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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*


Bosnia and Herzegovina

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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 Semiha Borovac, Minister for Human Rights and Refugees. 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, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the 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 presented the activities undertaken in the field of the promotion and protection of human rights since the second cycle of the universal periodic review.
6. Although faced with numerous economic problems that were also reflected in the human rights situation, the State had committed itself to ensuring the highest international standards in the field of human rights by signing and ratifying multilateral international agreements.
7. The legal framework for human rights protection had been improved through amendments to the Anti-Discrimination Law. As a result, the judicial and institutional mechanisms for protection against discrimination had improved in such a way that victims of discrimination were provided with better protection, primarily through expanded definitions of the grounds of discrimination and better access to judicial protection. The definition of victimization had been expanded and provisions defining incitement to discrimination as a form of discrimination had been 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 a decision on the ratification of Protocol No. 15 amending the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights) and Protocol No. 16 to the European Convention on Human Rights, had been 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 enforced disappearance had been introduced into criminal law as a separate offence. The Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina had decided to abolish the death penalty provision in the Republika Srpska Constitution. A monitoring team had been appointed to conduct a continuous process of monitoring and evaluation of the Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings 2016–2019.
10. All criminal codes in Bosnia and Herzegovina contained provisions prohibiting the instigation of racial, ethnic, religious and other hatred. Initiatives had been launched to harmonize the criminal codes in order to improve legislation suppressing hate speech. The Communications Regulatory Agency was responsible for imposing sanctions on media that broadcast hate speech.
11. The Parliamentary Assembly had adopted the Platform for Peace with the aim of better preventing, promoting and protecting human rights and building peace, coexistence, tolerance and respect for diversity in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
12. The Institution of Human Rights Ombudsmen of Bosnia and Herzegovina had developed a special report on the situation of journalists and cases of threats to journalists and issued a set of recommendations to all institutions. The Parliamentary Assembly had accepted all the recommendations and the Council of Ministers had approved an action plan for human rights education and training of journalists and media professionals.
13. All citizens had the right to free access to information available to public institutions under the relevant State and entity laws, and the Human Rights Ombudsmen was responsible for investigating violations of that right.
14. Significant progress had been achieved in implementing the rights enshrined in annex VII to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina through real contributions to the restoration of confidence, reconciliation and stability in the country and the region. Tangible results had been achieved 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 had been improved and the Law on Aliens and the Law on Asylum were aligned with European standards of non-refoulement.
16. The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina had improved the legal framework for the protection of survivors of sexual violence. The Republika Srpska had passed a law on the protection of victims of wartime torture, including victims of sexual violence.
17. Entity-level labour laws had been improved, especially in terms of protection against discrimination, as had the legislation on social protection of children in terms of establishing a foster care system.
18. Progress had been made in the development of relevant policies for vulnerable groups of children. Bosnia and Herzegovina had implemented an action plan for children, which was one of the mechanisms for monitoring implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure had been ratified.
19. Funds for the employment of persons with disabilities had been ensured via entity funds, and new strategies for improving the situation of persons with disabilities based on the disability policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina had been adopted.
20. Religious rights and freedoms were respected in compliance with the Law on Freedom of Religion and the Legal Status of Churches and Religious Communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the State financially supported the activities of the Interreligious Council as an important body promoting religious tolerance.
21. Significant steps forward had been made in the development of institutional capacities for gender equality and the laws guaranteeing gender equality had been improved. Gender-responsive budgeting was being introduced.

22. Protection and prevention services had been standardized in accordance with the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention). Entity-level strategies prioritizing the improvement of access for victims of violence to support services and data-gathering had been adopted. Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security had been adequately implemented in the armed and law enforcement forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the results achieved in this area had been recognized both regionally and internationally.

23. The European Union had chosen Bosnia and Herzegovina as a partner in the summit of the Group of Seven, which was additional recognition of its positive experiences in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).

24. Measures had been taken in the context of activities under the gender action plan to improve the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons. There had been many good examples of training of judges, prosecutors and police officers, and the most recent lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender pride parade in Bosnia and Herzegovina had taken place without incident.

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

26. The institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina had undertaken activities in accordance with the State's Sustainable Development Goals road map under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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

28. The State had started enforcing the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights, such as that in the case of *Sejdić and Finci v. Bosnia and Herzegovina*.

29. The process of adoption of a revised war crimes strategy and a transitional justice strategy had been launched.

30. A total of 23,000 missing persons had been identified and their identification verified, and, particularly important, the process of searching for 7,500 missing persons had been completed. The budget of the Missing Persons Institute had been increased to allow sufficient transfers to the Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the purpose of investigations, while the administrative line had been reduced.

31. Bosnia and Herzegovina lacked the 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 State's adoption of methodology for human rights monitoring, which included planning, programming and improving the monitoring system and 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 State for its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and commended it for the positive steps taken to improve the human rights legislative framework.

35. Slovenia welcomed efforts to implement the gender action plan, but expressed concern 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. The Netherlands welcomed the organization of the first pride march, which had been well attended and peaceful, but expressed concern 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, and about attacks against the media.
39. Tunisia commended the State for its efforts to promote human rights, particularly its accession to various international conventions and its adoption of national regulations against enforced disappearance and the prevention of torture.
40. Turkey expressed appreciation for efforts made to address the recommendations from the second review cycle, which demonstrated a 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, the development of institutional capacities for gender equality and the protection of persons with disabilities.
42. The United Kingdom welcomed the decision to abolish the death penalty in the Republika Srpska, but expressed concern about political disenfranchisement.
43. The United States expressed deep concern about the reported harsh treatment of and the potential excessive use of force against individuals peacefully expressing dissent.
44. Uruguay commended the State for its acceptance of the communications procedures of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Enforced Disappearances, and the measures taken against trafficking in persons.
45. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed policies aimed at ensuring social protection and the integration of disadvantaged people, in particular children and Roma, and policies aimed at combating trafficking in persons.
46. Yemen commended the State for the measures taken to improve the living conditions of Roma, reduce poverty among disadvantaged groups and protect women, children and persons with disabilities.
47. Afghanistan welcomed the progress made with respect to 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 law on the prohibition of discrimination.
50. Argentina welcomed the approval of an annual plan for the implementation of the gender action plan.
51. Australia commended the State for 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 State for the progress made in the fields of gender equality and persons with disabilities. It expressed concern about persistent discriminatory provisions and ongoing political interference 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 Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).

54. Bangladesh commended the State for the harmonization of its 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 could 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 expressed concern 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 the development of institutional capacity for gender equality and acknowledged the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.
59. Canada stated that it was pleased to see the success of the first pride march in Sarajevo, but remained aware that more needed to be done to ensure the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
60. Chile commended the State for the measures taken, particularly the adoption of the national strategy for the prosecution of war crimes and laws to prohibit discrimination.
61. China commended the State for its efforts aimed at combating corruption, fighting racial discrimination, developing education, protecting the rights of vulnerable groups and promoting the conditions of the Roma community.
62. Croatia welcomed progress towards the adoption and implementation of strategies to enhance protection of the rights of women and vulnerable groups such as children, persons with disabilities and members of national minorities.
63. Cuba thanked the delegation for the presentation of its national report and noted the development of guidelines to raising standards of protection for girls and boys.
64. Cyprus commended the Government for its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, while noting that challenges remained.
65. Czechia thanked the delegation for its comprehensive presentation and stated that it had closely followed the 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 noting that domestic violence remained an issue of concern.
67. In reply, the delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina highlighted the progress made in the area of justice, with regard to the combat against trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation, the prosecution of war crime cases, protection and treatment of children in criminal proceedings, progress in the process of ratifying amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and the provision of protection and support to witnesses.
68. A definition of torture and enforced disappearance and provisions for cooperation with civil society had been introduced into criminal legislation. The Council of Ministers had adopted the 2015–2019 Anti-Corruption Strategy. An integrity risk reduction and anti-corruption policy had been adopted along with the integrity plan of the Ministry of Defence.
69. The number of cases of “two schools under one roof” had been reduced by half and the implementation of the common core curriculum based on learning outcomes also continued. Recommendations for inclusive education in Bosnia and Herzegovina had been adopted.

70. The Ministry of Civil Affairs had coordinated the process of drafting the policy on sexual and reproductive health and rights. Special attention had been paid to sexual and reproductive health in cases of natural disasters and emergencies.

71. In the past three years, Bosnia and Herzegovina had faced an increased inflow of migrants, totalling nearly 7,000 persons on a daily basis, most of whom stayed close to the border with Croatia. It was a huge humanitarian challenge to provide basic supplies and accommodation to all migrants in the State, requiring support from international organizations.

72. In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a number of reform processes had been initiated in the area of labour and social welfare policy and the preparation of new legislation aimed at supporting families with children in the Federation by securing the right to child allowance for non-working mothers.

73. In 2017, the Foster Care Law of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina had been adopted, which systematically regulated the placement and support of children without parental care, adults without family care, older and infirm persons and persons with disabilities. So far, 33 foster carers had been educated in the Federation.

74. For 10 years, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska had been operating funds for the employment of persons with disabilities, recording very good results. Great progress had been made in that area, and interest for employment had been expressed both by persons with disabilities and by employers.

75. In the Republika Srpska, activities had been 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 lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. The Republika Srpska had adopted the 2018–2022 Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan. Significant progress had been made on gender equality in employment. Particular attention had been paid to the prevention of domestic violence through the adoption of the 2019–2020 Action Plan for the Implementation of the Istanbul Convention. The new Republika Srpska Criminal Code, chapter XIII of which sanctioned trafficking in human beings, had been passed in 2017.

76. The 2018 law on the protection of victims of wartime torture, the 2019–2023 strategy for combating cybercrime, the 2017–2026 strategy for improving the social conditions of persons with disabilities, the 2016–2021 strategy for the development of education and a rule book on the education and upbringing of children from national minorities had been adopted. The Republika Srpska centre for the investigation of war crimes and missing persons carried out important activities, and the property status of religious facilities was regulated by law.

77. Egypt welcomed the law on the 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, and the adoption of the gender action plan for 2018–2022.

79. Fiji hailed achievements in the implementation of recommendations from the previous review cycle and commended the Government for the inclusive consultative process that it had undertaken in 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 the 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 the amendments to the law on the prohibition of discrimination and expressed its appreciation for steps taken by the Government to improve the position of vulnerable groups.

83. Germany acknowledged the increased institutional cooperation for the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons by police agencies and the judiciary, and encouraged the Government to continue such efforts.
84. Malta commended the State for the steps taken to curb gender-based violence, especially domestic violence, its efforts to enhance cooperation between the Government and civil society organizations 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 on a communications procedure.
87. Iceland expressed appreciation for the steps outlined in the country's national report and stated that it looked forward to continued measures 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 expressed appreciation for efforts to improve the enjoyment by vulnerable groups of their rights, including persons with disabilities, children and members of 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 the prohibition of discrimination, which extended the list of prohibited grounds for discrimination to age, disability, sexual orientation, sexual characteristics and gender identity.
92. Israel expressed appreciation for efforts to combat incitement to racial 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 Trafficking in Human Beings 2016–2019 and related amendments to the Criminal Code, and the introduction of the offence of enforced disappearance as an autonomous crime.
94. Jordan welcomed efforts to implement recommendations from previous review cycles and commended the State for the manner in which the national report had been prepared and consultations carried out with all stakeholders.
95. Libya applauded the efforts made to implement the majority of review recommendations, amendments to discrimination law and progress in reforming the judiciary.
96. Lithuania commended the State for its efforts and progress made in the area of human rights.
97. Maldives stated that it was encouraged by the progress made by Bosnia and Herzegovina on the empowerment of women, with 60 per cent of all judges and prosecutors in the judiciary system being women.
98. Greece welcomed amendments to the law on the prohibition of discrimination, the adoption of gender equality action plans, and efforts aimed at eliminating discrimination against Roma.
99. Mexico welcomed the guidelines for identifying the best interests of the child, the guidelines for the performance of professionals in cases of violence against children and the guidelines for combating discrimination in education.

100. Montenegro welcomed the efforts made to improve the human rights situation of refugees and internally displaced persons, the closure of collective centres and the implementation of the housing programme.
101. Myanmar commended the State for having achieved gender equality, with women representing 48 per cent of heads of judicial institutions, 37.5 per cent of ministerial posts and 60 per cent of judges and prosecutors.
102. Nepal commended the State for its work to ensure that the Institution of Human Rights Ombudsmen maintained its A status under the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).
103. Sweden welcomed the amendments to the Anti-Discrimination Law in 2016, but expressed concern about the lack of amendment of the electoral law, issues related to media freedom, and the widespread corruption.
104. The Niger noted the adoption of amendments to the law on the prohibition of discrimination and to the Criminal Code, and the adoption of the Law on Aliens and the Law on Provision of Legal Aid.
105. North Macedonia welcomed the adoption of the Law on Aliens and the Law on Provision of Legal Aid, and the adoption of amendments to the Criminal Code and the law on prohibition of discrimination.
106. Norway welcomed the news that the provision on the death penalty had been formally repealed from the Constitution of the Republika Srpska.
107. Oman expressed its strong appreciation for the enactment of laws, strategies and programmes for the promotion and protection of human rights.
108. Pakistan welcomed efforts to empower women and realize the right to housing for citizens, and commended the State for measures taken to offer equal opportunities, particularly regarding education.
109. Peru acknowledged efforts made by Bosnia and Herzegovina in the field of human rights, particularly with regard to its recent ratification of international treaties.
110. The Philippines welcomed progress made regarding the economic empowerment of women, the combat against trafficking in persons, and the 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 the 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 on a communications procedure 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 the prohibition of discrimination and commended the State for measures taken to combat trafficking in persons, such as the national Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings 2016–2019.
115. The Republic of Moldova noted the adoption of the guidelines for 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 Missing 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, the delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina concluded that the State 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 a better life for its citizens.

119. Recommendations made by Member States during the third review cycle would help raise awareness of the need to respect the rule of law and human rights in building a democratic society, and would influence positive developments in creating accountability at all levels of government in the implementation of the international treaties to which Bosnia and Herzegovina was a party.

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 the necessary steps to harmonize its legislation with the respective rulings of the European Court of Human Rights, as well as with the judgments of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Slovakia);**

120.2 **Establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture as required under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (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 preventive mechanism as required by the Optional Protocol to the 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 *Sejdić and 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 enjoys sufficient resources 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 the financial autonomy of the office of the ombudsman, in compliance with the Paris Principles (North Macedonia);**
- 120.18 **Step up action aimed at the adoption of the law ensuring independence in the financing of the Institution of Human Rights Ombudsmen and entrusting this institution with the mantle of power of the national preventive mechanism under the Optional Protocol to the 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 existing efforts aimed at the awareness-raising 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 programmes in accordance with human rights standards (Jordan);**
- 120.25 **Promote the dissemination of a human rights culture and integrate it into the school curriculum (Jordan);**
- 120.26 **Design specific training and awareness-raising programmes 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 for 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 finalize the prosecution of war crimes committed during the period from 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 Take further steps towards reconciliation at the State and regional level by, *inter alia*, supporting the civil society-backed initiative to establish a regional truth commission, approving the revised National War Crimes Processing Strategy, adopting the law on protection of victims of torture and implementing the Law on Missing Persons (Czechia);

120.33 Ensure the full implementation of laws related to wartime victims of rape and sexual violence, so that the status of victims of wartime torture is ensured equally for 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 independence 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 that 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 gender equality (Slovakia);

120.38 Continue efforts aimed at developing 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 persons with disabilities, older persons and minorities – particularly Roma people – to promote the full realization and enjoyment of their rights (Australia);

120.40 Take all the necessary measures to combat discrimination against ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, in particular with regard 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 implementing the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, such as the *Sejdić and Finci* judgment (Austria);

120.41 Redouble efforts to combat hate speech as well as physical and verbal attacks and protect vulnerable sections 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 membership of an ethnic group, 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 countrywide anti-discrimination strategy, covering discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, 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 of the constituent peoples (Croatia);

120.46 Ensure that public broadcasters serve all segments of society through equal use of all the 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 lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex 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 and equality of 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 and ensuring access to the 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 cohabiting couples in same-sex unions (Iceland);

120.55 Continue to support the gender equality policy, particularly through the gender action plan for 2018–2022 (Oman);

120.56 Continue its initiatives to increase the social inclusion of vulnerable groups and the 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 Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings 2016–2019 (Republic of Korea);

120.59 Redouble efforts to combat hate speech, propaganda and advocacy 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 made to combat hate speech in the media and advance the harmonization of the legal framework to prohibit any form of discrimination, including on the grounds of ethnic origin and skin colour (Mexico);

120.62 Step up measures to prevent 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 programmes and activities to stop hate speech at all levels, in order to accelerate the integration of returnees and promote peaceful cohabitation (Turkey);

- 120.65 Continue to deepen measures aimed at identifying disappeared persons as a result of the armed conflict, as well as those aimed at establishing a national programme 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 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 for 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 Guiding Principles 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 mechanism for the prevention of torture (Uruguay);
- 120.75 Guarantee the prohibition of torture by establishing a national mechanism for the prevention of torture in conformity with article 17 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (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 women and children, and provide the necessary care for 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 action 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 the necessary measures to guarantee full respect for the rights to freedom of expression and of 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 the 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 radio and television broadcasters with the goal of ensuring that they serve all segments of 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 the freedom of assembly and of expression (Czechia);
- 120.92 Take all the 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 on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and 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 impunity (Switzerland);
- 120.98 Intensify efforts to protect the freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of expression, both online and offline, as well as creating a safe and enabling environment for civil society, human rights defenders and journalists by ensuring that any attack against them or members of their families are 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 free and independent media and promote an open democratic media landscape in respect of freedom of opinion and expression and 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 fulfil 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 the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council, in particular by sanctioning individuals who do not respect its independence (Austria);**
- 120.105 **Ensure that 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 a positive environment for reconciliation, for the protection and inclusion of all vulnerable groups (Italy);**
- 120.107 **Ensure access to justice for 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 the 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 constituent 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 thereon (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 the equal rights of all citizens and enabling political representation that fully reflects the richness of the country's ethnic diversity (Greece);**
- 120.119 **Take steps aimed at amending national legislation so that it guarantees 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 the 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 for the most vulnerable groups (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

120.124 Continue with its successful social programmes 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 a solid foundation for the enjoyment of all rights by 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 for 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 safeguard 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 for 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 one roof” principle and foster multi-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 the implementation of all measures to guarantee access to education by all children without discrimination on any grounds (India);
- 120.140 Strengthen 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 education, including 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 the provision of free and compulsory school education for 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 years (Oman);
- 120.146 Fully implement the provisions of treaties of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization that promote access to and the 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 by, inter alia, improving their access to the financial system (Austria);
- 120.148 Take further measures to ensure the empowerment of women (Azerbaijan);
- 120.149 Continue advancing the implementation of the gender action plan for 2018–2022 in order to achieve gender equality in all areas of economic, political and social life (Cuba);
- 120.150 Continue taking measures to develop institutional capacities for gender equality and ensure the legal provisions necessary to guarantee women’s rights (Libya);
- 120.151 Continue efforts 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 to bring 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 access to justice for victims of domestic violence (Israel);
- 120.161 Fully harmonize national legislation with the Istanbul Convention, providing adequate material and psychological or legal assistance for women victims of domestic violence (North Macedonia);
- 120.162 Take further steps to strengthen 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 quota of women in executive governments and ministerial positions of 40 per cent, 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 take on 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 the 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 Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, for all children in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Slovenia);
- 120.172 Extend and deepen the implementation of Action Plan for Children for 2015–2019, with the aim of continuing to strengthen comprehensive respect for 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 the protection of children rights and improve the implementation of regulatory frameworks, particularly relating to health and 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 and harmonizing the criminal legislation for the protection of children from sexual abuse (Portugal);

- 120.178 Continue the efforts made to reform 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 Convention on the Rights of Persons 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 protection of the rights of persons with disabilities and other persons belonging to vulnerable social groups (Bulgaria);
- 120.182 Ensure that women, children and 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 a clear time frame and budget for its implementation, and harmonize all laws and regulations to ensure that persons with disabilities are treated equally throughout its jurisdiction, regardless of the cause of disability, and that the rights of children with disabilities are 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 to ensure the enjoyment of all rights by vulnerable persons, particularly 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 a supportive environment for children with disabilities in all fields (Montenegro);
- 120.188 Continue its efforts to remove 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 quality and inclusive education for children with disabilities (Republic of Moldova);
- 120.192 Facilitate access to health care for displaced persons, 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 the rights of ethnic minorities (China);
- 120.195 Continue its proactive approach to the integration of Roma minorities, and the promotion of their rights (Montenegro);
- 120.196 Strengthen efforts to protect and promote the 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 Roma, and to ensure the effective equal representation of the constituent peoples (Peru);

120.199 Continue to raise awareness of 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 the necessary laws to implement the binding international rulings pertaining to ethnic discrimination against national minorities in political participation (Poland);

120.201 Take appropriate measures to provide refugees and migrants with effective access to international protection in line with 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 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 the conditions for the reception of asylum seekers and migrants and increase housing capacity, including housing to protect vulnerable groups (Honduras);

120.206 Harmonize conditions in the regions in which displaced persons and returnees are living in the wake of the war, such as with regard to 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 United Nations;
 - 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. Sveltana Pavicic, Interpreter;
 - Ms. Daniela Valenta, Interpreter;
 - Ms. Aida Herco, Security Officer.
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