuring due compensation (Peru);
- 6.68 Ensure that the mechanism for free legal aid is operational throughout the national territory for all vulnerable citizens, including persons who were victims of sexual violence during the war (Senegal);
- 6.69 Ensure access to justice to all victims of war crimes, including through proper implementation of the Law on Missing Persons (Ukraine);
- 6.70 Adopt a national commitment in line with the United Nations Practices on Business and Human Rights through the adoption of a national action plan on business and human rights (Spain);
- 6.71 Increase anti-corruption efforts by adopting and implementing legislation preventing conflicts of interest and ensuring transparent party financing in accordance with international standards (Germany);
- 6.72 Continue to ensure that the application of the preamble of the Paris Agreement is reflected in the next round of Nationally Determined Contributions, which is due in 2020 (Fiji);
- 6.73 Ensure that the death penalty is repealed across Bosnia and Herzegovina (Cyprus);
- 6.74 Establish a national torture prevention mechanism (Uruguay);
- 6.75 Guarantee the prohibition of torture by establishing a national mechanism of prevention against torture in conformity with article 17 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Punishment or Treatment (France);

- 6.76 Cease the physical ill-treatment of people in police custody, investigate all allegations of abuses in a timely manner, and address the poor conditions in police stations and prisons (Australia);
- 6.77 Continue national efforts to combat trafficking in human beings, particularly of women and children and provide necessary care for the victims (Egypt);
- 6.78 Further its efforts to combat trafficking in human beings via effective implementation of the relevant Action Plan (Georgia);
- 6.79 Intensify efforts to combat human trafficking (Iraq);
- 6.80 Take further actions to combat trafficking in persons particularly child trafficking (Myanmar);
- 6.81 Strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Peru);
- 6.82 Further strengthen capacity-building activities and awareness-raising campaigns on combating trafficking in persons (Philippines);
- 6.83 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, ensure the rights of victims and provide them with protection and assistance (Qatar);
- 6.84 Investigate allegations of criminal acts against journalists, and hold accountable those responsible, including with respect to acts of intimidation or reprisal against journalists and media outlets (United States of America);
- 6.85 Take all necessary measures to guarantee the full respect of the rights to freedom of expression and association (Uruguay);
- 6.86 Ensure the effective protection of human rights defenders and journalists, and that they are free from acts of intimidation or reprisals (Uruguay);
- 6.87 Guarantee media freedom and the protection of journalists and media workers, especially women, notably by ensuring the appropriate judicial follow-up to cases of threats and violence against them (Austria);
- 6.88. Take all necessary measures to ensure freedom of expression and freedom of assembly and association in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);
- 6.89 Provide freedom of the media by conducting timely investigations and prosecutions of perpetrators of attacks, intimidation, threats or other criminal acts against journalists, including gender-based or online (Canada);
- 6.90 Reform the public RTV broadcasters with the goal of ensuring that they serve to all segments of the society through the equal use of all official languages (Croatia);
- 6.91 Put an end to threats, political pressure and attacks against journalists and facilitate the enjoyment of freedoms of assembly and expression (Czechia);
- 6.92 Take all necessary measures to protect and promote civic space, online and offline, and ensure a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders and activists (Estonia);
- 6.93 Ensure appropriate judicial follow-up to cases of threats and violence against journalists and media workers (Estonia);
- 6.94 Guarantee freedom of expression and freedom of the press, including by ensuring national data collection and appropriate judicial follow-up to cases of threats and violence against journalists and media professionals, and combat acts of intimidation against them (France);
- 6.95 Ensure adequate judicial follow-up on violence, threats and political pressure against journalists and media workers (Netherlands);

- 6.96 **Eliminate the restrictions to the rights of freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and ensure that the relevant laws are consistent with human rights standards (Switzerland);**
- 6.97 **Respect the rights to freedom of expression and freedom of the press, and effectively investigate all cases of violence against journalists in order to fight against impunity (Switzerland);**
- 6.98 **Intensify efforts in protecting the freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of expression both online and offline, as well as creating safe and enabling environment for civil society, human rights defenders, and journalists by ensuring that any attack against them or members of their families would be properly investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice (Lithuania);**
- 6.99 **Guarantee freedom of expression and of the media and the protection of journalists, notably by ensuring the appropriate judicial follow-up to cases of threats and violence against journalists and media workers (Greece);**
- 6.100 **Guarantee a free and independent media and to promote an open democratic media landscape in respect of freedom of opinion and expression as well as the right to access information (Sweden);**
- 6.101 **Intensify efforts to investigate threats and attacks against journalists, and take measures to ensure the safety of journalists and media workers (Norway);**
- 6.102 **Revise current laws governing the right to peaceful assembly through the removal of blanket bans on certain venues and criminal penalties for organizers who fail to fulfill administrative procedures (United States of America);**
- 6.103 **Strengthen the independence of the judiciary system to meet international standards in the prosecution of war crimes (Angola);**
- 6.104 **Ensure the independence of the judiciary, including of the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council in particular by sanctioning individuals who do not respect its independence (Austria);**
- 6.105 **Ensure the judiciary is able to fulfil its functions in an independent manner (Israel);**
- 6.106 **Take all the necessary measures to foster intercultural dialogue, tolerance and understanding among the different communities, including by enabling positive environment for reconciliation, for the protection and inclusion of all vulnerable groups (Italy);**
- 6.107 **Ensure access to justice to every citizen, including by providing free legal assistance to the most vulnerable groups and by fully implementing anti-corruption policies (Italy);**
- 6.108 **Ensure that the relevant institutions tasked with fighting corruption are independent and adequately resourced (Sweden);**
- 6.109 **Continue efforts to eliminate bribery and impunity (Oman);**
- 6.110 **Consider taking measures aimed at ensuring increased efficiency and accountability of public service (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.111 **Strengthen measures to facilitate birth registration of girls and boys born abroad or whose parents are migrants or asylum seekers (Mexico);**
- 6.112 **Introduce necessary amendments to the law on elections to guarantee at all levels the equality of the constituent peoples, as well as other national minorities (Chile);**
- 6.113 **Amend the electoral law in line with the ruling of the Constitutional Court in order to guarantee full equality of all the constituent peoples at all political and administrative levels (Malta);**

- 6.114 **Modify the electoral laws to reflect better the principle of equality of all the constitutive peoples (Holy See);**
- 6.115 **Create policies and strategies to promote and protect the rights of ethnic minorities to enable them to fully participate in civil and political activities particularly in the general election (Indonesia);**
- 6.116 **Adopt an electoral system that guarantees all citizens the equal enjoyment of their rights, independently of their ethnic origin and implement the Decision of the European Court of Human Rights thereto (Switzerland);**
- 6.117 **Consistently implement the rulings of the Constitutional Court guaranteeing full equality of all constituent peoples at all political and administrative levels, including with regard to elections (Lithuania);**
- 6.118 **Strengthen efforts towards ensuring equal rights to all citizens and enabling political representation in a way that would fully reflect the richness of the country's ethnic diversity (Greece);**
- 6.119 **Take steps aimed at amending national legislation so that it would guarantee equal electoral rights to all citizens irrespective of their ethnicity (Ukraine);**
- 6.120 **Adopt electoral law amendments to ensure the political participation of all citizens at all levels of governance, regardless of ethnic origin, in line with the European Court of Human Rights and domestic court judgments, including allowing elections in Mostar (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.121 **Extend effective protection to family as the fundamental and natural unit of society in line with international human rights law (Bangladesh);**
- 6.122 **Continue providing protection and support to the family as it is the fundamental and natural unit of society (Egypt);**
- 6.123 **Continue strengthening its policies in the field of economic, social and cultural rights, especially in favour of the most vulnerable groups (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.124 **Continue with its successful social programs to combat poverty and inequality, in order to provide the best possible quality of life for its people (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.125 **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, in order to provide solid foundation for the enjoyment of all rights of its people (China);**
- 6.126 **Continue to implement initiatives to promote the right to equitable housing (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 6.127 **Adopt and implement an overall strategy to fight air pollution, which affects enjoyment of the rights to health, particularly for children and older persons (Canada);**
- 6.128 **Make further efforts to ensure universal access to basic health care services (India);**
- 6.129 **Facilitate access of children with special needs to health care (Iraq);**
- 6.130 **Strengthen its efforts to improve health-care services and to address the issue of universal health care (Maldives);**
- 6.131 **Expand efforts to ensure inclusive and quality access to education for children (Afghanistan);**
- 6.132 **Provide access to education and safeguards the right to education for minority groups (Angola);**

- 6.133 Take further steps to implement measures aimed at guaranteeing the right to education in an inclusive manner, eliminating all kinds of practices that may cause segregation or assimilation of minority groups (Argentina);
- 6.134 Provide access to education to all children and protect the right to learn their mother tongue in an inclusive and tolerant education system that will prevent assimilation (Bulgaria);
- 6.135 Provide access to education and protect the right to education in the mother tongues of the three constituent peoples, in a tolerant and inclusive education system that will prevent assimilation (Croatia);
- 6.136 Eliminate the “two schools under the same roof” principle and foster pluri-ethnic schools (Spain);
- 6.137 Continue efforts aimed at improving the quality of education by preventing ethnic segregation in formal education through the application of anti-discriminatory approaches based on the Council of Europe standards and practices (Georgia);
- 6.138 Introduce education on human rights and gender equality, as well as comprehensive sexuality education for children and young persons in the formal and non-formal education system (Iceland);
- 6.139 Continue implementation of all measures to guarantee access to education by all children without discrimination on any grounds (India);
- 6.140 Strengthen the access to education at all levels, for all (Israel);
- 6.141 Take measures to strengthen the inclusiveness of the education system, especially by facilitating access to education for Roma children and children with disabilities (Italy);
- 6.142 Take the necessary measures to eradicate ethnic segregation in the education, including the revision of the "two schools under one roof" system, and redouble efforts to increase the integration of Roma children into schools. (Mexico);
- 6.143 Continue to take measures for equal access to education adhering to the principles of inclusiveness with provision for free and compulsory school education to children (Nepal);
- 6.144 Take action to end segregation in the education system and ensure equal access to quality education for all, including national minorities and children with disabilities (Norway);
- 6.145 Continue to support free and obligatory education for all children until the age of 16 (Oman);
- 6.146 Fully implement the provisions of UNESCO treaties promoting access to and participation of all citizens in cultural heritage and creative expression and, as such, are conducive to implementing the right to take part in cultural life (Cyprus);
- 6.147 Continue to promote gender equality and take measures to support the economic empowerment of women, inter alia by improving their access to the financial system (Austria);
- 6.148 Take further measures to ensure empowerment of women (Azerbaijan);
- 6.149 Continue advancing the implementation of the Action Plan on Gender 2018–2022 in order to achieve gender equality in all areas of economic, political and social life (Cuba);
- 6.150 Continue taking measures developing institutional capacities for gender equality and ensuring the legal provisions to guarantee women’s rights (Libya);

- 6.151 Continue efforts, in order to reinforce gender equality (Tunisia);
- 6.152 Continue to ensure the effective implementation of its 2018–2020 Action Plan for Women Entrepreneurship Development (Philippines);
- 6.153 Make domestic laws consistent with the Istanbul Convention (Spain);
- 6.154 Ensure that laws on protection against domestic violence are fully in line with the Istanbul Convention (Denmark);
- 6.155 Continue efforts in bringing its legislation in line with the Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Estonia);
- 6.156 Guarantee effective and adequate protection and assistance to women victims of violence (France);
- 6.157 Strengthen the capacity of Social Welfare Centres, police and health centres to respond to cases of sexual and gender-based violence, including cases of domestic violence (Honduras);
- 6.158 Pursue efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and children (Iraq);
- 6.159 Ensure that domestic legislation is aligned with the standards set by the Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Ireland);
- 6.160 Improve the access to justice for victims of domestic violence (Israel);
- 6.161 Fully harmonize national legislation with the Istanbul Convention, providing adequate material, psychological or legal assistance for women victims of domestic violence (North Macedonia);
- 6.162 Take further steps in strengthening measures to address and prevent domestic violence (Philippines);
- 6.163 Adopt amendments to all laws on the governments in Bosnia and Herzegovina to guarantee the minimal representation of women in executive governments and ministerial positions at 40% gender quota in accordance with the Law on Gender Equality (Slovenia);
- 6.164 Implement the National Action Plan for gender equality and take action to improve women's rights and empowerment by ensuring their meaningful participation in all political and economic processes (Germany);
- 6.165 Conduct awareness campaigns to encourage women to participate in high-level public positions (Honduras);
- 6.166 Ensure harmonization of legislation on domestic violence and continue strengthening referral mechanisms in order to provide protection and support to victims of domestic violence (Iceland);
- 6.167 Continue promoting full political, economic, and social participation of women (Italy);
- 6.168 Ensure that the electoral law is amended to promote the representation of women at different levels of government (Sweden);
- 6.169 Implement special measures to try to expand the representation of women in the public and political life of the country, especially in decision-making functions (Serbia);
- 6.170 Develop and adopt a new action plan on child protection including measures on children without parental care, children with disabilities and juvenile justice across the country (Slovakia);

- 6.171 Take effective measures to secure children's rights on the basis of the CRC and the Optional Protocol to all children in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Slovenia);
- 6.172 Extend and deepen the implementation of Action Plan for Childhood 2015–2019, with the aim of continuing strengthening comprehensive attention and protection of the rights of boys , girls and adolescents (Cuba);
- 6.173 Strengthen efforts for the protection of the rights of the child, especially children with disabilities as part of continuous implementation of the national plan in this regard (Egypt);
- 6.174 Implement the Action Plan for Children keeping in mind the specific needs of vulnerable children (Holy See);
- 6.175 Continue efforts to prevent violence against children, family separations and juvenile delinquency (Algeria);
- 6.176 Strengthen protection of children rights and improve the implementation of regulatory frameworks, particularly relating to health, child labour and in combating violence against children (Indonesia);
- 6.177 Adopt laws, countrywide, prohibiting the practice of corporal punishment of children in all settings as well as harmonizing the criminal legislation for the protection of children from sexual abuse (Portugal);
- 6.178 Continue the efforts in reforming the justice sector and ease the adoption of new legislation (Angola);
- 6.179 Pursue the global strategy to include students with disabilities in education (Algeria);
- 6.180 Align domestic legislation with the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities, including by adopting a harmonized concept of disability and legal measures to fight disability based discrimination (Brazil);
- 6.181 Expand inclusiveness and strengthen the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities and other persons belonging to vulnerable social groups (Bulgaria);
- 6.182 Ensure that women, children, persons with disabilities are meaningfully engaged in the development of legislation, policies and programmes on climate change and disaster risk reduction (Fiji);
- 6.183 Draft a national action plan on the rights of persons with disabilities with clear timeframe and budget for the implementation, and harmonize all laws and regulations to ensure equal treatment of persons with disabilities throughout its jurisdiction, regardless of the cause of disability, and that the rights of children with disabilities be further protected at all levels, as previously recommended (Finland);
- 6.184 Take action to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in particular the right to inclusive education (Germany);
- 6.185 Strengthen further efforts in ensuring enjoyment of all rights by the vulnerable persons particularly by persons with disabilities and marginalized communities (India);
- 6.186 Work towards a more systematic implementation of existing anti-discrimination legislation, in particular ensuring the inclusion of persons with disabilities (Israel);
- 6.187 Continue to ensure supportive environment for children with disabilities in all fields (Montenegro);
- 6.188 Continue its efforts in removing barriers for children with disabilities especially in education and health (Myanmar);

- 6.189 Pursue efforts to reinforce the rights of persons with disabilities (Tunisia);
- 6.190 Continue to take measures to implement strategies for the advancement of the rights and status of persons with disabilities (Pakistan);
- 6.191 Step up efforts to ensure access to qualitative and inclusive education for children with disabilities (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.192 Facilitate access to health care for the displaced, returnees and persons with disabilities (Senegal);
- 6.193 Make the necessary constitutional changes to end discrimination against minorities in exercising their right to full political participation (Australia);
- 6.194 Further implement its policies and measures on protection of rights of ethnic minorities (China);
- 6.195 Continue its proactive approach for integration of Roma minorities, and promotion of their rights (Montenegro);
- 6.196 Strengthen efforts to protect and promote rights of minorities and other vulnerable groups by increasing access to health and other services (Nepal);
- 6.197 Remove obstacles for national minorities to effectively exercise their political rights and align its Constitution with the European Convention on Human Rights (Norway);
- 6.198 Consider reforming the electoral system to allow the participation of ethnic minorities, especially the Roma, as well as to ensure effective equal representation for the constituent peoples (Peru);
- 6.199 Continue to raise awareness on the needs of the Roma population, in particular children and women, and establish an adequate system that provides for their social and educational inclusion (Poland);
- 6.200 Amend all necessary laws to implement the binding international rulings pertaining to ethnic discrimination in political participation against national minorities (Poland);
- 6.201 Take appropriate measures to provide refugees and migrants with effective access to international protection in line with the international standards (Afghanistan);
- 6.202 Ensure humane and lawful conditions of detention and accommodation of migrants, including by implementing appropriate procedures, oversight mechanisms and effective coordination within government, especially to prevent the trafficking and abuse of women and girls (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.203 Make the greatest efforts in relation to the situation of migrants and asylum seekers, improving reception conditions and, in particular, prohibiting the deprivation of liberty of unaccompanied minors, and ensuring that they have access to education and health services (Uruguay);
- 6.204 Promote a stable social and economic development that takes into account the cultural, social and spiritual needs of the population, so as to limit the phenomenon of migration while also encouraging the return of refugees and exiles (Holy See);
- 6.205 Improve reception conditions for asylum seekers and migrants increasing housing capacities, including protection-sensitive housing for vulnerable categories (Honduras);
- 6.206 Harmonize the conditions of the regions where displaced people and returnees are living in the wake of the war such as having property and

effectively accessing to education, in line with the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Convention on Human Rights (Turkey);

6.207 **Take measures to ensure that all children born in the country are registered at birth, in order to prevent statelessness, and have access to equitable and non-discriminatory quality education, regardless of ethnicity (Brazil).**

7. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was headed by Ms. Semiha Borovac, Minister for Human Rights and Refugees of BiH, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Ms. Nermina Kapetanovic, Ambassador/Permanent Representative to the UN;
- Ms. Nina Miskovic, member, Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of BiH;
- Ms. Saliha Djuderija, member, Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of BiH;
- Mr. Zeljko Bogut, member, Ministry of Justice of BiH;
- Mr. Darko Vidovic, member, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of BiH;
- Ms. Drazenka Malicbegovic, member, Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH;
- Mr. Adnan Husic, member, Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH;
- Ms. Stanislava Tanic, member, Ministry of Security of BiH;
- Ms. Tatjana Lucic, member, Ministry of Defence of BiH;
- Ms. Senaida Talovic, member, Federal Ministry of Interior of BiH;
- Mr. Dobrica Jonjic, member, Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Policy of BiH;
- Mr. Hajro Poskovic, member, High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BiH;
- Ms. Azra Maslo, member, Communications Regulatory Agency of BiH;
- Mr. Rajko Klickovic, member, Ministry of Labour, War Veterans and Disabled People's Protection of RS;
- Ms. Svjetlana Pavicic, Interpreter;
- Ms. Daniela Valenta, Interpreter;
- Ms. Aida Herco, Security Officer.
