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

#### **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

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\* 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**

### **A. Presentation by the State under review**

5. The Delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina led by Semiha Borovac, Minister of Human Rights and Refugees of BiH, presented the activities undertaken in the field of promotion and protection of human rights after the second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review of BiH.

6. Although faced with numerous economic problems that are also reflected in the human rights situation in BiH, BiH had committed itself to ensuring the highest international standards in the field of human rights, by signing and ratifying multilateral international agreements.

7. BiH reported on improved legal framework for human rights protection, adopted through amendments to the Anti-Discrimination Law, which improved judicial and institutional mechanisms for protection against discrimination in such a way that victims of discrimination were provided with better protection, primarily through improved and expanded definitions of the grounds of discrimination and improved access to judicial protection. A definition of victimisation was expanded and provisions defining incitement to discrimination as a form of discrimination were introduced.

8. Amendments to the Law on the Ombudsman for Human Rights concerning greater financial independence and the introduction of a national preventive mechanism as well as the Decision on ratification of Protocols 15 and 16 to the European Convention human rights were submitted to the Parliament for deliberation.

9. Criminal legislation had been improved to address cases of organized crime and corruption, trafficking in human beings and trafficking in children. Acts of forced disappearance were introduced into criminal law as separate offenses. The Constitutional Court of BiH decided to abolish the death penalty provision in the Republika Srpska Constitution. A monitoring team was appointed to conduct continuous process of monitoring and evaluation of the 2016–2019 Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings of BiH.
10. All Criminal Codes in Bosnia and Herzegovina contained provisions prohibiting instigation of racial, ethnic and religious hatred and hatred on other grounds. Initiatives were launched to harmonize the Criminal Codes in BiH in order to improve legislation suppressing hate speech. The Communications Regulatory Agency sanctioned the media that broadcast hate speech.
11. The BiH Parliamentary Assembly adopted the Platform for Peace with the aim of better preventing, promoting and protecting human rights and building peace, co-existence, tolerance and respect for diversity in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
12. The Institution of Ombudsmen developed a special report on the situation of journalists and cases of threats to journalists in BiH and issued a set of recommendations to all institutions in BiH. The BiH Parliamentary Assembly accepted all the recommendations and the Council of Ministers approved an Action Plan for human rights education and training of journalists and media professionals.
13. All citizens had free access to information available to public institutions, under the state and entity laws governing free access to information, and the human rights ombudsmen investigate violations of that right.
14. A significant progress was achieved in implementing the rights enshrined in Annex VII to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina through a concrete contribution to restoring confidence, reconciliation and stability in the country and the region. BiH had tangible results in finding sustainable and fair solutions at the regional level for returnees, internally displaced persons and refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina.
15. The legal framework for legal aid throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina was improved and the Law on Aliens and the Law on Asylum are aligned with European standards of non-refoulement.
16. The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina improved the legal framework for the protection of survivors of sexual violence. The Republika Srpska passed the Law on the Protection of Victims of Wartime Torture, including victims of sexual violence.
17. Entity labor laws were improved, especially in terms of protection against discrimination, and also the legislation pertaining to social protection of children in terms of establishing a foster care system was improved.
18. A progress was made in the development of the relevant policies for vulnerable groups of children. Bosnia and Herzegovina implemented an action plan for children, which was one of the mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of recommendations of the Committee of the Rights of the Child. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure was ratified.
19. Funds for employment of persons with disabilities were ensured via Entity funds and new strategies for improvement of the situation of persons with disabilities based on the Disability Policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina were adopted.
20. Religious rights and freedoms were respected in compliance of the Law on Religious Freedoms and Legal Status of Churches and Religious Communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the State supported financially activities of the Inter-Religious Council as an important body promoting religious tolerance in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
21. Significant steps forward were made in the development of institutional capacities for gender equality and the laws guaranteeing gender equality were improved. BiH started introducing gender-responsive budgeting.

22. Protection and prevention services were standardized in accordance with the Istanbul Convention. Entity level strategies prioritizing the improvement access of victims of violence to support services and data gathering were adopted. The UN Resolution 1325 “Women, Peace and Security” was adequately implemented in the armed and law enforcement forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The results of Bosnia and Herzegovina in this area were recognized both regionally and internationally.

23. The European Union chose Bosnia and Herzegovina as a partner in the G7 summit, which was additional recognition of positive experiences of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the implementation of Resolution 1325.

24. Regarding the protection of LGBT persons, measures within the activities from the BIH Gender Action Plan were implemented to improve the rights of those persons. There were a lot of good examples of training of judges, prosecutors and police officers and the most recent LGBT pride parade in Bosnia and Herzegovina took place without incident.

25. A process for amending the Law on the Protection of the Rights of National Minorities was launched. Bosnia and Herzegovina implemented Roma action plans and invested significant financial resources in the areas of housing, employment, health care and education of the Roma.

26. The institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina undertook activities in accordance with the SDGs Road Map of Bosnia and Herzegovina under Agenda 2030.

27. The valid BiH laws governing climate change and environmental protection, as third-generation human rights, ensured inclusion of the public at large in decision making which directly affected the right of citizens to healthy environment.

28. Bosnia and Herzegovina started enforcement of the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights, such as *Sejdic and Finci* and the like.

29. The process of adoption of a Revised War Crimes Strategy and a Transitional Justice Strategy was launched.

30. The identification and verification of 23,000 missing persons were completed and particularly important was the completion of the process of searching for 7,500 missing persons. The budget of the Missing Persons Institute was increased to allow sufficient transfers to the Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the purpose of investigations, while the administrative line was reduced.

31. Bosnia and Herzegovina lacked financial resources and comprehensive social welfare documents for an increase in inclusive growth and poverty reduction.

32. The delegation concluded its introductory statement by mentioning the adoption of the Human Rights Monitoring Methodology of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which included planning, programming and improving the monitoring system, ensured better implementation of human rights treaty bodies' recommendations.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

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

34. Slovakia praised the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and commended positive steps to improve the human rights legislative framework.

35. Slovenia welcomed efforts to implement the Gender Action Plan, but remained concerned that corporal punishment of children was not explicitly prohibited in all settings.

36. Spain recognized progress concerning human rights, such as the outlawing of discrimination and the adoption of a national plan of action on Women, Peace and Security.

37. Netherlands welcomed the organization of the first Pride March, which was well-attended and peaceful, but remained concerned about broader human rights issues, such as press freedom.
38. Switzerland expressed concern about the growing obstacles to the freedom of peaceful assembly and association, as well as about attacks against the media.
39. Tunisia commended efforts to promote human rights, particularly the accession to various international conventions and the adoption of national regulation against enforced disappearances and prevention of torture.
40. Turkey appreciated efforts to address recommendations from the second review, demonstrating determination to improve the institutional and legal framework in the field of human rights.
41. Ukraine noted human rights efforts, particularly the prohibition of discrimination and the development of institutional capacities for gender equality and the protection of persons with disabilities.
42. United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland commended the decision to abolish the death penalty in Republika Srpska, but was concerned about political disenfranchisement.
43. United States of America was deeply concerned by the reported harsh treatment of and the potential excessive use of force against individuals peacefully expressing dissent.
44. Uruguay commended the acceptance of the communication procedure of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Enforced Disappearances, and the measures taken against trafficking in persons.
45. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed policies aimed at ensuring social protection and the integration of disadvantaged people, in particular children and Roma, and at combating trafficking in persons.
46. Yemen commended the measures taken to improve the living conditions of Roma, to reduce poverty among disadvantaged groups and to protect women, children and people with disability.
47. Afghanistan welcomed the progress made in the participation of women in the judiciary and the measures taken to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence.
48. Algeria welcomed the adoption of a new strategy to improve the situation of persons with disabilities and the efforts made to ensure the education of children with disabilities.
49. Angola acknowledged the reforms implemented in the judiciary, in particular the reform of the justice sector and the amendment of the prohibition of discrimination law.
50. Argentina welcomed the approval of an annual plan for the implementation of the gender action plan.
51. Australia commended the progress made in improving the living conditions of Roma. It highlighted the need to prosecute war crimes and to combat violence against journalists and hate speech.
52. Austria commended the progress made in the field of gender equality and persons with disabilities. It remained concerned about persistent discriminatory provisions and ongoing political interferences with the judiciary.
53. Azerbaijan welcomed the adoption of a new strategy in favour of persons with disabilities and the new plan for the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 1325.
54. Bangladesh commended the harmonization of laws, particularly in the areas of discrimination, domestic violence and social protection, and the measures taken to promote women's rights and women's entrepreneurship.

55. Belgium expressed its conviction that further progress can be achieved to increase the protection of human rights.
56. Brazil welcomed efforts to prosecute cases of wartime sexual violence and the reforms undertaken in the areas of corruption and women's rights. It remained concerned about discriminatory measures against minorities.
57. Brunei Darussalam welcomed the implementation of the revised strategy of the Regional Housing Programme.
58. Bulgaria recognized advancements in developing institutional capacity for gender equality and acknowledged the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
59. Canada was pleased to see the success of the first Pride March in Sarajevo, but remained aware that more needs to be done to ensure the rights of LGBTI persons.
60. Chile commended measures taken, particularly the national strategy for the prosecution of war crimes, as well as laws to prohibit discrimination.
61. China commended efforts aimed at combating corruption, fighting racial discrimination, developing education, protecting the rights of vulnerable groups, and promoting the condition of the Roma community.
62. Croatia welcomed progress towards adoption and implementation of strategies to enhance protection of rights of women and vulnerable groups like children, persons with disabilities and national minorities.
63. Cuba thanked the delegation for the presentation of its national report and noted the development of guidelines for raising standards of protection for girls and boys.
64. Cyprus commended the Government on its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child while noting that challenges remained.
65. The Czech Republic thanked the delegation for its comprehensive presentation and had closely followed progress made so far in addressing issues related to the enhancement of human rights.
66. Denmark expressed its appreciation for the legislative improvements concerning gender-based violence, while taking note that domestic violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina remained an issue of concern.
67. In reply, representatives of the BiH Ministry of Justice and the representative of the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BiH highlighted the progress made in the area of justice aimed at combating trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation, prosecution of war crimes cases, protection and treatment of juvenile children in criminal proceedings, and the progress in the process of ratifying amendments to the Rome Statute, providing protection and support to witnesses.
68. The definition of torture and forced disappearance and cooperation with civil society were introduced into the criminal legislation. The Council of Ministers of BiH adopted the 2015–2019 Anti-Corruption Strategy. An Integrity Risk Reduction and Anti-Corruption Policy was adopted along with the Integrity Plan of the BiH Ministry of Defense.
69. The representatives of the BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs stated that the number of “two schools under one roof” had been reduced by half and that the implementation of the common core curriculum based on learning outcomes also continued. Recommendations for inclusive education in Bosnia and Herzegovina were adopted.
70. The Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH coordinated the process of drafting the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Policy of BiH. It was also emphasized that special attention had been paid to sexual and reproductive health in cases of natural disasters and emergencies.
71. The representative of the BiH Ministry of Security stated that, in the last three years, Bosnia and Herzegovina faced an increase in the inflow of migrants, most of whom were staying in Bosnia and Herzegovina close to the border with the Republic of Croatia, making nearly

7,000 persons on a daily basis. It was a huge humanitarian challenge in terms of providing basic supplies and accommodation to all migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which challenge required support from international organisations.

72. The representative of the Government of the Federation of BiH stated that a number of reform processes were initiated in the area of labour and social welfare policy and the preparation of new legislation aimed at supporting families with children in the FBiH through securing the right to child allowance for non-working mothers.

73. In 2017, the FBiH Foster Care Law was adopted, which systematically regulated the placement and support of children without parental care, adults without family care, the elderly and infirm people and persons with disabilities. So far, 33 foster carers were educated in the FBiH.

74. For ten years, FBiH and RS had been operating funds for the employment of persons with disabilities, recording very good results. The greatest progress was made in this area and the interest for employment was expressed by both persons with disabilities and employers.

75. The representative of the Government of the Republika Srpska stated that activities were launched to implement the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, to harmonize legislation and align regulations with international conventions and to prevent discrimination against LGBTI persons. The RS adopted the 2018–2022 Anti-Corruption Strategy and the Anti-Corruption Action Plan. A significant progress was made on gender equality in employment. Particular attention was paid to the protection of domestic violence through the adoption of the 2019–2020 Action Plan for the Implementation of the Istanbul Convention. A new RS Criminal Code containing Chapter XIII sanctioning trafficking in human beings was passed in 2017.

76. The 2018 Law on the Protection of Victims of War Torture, the 2019-2023 Strategy for Combating Cyber Crime, the 2017–2026 Strategy for the Advancement of the Social Position of Persons with Disabilities, the 2016–2021 Strategy for the Development of Education and the Rulebook on Education and Upbringing of Children of National Minorities were adopted. The RS Center for the Investigation of War, War Crimes and Searching for Missing Persons carried out important activities and the property status of religious facilities was regulated by law.

77. Egypt welcomed the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination, the plan to reform the judiciary, the Strategic Plan to Combat Corruption, and efforts to combat human trafficking.

78. Estonia welcomed efforts to guarantee gender equality and full enjoyment of all human rights by women and girls, plus the adoption of the Gender Action Plan for 2018–2022.

79. Fiji hailed achievements in the implementation of recommendations from the previous cycle and commended the Government on its inclusive consultative process undertaken for preparing its national report.

80. Finland welcomed the harmonization of the national Criminal Code with international criminal law, especially the definition of wartime sexual violence as war crimes and crimes against humanity.

81. France expressed its appreciation for recent progress made in Bosnia and Herzegovina, notably measures taken to achieve gender equality and strengthen efforts to combat racism and discrimination.

82. Georgia welcomed amendments to the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination and expressed its appreciation for steps taken by the Government to improve the position of vulnerable groups.

83. Germany acknowledged increased institutional cooperation for the protection of LGBTI persons implemented by police agencies and the judiciary, and encouraged the Government to continue such efforts.

84. Malta commended the steps to curb gender-based violence, especially domestic violence, the efforts to enhance cooperation between government and civil society organisations and the progressive implementation of the Action Plan for Children.
85. The Holy See expressed its appreciation for efforts made in Bosnia and Herzegovina to bring domestic human rights legislation increasingly into line with international standards.
86. Honduras welcomed the new strategy to improve the situation of persons with disabilities and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
87. Iceland expressed appreciation for the steps outlined in the country's national report and looked forward to continued measures taken to improve the situation of human rights.
88. India welcomed the Gender Action Plan, the Strategy for the Suppression of Domestic Violence, and the Strategy for the Advancement of the Rights and Status of Persons with Disabilities.
89. Indonesia appreciated efforts to improve enjoyment of the rights of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, children and ethnic minorities, through the enactment of regulatory frameworks.
90. Iraq welcomed the alignment of national legislation with International human rights standards and efforts made to eradicate discrimination against minorities.
91. Ireland welcomed the amendments to the law on prohibition of discrimination which extend the listed grounds for discrimination to age and disability, as well as sexual orientation, sexual characteristics and gender identity.
92. Israel appreciated efforts to combat racial incitement and religious hatred through dedicated legal provisions, and the collection of data on hate speech.
93. Italy welcomed the adoption of the Action Plan to combat human trafficking and related amendments to the criminal code, and introduction of the offence of enforced disappearance as an autonomous crime.
94. Jordan welcomed efforts to implement UPR recommendations and commended the manner in which the national report was prepared and consultations carried out with all stakeholders in this regard.
95. Libya applauded the efforts made to implement the majority of UPR recommendations, amendments to discrimination law and progress in reforming the judiciary.
96. Lithuania commended the efforts and progress made in the area of human Rights.
97. Maldives was encouraged by the progress made by Bosnia and Herzegovina on the empowerment of women with 60% of all judges and prosecutors in the judiciary system being women.
98. Greece welcomed amendments to the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination, the adoption of gender equality action plans, and efforts with a view to eliminating discrimination against Roma. 99. Mexico welcomed the guidelines developed to identify the best interests of the child, the performance of professionals in cases of violence, as well as to combat discrimination in the education.
100. Montenegro welcomed the efforts to improve human Rights situation for refugees and displaced persons, closure of collective centres and implementation of the housing program.
101. Myanmar commended Bosnia-Herzegovina in achieving gender equality with women representing 48% of heads of judicial institution, 37.5% of ministerial posts, 60% of all judges and prosecutors.
102. Nepal commended Bosnia and Herzegovina for its work for ensuring the Institution of Human Rights Ombudsman in the status of "A" accreditation.

103. Sweden welcomed the amendments to the antidiscrimination law in 2016, however, remained concerned by the lack of amendment of the electoral law, about media freedom, and by widespread corruption.
104. Niger noted the adoption of amendments to the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination, the Law on Aliens, amendments to the Criminal Code and the Law on Provision of Legal Aid.
105. North Macedonia welcomed the adoption of the Law on Aliens, the Law on Provision of Legal Aid, and amendments to the Criminal Code and the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination.
106. Norway welcomed the news that the article on the death penalty had been formally repealed from the Constitution of the Entity Republika Srpska.
107. Oman expressed its strong appreciation as far as the enactment of laws, strategies and programs for the promotion and protection of human rights was concerned.
108. Pakistan welcomed efforts to empower women and realize the right to housing for citizens, and commended measures to offer equal opportunities, particularly as regards education.
109. Peru acknowledged efforts made by Bosnia and Herzegovina in the field of human rights, particularly with regard to the country's recent ratification of international treaties.
110. The Philippines welcomed progress made regarding the economic empowerment of women, combating trafficking in persons, and advancing protection of the human rights of vulnerable groups.
111. Poland hailed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and implementation of the Action Plan for Children.
112. Portugal welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and welcomed steps taken to guarantee gender equality.
113. Qatar hailed efforts to develop the institutional, judicial and legislative framework and combat discrimination, corruption and organized crime, and welcomed the adoption of a strategy for persons with disabilities.
114. The Republic of Korea welcomed amendments to the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination and commended measures taken to combat trafficking in persons like the National Anti-Trafficking Action Plan.
115. The Republic of Moldova noted the adoption of the Guidelines on Determining the Best Interests of the Child, the Roma Education Action Plan, and the Platform on Preschool Education.
116. Senegal welcomed the adoption of the Law on Disappeared Persons and efforts to reduce the number of undocumented Roma and increase the number of Roma children attending primary school.
117. Serbia expressed its appreciation for all the strategies and action plans aimed at protecting the rights of vulnerable groups and ensuring equal opportunities for their inclusion.
118. Following the constructive dialogue between Bosnia and Herzegovina, Troika members and UN member states, the BiH Minister for Human Rights and Refugees concluded that BiH authorities had faced major challenges that had required full coordination and pooling of forces to make progress in advancing human rights protection through adherence to international standards to ensure better life for citizens.
119. Recommendations made by UN member states after the 3rd UPR cycle for BiH will help raise awareness of the need to respect the rule of law and human rights in building a democratic society and will influence positive developments in creating accountability at all levels of government in the implementation of international treaties to which BiH accessed.

## **II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

**120. 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.**

**120.1 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);**

**120.2 Establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture required under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Chile);**

**120.3 Redouble efforts to combat hate speech, in accordance with articles 12 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Honduras);**

**120.4 Set up an effective national prevention mechanism as required by the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture (Switzerland);**

**120.5 Strengthen human rights policy coordination with ‘entity’-level authorities to ensure greater coherence with strategies at the international level (Republic of Korea);**

**120.6 Protect and promote human rights through an evidence-based approach, including by data disaggregation (Republic of Korea);**

**120.7 Consider adopting a national human rights action plan, and allocate adequate resources for its implementation (Republic of Moldova);**

**120.8 Set up a domestic mechanism to monitor the implementation of human rights recommendations (Azerbaijan);**

**120.9 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);**

**120.10 Strengthen the National Institution for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Senegal);**

**120.11 Examine the possibility of consolidating the broad range of state action plans into a comprehensive human rights strategy (Ukraine);**

**120.12 Accelerate the adoption of the Amendments to the Law on the Ombudsman for Human Rights (Georgia);**

**120.13 Strengthen efforts to ensure that the Office of the Ombudsperson enjoy sufficient resources required to function effectively in compliance with the Paris Principles (Afghanistan);**

**120.14 Ensure that the Office of the Ombudsman is provided with the financial and human resources needed to function effectively (Ireland);**

**120.15 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);**

**120.16 Provide the Office of the Ombudsman with sufficient financial and human resources to function effectively and independently, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Niger);**

**120.17 Ensure financial autonomy of the Office of the Ombudsman, in compliance with the Paris Principles (North Macedonia);**

**120.18 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);**

**120.19 Strengthen the independence of the Office of the Ombudsman, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Portugal);**

**120.20 Improve human rights training and accountability for prison officials (United States of America);**

**120.21 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);**

**120.22 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);**

**120.23 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);**

**120.24 Continue efforts to intensify training programs in accordance with human rights standards (Jordan);**

**120.25 Promote the dissemination of human rights culture and integrate it in the school curriculum (Jordan);**

**120.26 Design specific training and awareness-raising programs for public officials of the security forces and members of the judiciary (Spain);**

**120.27 Continue to strengthen the capacity of government officials in the field of human rights (Jordan);**

**120.28 Formulate a Human Rights Action Plan to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights in the Country (Maldives);**

**120.29 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);**

**120.30 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);**

**120.31 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);**

**120.32 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);**

**120.33 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);**

**120.34 Provide justice for victims of war crimes and adopt and implement the revised national strategy on war crimes (Germany);**

- 120.35 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);
- 120.36 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);
- 120.37 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);
- 120.38 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);
- 120.39 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);
- 120.40 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);
- 120.41 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);
- 120.42 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);
- 120.43 Elaborate a country-wide anti-discrimination strategy, covering LGBTI discrimination, in cooperation with civil society (Belgium);
- 120.44 Formulate a plan to harmonize the national legislation against discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity (Chile);
- 120.45 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);
- 120.46 Ensure that public broadcasters serve all segments of society through equal use of all official languages of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Cyprus);
- 120.47 Eliminate social exclusion and all forms of discrimination (Czechia);
- 120.48 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);
- 120.49 Improve the institutional and constitutional framework, to ensure equality and non-discrimination between citizens (France);
- 120.50 Ensure the right to equality and non-discrimination for all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Netherlands);
- 120.51 Take meaningful steps to ensure the use, equality and public broadcasting in all of the state's official languages (Malta);

120.52 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);

120.53 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);

120.54 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);

120.55 Continue to support the gender equality policy particularly through the GPA programme for 2018–2022 (Oman);

120.56 Continue its initiatives to increase social inclusion of vulnerable groups and protection of the family (Pakistan);

120.57 Continue efforts to combat intolerance, hate speech and all types of discrimination (Qatar);

120.58 Take concrete measures to ensure the effective implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Law and the National Anti-Trafficking Action Plan (Republic of Korea);

120.59 Redouble efforts to combat hate speech, propaganda and apology of racial or religious superiority (Uruguay);

120.60 Fight ethnic cleavages, including by condemning the political rhetoric that accentuates them (Canada);

120.61 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);

120.62 Step up measures in preventing hate speech and incitement to racial, ethnic and religious hatred (Myanmar);

120.63 Keep up efforts to combat discrimination and hate speech (Tunisia);

120.64 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);

120.65 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);

120.66 Adopt a law on reparation and compensation for victims of war, including survivors of torture and sexual violence (France);

120.67 Support the victims of war, in particular of acts of sexual violence, in proceedings aimed at ensuring due compensation (Peru);

120.68 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);

120.69 Ensure access to justice to all victims of war crimes, including through proper implementation of the Law on Missing Persons (Ukraine);

120.70 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);

- 120.71 Increase anti-corruption efforts by adopting and implementing legislation preventing conflicts of interest and ensuring transparent party financing in accordance with international standards (Germany);
- 120.72 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);
- 120.73 Ensure that the death penalty is repealed across Bosnia and Herzegovina (Cyprus);
- 120.74 Establish a national torture prevention mechanism (Uruguay);
- 120.75 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);
- 120.76 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);
- 120.77 Continue national efforts to combat trafficking in human beings, particularly of women and children and provide necessary care for the victims (Egypt);
- 120.78 Further its efforts to combat trafficking in human beings via effective implementation of the relevant Action Plan (Georgia);
- 120.79 Intensify efforts to combat human trafficking (Iraq);
- 120.80 Take further actions to combat trafficking in persons particularly child trafficking (Myanmar);
- 120.81 Strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Peru);
- 120.82 Further strengthen capacity-building activities and awareness-raising campaigns on combating trafficking in persons (Philippines);
- 120.83 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, ensure the rights of victims and provide them with protection and assistance (Qatar);
- 120.84 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);
- 120.85 Take all necessary measures to guarantee the full respect of the rights to freedom of expression and association (Uruguay);
- 120.86 Ensure the effective protection of human rights defenders and journalists, and that they are free from acts of intimidation or reprisals (Uruguay);
- 120.87 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);
- 120.88. 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);
- 120.89 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);
- 120.90 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);

120.91 Put an end to threats, political pressure and attacks against journalists and facilitate the enjoyment of freedoms of assembly and expression (Czechia);

120.92 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);

120.93 Ensure appropriate judicial follow-up to cases of threats and violence against journalists and media workers (Estonia);

120.94 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);

120.95 Ensure adequate judicial follow-up on violence, threats and political pressure against journalists and media workers (Netherlands);

120.96 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);

120.97 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);

120.98 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);

120.99 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);

120.100 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);

120.101 Intensify efforts to investigate threats and attacks against journalists, and take measures to ensure the safety of journalists and media workers (Norway);

120.102 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);

120.103 Strengthen the independence of the judiciary system to meet international standards in the prosecution of war crimes (Angola);

120.104 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);

120.105 Ensure the judiciary is able to fulfil its functions in an independent manner (Israel);

120.106 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);

- 120.107 **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);**
- 120.108 **Ensure that the relevant institutions tasked with fighting corruption are independent and adequately resourced (Sweden);**
- 120.109 **Continue efforts to eliminate bribery and impunity (Oman);**
- 120.110 **Consider taking measures aimed at ensuring increased efficiency and accountability of public service (Azerbaijan);**
- 120.111 **Strengthen measures to facilitate birth registration of girls and boys born abroad or whose parents are migrants or asylum seekers (Mexico);**
- 120.112 **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);**
- 120.113 **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);**
- 120.114 **Modify the electoral laws to reflect better the principle of equality of all the constitutive peoples (Holy See);**
- 120.115 **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);**
- 120.116 **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);**
- 120.117 **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);**
- 120.118 **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);**
- 120.119 **Take steps aimed at amending national legislation so that it would guarantee equal electoral rights to all citizens irrespective of their ethnicity (Ukraine);**
- 120.120 **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);**
- 120.121 **Extend effective protection to family as the fundamental and natural unit of society in line with international human rights law (Bangladesh);**
- 120.122 **Continue providing protection and support to the family as it is the fundamental and natural unit of society (Egypt);**
- 120.123 **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);**
- 120.124 **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);**

- 120.125 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, in order to provide solid foundation for the enjoyment of all rights of its people (China);
- 120.126 Continue to implement initiatives to promote the right to equitable housing (Brunei Darussalam);
- 120.127 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);
- 120.128 Make further efforts to ensure universal access to basic health care services (India);
- 120.129 Facilitate access of children with special needs to health care (Iraq);
- 120.130 Strengthen its efforts to improve health-care services and to address the issue of universal health care (Maldives);
- 120.131 Expand efforts to ensure inclusive and quality access to education for children (Afghanistan);
- 120.132 Provide access to education and safeguards the right to education for minority groups (Angola);
- 120.133 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);
- 120.134 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);
- 120.135 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);
- 120.136 Eliminate the “two schools under the same roof” principle and foster pluri-ethnic schools (Spain);
- 120.137 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);
- 120.138 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);
- 120.139 Continue implementation of all measures to guarantee access to education by all children without discrimination on any grounds (India);
- 120.140 Strengthen the access to education at all levels, for all (Israel);
- 120.141 Take measures to strengthen the inclusiveness of the education system, especially by facilitating access to education for Roma children and children with disabilities (Italy);
- 120.142 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);
- 120.143 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);

- 120.144 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);
- 120.145 Continue to support free and obligatory education for all children until the age of 16 (Oman);
- 120.146 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);
- 120.147 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);
- 120.148 Take further measures to ensure empowerment of women (Azerbaijan);
- 120.149 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);
- 120.150 Continue taking measures developing institutional capacities for gender equality and ensuring the legal provisions to guarantee women's rights (Libya);
- 120.151 Continue efforts, in order to reinforce gender equality (Tunisia);
- 120.152 Continue to ensure the effective implementation of its 2018–2020 Action Plan for Women Entrepreneurship Development (Philippines);
- 120.153 Make domestic laws consistent with the Istanbul Convention (Spain);
- 120.154 Ensure that laws on protection against domestic violence are fully in line with the Istanbul Convention (Denmark);
- 120.155 Continue efforts in bringing its legislation in line with the Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Estonia);
- 120.156 Guarantee effective and adequate protection and assistance to women victims of violence (France);
- 120.157 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);
- 120.158 Pursue efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and children (Iraq);
- 120.159 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);
- 120.160 Improve the access to justice for victims of domestic violence (Israel);
- 120.161 Fully harmonize national legislation with the Istanbul Convention, providing adequate material, psychological or legal assistance for women victims of domestic violence (North Macedonia);
- 120.162 Take further steps in strengthening measures to address and prevent domestic violence (Philippines);
- 120.163 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);

- 120.164 **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);**
- 120.165 **Conduct awareness campaigns to encourage women to participate in high-level public positions (Honduras);**
- 120.166 **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);**
- 120.167 **Continue promoting full political, economic, and social participation of women (Italy);**
- 120.168 **Ensure that the electoral law is amended to promote the representation of women at different levels of government (Sweden);**
- 120.169 **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);**
- 120.170 **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);**
- 120.171 **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);**
- 120.172 **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);**
- 120.173 **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);**
- 120.174 **Implement the Action Plan for Children keeping in mind the specific needs of vulnerable children (Holy See);**
- 120.175 **Continue efforts to prevent violence against children, family separations and juvenile delinquency (Algeria);**
- 120.176 **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);**
- 120.177 **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);**
- 120.178 **Continue the efforts in reforming the justice sector and ease the adoption of new legislation (Angola);**
- 120.179 **Pursue the global strategy to include students with disabilities in education (Algeria);**
- 120.180 **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);**
- 120.181 **Expand inclusiveness and strengthen the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities and other persons belonging to vulnerable social groups (Bulgaria);**
- 120.182 **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);**

120.183 **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);**

120.184 **Take action to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in particular the right to inclusive education (Germany);**

120.185 **Strengthen further efforts in ensuring enjoyment of all rights by the vulnerable persons particularly by persons with disabilities and marginalized communities (India);**

120.186 **Work towards a more systematic implementation of existing anti-discrimination legislation, in particular ensuring the inclusion of persons with disabilities (Israel);**

120.187 **Continue to ensure supportive environment for children with disabilities in all fields (Montenegro);**

120.188 **Continue its efforts in removing barriers for children with disabilities especially in education and health (Myanmar);**

120.189 **Pursue efforts to reinforce the rights of persons with disabilities (Tunisia);**

120.190 **Continue to take measures to implement strategies for the advancement of the rights and status of persons with disabilities (Pakistan);**

120.191 **Step up efforts to ensure access to qualitative and inclusive education for children with disabilities (Republic of Moldova);**

120.192 **Facilitate access to health care for the displaced, returnees and persons with disabilities (Senegal);**

120.193 **Make the necessary constitutional changes to end discrimination against minorities in exercising their right to full political participation (Australia);**

120.194 **Further implement its policies and measures on protection of rights of ethnic minorities (China);**

120.195 **Continue its proactive approach for integration of Roma minorities, and promotion of their rights (Montenegro);**

120.196 **Strengthen efforts to protect and promote rights of minorities and other vulnerable groups by increasing access to health and other services (Nepal);**

120.197 **Remove obstacles for national minorities to effectively exercise their political rights and align its Constitution with the European Convention on Human Rights (Norway);**

120.198 **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);**

120.199 **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);**

120.200 **Amend all necessary laws to implement the binding international rulings pertaining to ethnic discrimination in political participation against national minorities (Poland);**

120.201 **Take appropriate measures to provide refugees and migrants with effective access to international protection in line with the international standards (Afghanistan);**

120.202 **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);**

120.203 **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);**

120.204 **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);**

120.205 **Improve reception conditions for asylum seekers and migrants increasing housing capacities, including protection-sensitive housing for vulnerable categories (Honduras);**

120.206 **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);**

120.207 **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).**

**121. 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.