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**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-ninth session**

16 June–11 July 2025

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

 Bosnia and Herzegovina

 Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-eighth session from 20 to 31 January 2025. The review of Bosnia and Herzegovina was held at the 15th meeting, on 29 January 2025. The delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was headed by H.E Sevlid Hurtić, Minister of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At its 17th meeting, held on 31 January 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Germany, Malawi and Republic of Korea.

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);[[1]](#footnote-2)

 (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[2]](#footnote-3)

 (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[3]](#footnote-4)

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), 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 and Northern Ireland, and United States of America was transmitted to Bosnia and Herzegovina through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

 I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

 [To be completed by 7 February 2025]

 A. Presentation by the State under review

 B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 65 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

 II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. **The following recommendations will be examined by Bosnia and Herzegovina, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:**

1. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Gambia);**
2. **Continue efforts to complete comprehensive legislation and an integrated strategy to combat cybercrime (Iraq);**
3. **Adopt a comprehensive policy framework on transitional justice to address the legacy of the past, foster reconciliation, and promote inclusivity and understanding (Slovakia);**
4. **Continue efforts at social dialogue and transitional justice that contribute to creating a culture of peace and violence prevention (Costa Rica);**
5. **Ensure the full implementation of the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights in Bosnia Herzegovina (France);**
6. **Continue concrete measures aimed at fully implementing the judgements of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Court of Human Rights (Republic of Moldova);**
7. **Undertake constitutional and electoral reforms in line with the Sejdić-Finci and related case law of the European Court of Human Rights (Czechia);**
8. **Adopt further changes to the electoral processes to bring them closer to international standards and implement rulings of the European Court of Human Rights (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
9. **Revise, on the basis of inclusive consultations, the Constitution and the electoral law, in accordance with the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights and the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, so as to ensure equality of all citizens in the exercise of their political rights (Switzerland);**
10. **Engage in a meaningful dialogue with all stakeholders to implement reforms to ensure equality of all citizens in exercising their electoral rights, in accordance with the associated European Court of Human Rights judgments (Sweden);**
11. **Undertake necessary revisions of the Constitution and the Election Law, inter alia by removing discriminatory provisions and by implementing judgements of the European Court of Human Rights, notably the Sejdic/Finci judgement (Austria);**
12. **Ensure free and fair elections by providing sufficient and timely financing and implementation of measures improving their integrity (Norway);**
13. **Strengthen the independence, resources, and effectiveness of the Institution of the Human Rights Ombudsman, enabling it to fulfill its mandate and have its recommendations systematically implemented by the authorities, especially in addressing the concerns of marginalized groups (Armenia);**
14. **Strengthen the independence of the Human Rights Ombudsman through impartiality in selection and appointment, and increase financial autonomy of the Institution (Chile);**
15. **Ensure the impartiality of the selection and appointment of the Ombudsman, financial autonomy of the office and systematic and timely enforcement of its recommendations (Czechia);**
16. **Create a national mechanism to follow up on the recommendations of the universal human rights system that includes ongoing consultation with civil society (Uruguay);**
17. **Further bolster the implementation of the legislation prohibiting discrimination (Philippines);**
18. **Take measures to combat discrimination that are based on gender, sexual orientation or disability (France);**
19. **Implement fully national action plans to address inequalities faced by women, Roma and LGBTQIA+ persons (Australia);**
20. **Continue the efforts already initiated to harmonise the legal framework relating to the prohibition of racial discrimination (Senegal);**
21. **Intensify efforts to harmonize the national legal framework on racial discrimination with international standards, in order to ensure that all persons enjoy the same level of protection and enjoyment of rights, regardless of their ethnic origin, place of residence and other causes (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
22. **Ensure the harmonization of the legal framework prohibiting racial discrimination at the State and entity levels by including all prohibited grounds for racial discrimination and addressing discrimination in access to sustainable formal employment, particularly for Roma and persons with disabilities (Brazil);**
23. **Intensify efforts to harmonize the legal framework against racial discrimination in order to ensure that all persons enjoy the same level of protection and enjoyment of rights (Colombia);**
24. **Take necessary steps to prevent hate crimes committed against returnees, religious institutions and cemeteries throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina (Türkiye);**
25. **Ensure that the judiciary and law enforcement agencies systematically, swiftly and adequately respond to incidents of discrimination, hate crimes and hate speech on all grounds, in accordance with international human rights standards (Montenegro);**
26. **Strengthen efforts to prevent and address discrimination and hate speech in all forms by enforcing comprehensive legislation that explicitly prohibits hate speech and aligns with international human rights standards (Indonesia);**
27. **Continue efforts to combat discrimination and hate speech (Tunisia);**
28. **Continue efforts to combat intolerance, hate speech and all forms of discrimination (Egypt);**
29. **Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, inequality and violence (Bulgaria);**
30. **Prevent and address discrimination and hate speech on all grounds, at all levels of governance and across the public sector, with a special attention to an inclusion-oriented reform of education system, including the abolishment of the so called “two schools under one roof” phenomenon, and strengthen anti-discrimination laws with regard to intersectional discrimination, while supporting participation and representation of vulnerable and marginalized groups in political and public life (Czechia);**
31. **Implement measures to end ethnic discrimination within political and societal structures (Germany);**
32. **Amend without further delay the Constitution so as to eliminate discrimination based upon belonging to an ethnic group in public political life and in terms of access to employment in the public sector, in accordance with the relevant jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights (Belgium);**
33. **Ensure the right to equality and non-discrimination for all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular through the implementation of the European Court of Human Rights decision in the Sejdić and Finci case and other related rulings (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**
34. **Take all necessary measures to foster intercultural dialogue, tolerance, and understanding among communities, to promote reconciliation and protect vulnerable groups by avoiding divisive rhetoric, removing discriminatory laws, and implementing European Court of Human Rights judgments (Italy);**
35. **Prevent practices that exclude, stigmatise, or discriminate against minority students and their communities (Senegal);**
36. **Continue efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination in education, ensuring equal access and opportunities for all (India);**
37. **Strengthen efforts for the search and identification of missing persons without discrimination, while ensuring complete access to information for the families (Republic of Moldova);**
38. **Expedite the search for and identification of missing persons, based on objective and transparent criteria, and regardless of the circumstances in which the victims disappeared (Colombia);**
39. **Accelerate the operationalization of the national mechanism for the prevention of torture based on the amendments adopted in 2023, and in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Costa Rica);**
40. **Provide the necessary human and financial resources to the National Mechanism for the prevention of torture and ill-treatment (Morocco);**
41. **Pursue efforts to adopt the Strategy for the Fight against Corruption and its Action Plan (Morocco);**
42. **Strengthen the national strategy for fighting against corruption to reduce such acts (Cuba);**
43. **Establish a harmonized legal framework, both on preventive measures and law enforcement, on the fight against corruption (Sweden);**
44. **Adopt or amend legislation at the federal level to provide for judicial protection of individuals reporting corruption (Slovenia);**
45. **Ensure that access to justice is guaranteed to every citizen; further strengthen the independence and efficiency of the judiciary and the implementation of anti-corruption policies (Italy);**
46. **Repeal legal provisions that allow the granting of pardons or amnesties for international crimes (Colombia);**
47. **Ensure the implementation of laws regarding victims of war protection and combat hate speech, negationism, revisionism and the glorification of war criminals (France);**
48. **Fully implement its laws and regulations against the glorification of war criminals and genocide perpetrators (Türkiye);**
49. **Address the genocide legacy by countering the manipulation of past grievances, denial of past atrocity crimes and glorification of convicted war criminals, by establishing a state-level reparation system for all victims of war, and by supporting social ties between ethnic groups (Czechia);**
50. **Renew efforts on dealing with the past by prioritizing justice and reconciliation through a victim-centred approach, including by acceleration of the prosecution of war crimes, establishment of a comprehensive state-level reparation system, and implementation of the criminal law provisions related to genocide and war crimes denial (Austria);**
51. **Complete prosecutions for war crimes and establish a system of reparations accessible to all victims, alongside reconciliation efforts (Luxembourg);**
52. **Establish a comprehensive state level reparation system easily accessible to all victims of war without any discrimination (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
53. **Strengthen the enforcement of international and European standards in the prosecution of war crimes, while ensuring the independence of the judiciary system (Croatia);**
54. **Ensure financial, material and human resources for the judiciary in order to facilitate effective, timely and adequate investigations and prosecutions in cases of war crimes (Chile);**
55. **Strengthen access to, as well as impartiality and independence of the justice system, particularly with regard to hate and war crimes, and corruption (Luxembourg);**
56. **Implement the August 2019 decision of the United Nations Committee against Torture that will ensure access to rights and services for survivors of sexual violence in conflicts (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
57. **Adopt, in consultation with civil society, including victims' associations, a comprehensive, human rights and victim-centred approach to the search for truth, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-repetition (Colombia);**
58. **Abandon restrictive laws and measures targeting civil society, such as the criminalization of defamation and “foreign agent” legislation (Norway);**
59. **Enhance the protection of civil society actors, journalists and human rights defenders and uphold their fundamental rights to freedom of expression, association, peaceful assembly and participation (Czechia);**
60. **Take all necessary measures to protect and promote civic space, online and offline, and ensure a safe and enabling environment free from political pressure, threats and intimidation for journalists, activists, human rights defenders and civil society (Estonia);**
61. **Respect the right to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly and ensure the protection of human rights defenders, journalists, and whistleblowers from intimidation, harassment and attacks (Norway);**
62. **Repeal amendments to the Republika Srpska Criminal Code that criminalise defamation and adopt measures to ensure a safe and enabling environment for independent journalists and human rights defenders (Portugal);**
63. **Take measures to ensure in all circumstances respect for freedom of expression and press freedom and to combat acts of intimidation or pressure exerted upon journalists (France);**
64. **Respect the European standards regarding freedom of assembly and association and ensuring a favourable environment for civil society (France);**
65. **Guarantee freedom of association and peaceful assembly, including by ensuring that legislation does not impose discriminatory regulatory requirements and excessive administrative obligations on media and civil society organizations (Switzerland);**
66. **Guarantee freedom of the press by strengthening the protection of journalists against violence, harassment and the misuse of defamation lawsuits, while ensuring effective and impartial investigations into these offences (Switzerland);**
67. **Establish mechanisms to ensure prompt and systematic investigation of intimidation and threats against human rights defenders, and develop legislation to strengthen their protection (Spain);**
68. **Establish mechanisms to strengthen the protection of human rights defenders and journalists (Uruguay);**
69. **Set up mechanisms to strengthen the protection of women, journalists and human rights defenders from violence and intimidation, including through financial support (Austria);**
70. **Improve enforcement of legal protections for media freedom by investigating and prosecuting any attacks or other criminal acts against journalists (Canada);**
71. **Adopt comprehensive legislation to protect journalists and ensure accountability for any acts of intimidation or violence against media workers, both offline and online (Germany);**
72. **Align laws protecting freedom of expression with international standards (Estonia);**
73. **Refrain from imposing foreign agent style legislation and other measures that will hinder or obstruct the work of independent civil society organizations, activists and media (Lithuania);**
74. **Ensure an enabling environment for civil society, including through an inclusive policy dialogue, and transparent funding (Finland);**
75. **Create more inclusive platforms for civic engagement, with a focus on youth, to strengthen democratic processes, ensure that their voices shape the country's future, and help counter the rising trend of emigration (Slovakia);**
76. **Take effective measures to protect media freedom and guarantee the independence of media organisations and the safety of journalists, in particular by adopting a law on transparency of media ownership in line with international human rights standards (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**
77. **Bring national legislation in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, particularly in relation to the rights to freedom of assembly and association and freedom of opinion and expression, to ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society, human rights defenders and journalists (Ireland);**
78. **Repeal legislation, including the new law on defamation, that restricts the right to freedom of expression and assembly for civil society, journalists and human rights defenders (Sweden);**
79. **Provide protection and support to the family as the natural and basic unit of society (Egypt);**
80. **Work on adopting the draft proposal for the strategy to combat human trafficking (Jordan);**
81. **Continue efforts to adopt the Strategy for Combating Human Trafficking (Malaysia);**
82. **Adopt the proposed National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking and ensure its implementation (Gambia);**
83. **Further strengthen its efforts in capacity-building to detect and investigate the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings (India);**
84. **Implement further action to combat trafficking in persons, particularly children and women (Italy);**
85. **Continue improving economic and social conditions for vulnerable groups ensuring their full access to essential services (Ukraine);**
86. **Continue efforts aimed at reducing poverty (Mauritania);**
87. **Increase investment in education, health and other public sectors to better protect the people's right to life and development (China);**
88. **Continue to take measures to enhance access to housing, education and health care for families, particularly those with multiple children (Pakistan);**
89. **Redouble efforts to provide affordable and adequate housing, especially to disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
90. **Intensify efforts to provide affordable and adequate housing, especially to disadvantaged and marginalised individuals and groups (Maldives);**
91. **Continue efforts to improve the housing sector with the aim of providing adequate housing (Iraq);**
92. **Continue to strengthen the capabilities of the healthcare system and develop medical infrastructure throughout the country (Oman);**
93. **Continue its work on enhancing the access to healthcare and social protection services, including by the effective implementation of the Development Strategy for 2021–2027 (Georgia);**
94. **Take additional measures to ensure equitable access to healthcare, including immunization services, for all communities, with particular attention to accessibility, non-discriminatory practices, and cultural considerations (Eritrea);**
95. **Ensure access to quality universal healthcare for all including immunization, particularly access to health services for persons with disabilities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
96. **Ensure access to quality universal physical and mental health services, particularly for persons with psychosocial disabilities (Portugal);**
97. **Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services for all at all levels of governance (Estonia);**
98. **Ensure safe and legal access to abortion services across the country (Iceland);**
99. **Continue to improve and support special health programs (Mauritania);**
100. **Scale up measures to ensure access to quality education for all (Nepal);**
101. **Continue efforts in improving the inclusivity of education (Republic of Moldova);**
102. **Continue to ensure adequate resources for the effective implementation of the 2020 Recommendations for Policies of Action with a Roadmap for Improving Inclusive Education, with particular focus on Roma children, children with disabilities, and other children from disadvantaged groups (Philippines);**
103. **Adopt measures to strengthen the inclusiveness of the education system, by facilitating access to education for Roma and migrant children as well as children with disabilities (Italy);**
104. **Take further steps to end segregation and discrimination in education, by ensuring access to quality education for children from all ethnic backgrounds, including Roma children and those with disabilities (Indonesia);**
105. **Strengthen access to quality education at all levels, especially for children with disabilities, Roma, refugees, asylum seekers and migrants and prevent school dropout (Niger);**
106. **Continue to strengthen educational measures dedicated to children and enhancing their social inclusion (Oman);**
107. **Increase efforts to end all forms of discrimination and segregation in education (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
108. **End divided education systems (Slovakia);**
109. **Provide access to education while respecting the right of education in the mother tongue and respecting the constitutional competences regarding the education, in a tolerant and inclusive education system (Croatia);**
110. **Continue efforts to achieve inclusive and equitable education, with a focus on cultural and linguistic diversity in curricula and ensuring access to a discrimination-free school environment (Qatar);**
111. **Continue to improve the educational system at all levels (Cuba);**
112. **Incorporate mandatory comprehensive sexuality education into public school curricula (Estonia);**
113. **Ensure the provision of comprehensive sexuality education in and out of school settings (Iceland);**
114. **Continue efforts aimed to mitigate the effects of climate change and adapt to its repercussions (Oman);**
115. **Strengthen environmental protection initiatives by implementing measures under the Environmental Protection Strategy to reduce the impacts of climate change on local communities (Viet Nam);**
116. **Promote and respect the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment by reducing air pollution levels in cities and regularly informing citizens about air quality, and preparing action plans and enforcing air quality standards (Costa Rica);**
117. **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, so as to provide a solid foundation for the better enjoyment of human rights by the people (China);**
118. **Guarantee access to drinking water for all and strengthen waste management systems (Togo);**
119. **Increase the employability of women through adequate labour market policies, improved parental leave schemes and concrete measures to close the gender wage gap (Portugal);**
120. **Increase the employability of women through comprehensive labour market policies, targeted training programs, and the development of accessible, quality social and healthcare services (India);**
121. **Increase the employability of women through adequate labour market policies, training and the development of accessible quality social and healthcare services (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
122. **Improve the employability of women through the adoption of appropriate labour market policies, the use of training and the provision of accessible and quality social and healthcare services (Togo);**
123. **Enhance women employability through effective labour market policies while addressing the gender wage gap (Ukraine);**
124. **Take measures to close the gender gap, including by encouraging women's employment (Republic of Moldova);**
125. **Promote gender equality in the workforce by formulating and implementing national strategies aimed at closing the gender pay gap and increasing women’s participation (Indonesia);**
126. **Further strengthen measures for the economic empowerment of women, including through support for women entrepreneurs and enhanced access to education and skills development (Pakistan);**
127. **Strengthen campaigns for women’s political participation and encourage parties to prioritize gender parity (Cyprus);**
128. **Further promote women's participation in the economic and political spheres by ensuring equal leadership opportunities and expanding training and support initiatives, among other measures (Philippines);**
129. **Continue with efforts to increase female representation in legislative and executive arms of Government and in local self-governance units (Malawi);**
130. **Take concrete steps to ensure stronger participation of women in executive power (Slovenia);**
131. **Implement targeted measures to increase women's representation in leadership roles across all sectors (Malaysia);**
132. **Take all necessary measures, including at the legislative level, to sustain public policies with a human rights-based approach in favour of equality between women and men, and that effectively combat gender-based violence, discrimination and gender stereotypes (Costa Rica);**
133. **Allocate adequate resources for the implementation of the Strategy for the Improvement of Gender Equality in the Judiciary (Morocco);**
134. **Strengthen women’s rights and combat domestic violence by ensuring full alignment with the Istanbul Convention (Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence) (Norway);**
135. **Ensure that domestic legislation is in conformity with the Istanbul Convention (the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence) (Estonia);**
136. **Harmonize and strengthen laws across both entities and at the state level to ensure uniform, effective protection against gender-based violence, aligned with the Istanbul Convention (the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence) (Germany);**
137. **Fully align criminal codes and laws against domestic violence and violence against women with the Istanbul Convention (the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence) across the country (Cyprus);**
138. **Harmonize all criminal legislation with the Istanbul Convention (the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence to comprehensively address all forms of gender-based violence) (Iceland);**
139. **Bring legislation and national policies on gender-based violence in line with international obligations under the Istanbul Convention (Switzerland);**
140. **Harmonise across all levels of government criminal legislation with the Istanbul Convention and develop a new action plan on Women, Peace and Security (Spain);**
141. **Fully harmonize laws and policies on gender-based violence, including domestic violence (Armenia);**
142. **Strengthen the implementation of the Istanbul Convention [Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) to ensure comprehensive measures to combat violence against women and domestic violence (Ukraine);**
143. **Ensure the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) is fully implemented across the country (Ireland);**
144. **Introduce stricter sanctions for perpetrators of domestic violence and improve support services for victim-survivors of domestic violence (Australia);**
145. **Continue its efforts to strengthen laws, policies, and measures to sanction violence against women, as well as ensuring comprehensive support and protection for survivors of all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, as recommended by GREVIO (Belgium);**
146. **Continue to develop government policies and programmes to prevent and fight against domestic violence and violence against women (Cuba);**
147. **Harmonize and fully implement the laws related to wartime victims of rape and sexual violence, including accelerating prosecution of crimes of sexual violence as well as ensuring the rights of victims, and adequate reparations (Finland);**
148. **Proceed with measures aimed at combating and preventing gender-based and domestic violence (Georgia);**
149. **Strengthen and expand access to adequately funded support services for gender-based violence survivors (Iceland);**
150. **Advance the fight against sexual and gender-based violence and provide reparations to all survivors, regardless of their gender or sexual orientation (Luxembourg);**
151. **Classify femicide as a specific crime and harmonize national legislation, including laws at the entity and canton levels, with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and Istanbul Convention (the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence) (Mexico);**
152. **Continue working on strengthening measures to prevent and combat domestic violence and violence against women (Jordan);**
153. **Step up efforts to combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Nepal);**
154. **Harmonize laws and policies related to gender-based violence with international standards, strengthening access to justice and prevention measures, and taking specific measures to ensure the protection of Roma women (Chile);**
155. **Advance the prevention of violence against children including sexual abuse, early marriage and corporal punishment, and ensure justice for children (Luxembourg);**
156. **Increase efforts to stop all forms of violence against children, such as child marriage, corporal punishment and sexual abuse (Maldives);**
157. **Take measures to prohibit all forms of violence against children, including sexual abuse, child marriage and corporal punishment (Cyprus);**
158. **Strengthen measures for the protection of children, the rights of the child, and the prevention of violence against minors (Cuba);**
159. **Strengthen efforts to develop the Children’s Action Plan for the period 2025–2029, with a focus on preventing violence against children and providing social support for child victims and their families (Qatar);**
160. **Continue efforts made to promote children's rights and protect them from violence, neglect and exploitation (Tunisia);**
161. **Continue strengthening child protection services, ensuring effective response to acts of violence against children (Lithuania);**
162. **Adopt legislative measures to prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including in the family (Costa Rica);**
163. **Consider adopting and implementing a comprehensive national strategy for children’s rights (Malawi);**
164. **Adopt concrete measures to protect the right of persons with disabilities to information and inclusive participation in political, economic and cultural life, and develop a de-institutionalisation strategy to advance their inclusion (Spain);**
165. **Take further measures to guarantee the meaningful inclusive participation of persons with disabilities in political, economic and cultural life (Bulgaria);**
166. **Take concrete measures to ensure access to information and meaningful inclusive participation of persons with disabilities in political, economic and cultural life (Cyprus);**
167. **Continue efforts made to promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Tunisia);**
168. **Continue efforts to enhance inclusion of the persons with disabilities (Nepal);**
169. **Strengthen the capacity of public officials to effectively implement laws and policies relating to people with disability (Australia);**
170. **Strengthen the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, including through financial support and by developing an action plan, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and with the participation of persons with disabilities (Austria);**
171. **Strengthen efforts aimed at protecting persons with disabilities, especially children with disabilities, through effective implementation of the relevant strategy (Egypt);**
172. **Take further steps to ensure equal treatment of persons with disabilities, including access to justice, education, healthcare, employment and social assistance, through dedicated budgetary measures (Finland);**
173. **Reinforce measures to ensure the special needs of persons with disabilities, to provide better access to education, health care, employment and information (Lithuania);**
174. **Incorporate a comprehensive, rights-based approach into disability provisions, including a definition of disability harmonized with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), as well as reasonable accommodation in all areas of life, ensuring that health services are tailored to the specific needs of women and girls (Mexico);**
175. **Adopt constitutional and electoral reforms to align with the European Court of Human Rights and Constitutional Court judgments, ensuring the political equality and non-discrimination of all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly addressing the rights of persons belonging to national minorities and constituent peoples and their equal access to public office and full democratic participation (Slovakia);**
176. **Amend the Election Law in accordance with the relevant ruling of the Constitutional Court to ensure full equality of the constituent peoples and the rights of all citizens, and ensure the principle of legitimate political representation at all government levels (Croatia);**
177. **Promote reforms to the Electoral Law that guarantee full equality of constituent peoples and other national minorities at all levels (Chile);**
178. **Increase efforts to combat discrimination based on ethnicity, including and in particular ethnic minorities such as Roma, by strengthening the capacities of the judiciary and legal professionals to interpret and apply the Law on the Prohibition of Discrimination and increase awareness-raising activities (Belgium);**
179. **Intensify efforts to promote social inclusion by developing programmes that support the integration of minority groups into education, employment and health care systems, ensuring equal opportunities for all (Viet Nam);**
180. **Combat ethnic divisions, including by condemning political rhetoric that accentuates them (Canada);**
181. **Fully implement the Action Plan for the Promotion of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of LGBTI Persons (Uruguay);**
182. **Fully implement the Action Plan for the Promotion of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of LGBTI Persons (Ireland);**
183. **Fully implement the Gender Action Plan and the Action Plan for the Improvement of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of LGBTI Persons, including by allocating sufficient funding and establishing robust monitoring mechanisms (Austria);**
184. **Further improve legislation and make operational the National Protective Mechanisms for better protection and inclusion of the LGBT+ community (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
185. **Take further steps to implement the plan of action for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Brazil);**
186. **Protect the rights of LGBT+ persons including from hate crimes by fully implementing the 2021–2024 Action Plan to Improve the State of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of LGBTI People in Bosnia and Herzegovina and recognizing same sex marriage (Norway);**
187. **Legalize same-sex marriage and amend family law provisions to guarantee equal rights for all couples (Iceland);**
188. **Legalize same-sex unions (Estonia);**
189. **Guarantee the enjoyment of economic and social rights of same-sex couples in order to avoid any discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Spain);**
190. **Increase training for the judiciary, police and prosecutors on hate crimes against LGBTQI+ people, including incitement to hatred and violence (Canada);**
191. **Introduce a transparent administrative self-identification process for legal gender recognition free from intrusive requirements (Iceland);**
192. **Ensure humane and lawful treatment of migrants and refugees, with special attention to ending the immigration detention of children and improving conditions in border areas (Gambia);**
193. **Strengthen and improve mechanisms for identification, protection and assistance to migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, including training of officials in possible cases of human trafficking, adopting a rights-based approach, focused on victims and guaranteeing the best interests of children (Mexico);**
194. **Make further efforts to address the remaining gaps in the implementation of best interest determination procedures (Eritrea);**
195. **Ensure that refugees applicants are able to register a claim, and those who qualify are granted refugee status allowing them to gain access to travel documents, family reunification and local integration pathways (Uruguay);**
196. **Expedite the closure of the remaining collective centres and the provision of adequate housing to returnees and internally displaced persons (Montenegro).**

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

Annex

 Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was headed by H.E Sevlid HURTIĆ, Minister of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and composed of the following members:

* Jasmin Handžić, Head of Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
* Rejhana Dervišević, Member of the House of Representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Joint Committee on Human Rights of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
* Aida Kreho - Vrhovčić, Secretary, Joint Commission for Human Rights of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
* Kemo Sarač, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
* Željka Marković – Sekulić, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees;
* Vanja Vujadin, Expert Advisor, Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
* Amina Malićbegović, Expert Advisor, Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
* Nina Šantić, Head of the Department, Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
* Darko Vidović, Minister-Counselor, Head of the Human Rights Department at Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
* Danijela Babić, Minister-Counselor, Human Rights Department at Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
* Ljiljana Jurak, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
* Dino Borovina, Expert Advisor, Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
* Nerin Dizdar, Minister, Federal Ministry of Displaced Persons and Refugees;
* Azra Maslo, Head of Sector, Communications Regulatory Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
* Miroslav Geljić, Head of Department, Department for European Integration and International Cooperation of the BD Government;
* Nataša Slagalo, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
* Aleksandra Jošilo, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
* Novak Vukajlović, Chief of Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
* Bojan Vujić, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
* Lucija Ljubić, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/48/BIH/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/48/BIH/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/48/BIH/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)