

**Responses to Recommendations**

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

Review in the Working Group: 17 February 2010  
 Adoption in the Plenary: 11 June 2010

**Bosnia and Herzegovina’s responses to recommendations (as of 15.06.2010):**

<b>In the Report of the Working Group:</b>	<b>In the Addendum:</b>	<b>During the plenary:</b>	<b>Summary:</b>
No response, all pending.	31 REC accepted; 58 partially accepted; 36 rejected and 1 pending amounting to a total of 126 REC as n°1 is split into two.	The delegation stated accepting 26 REC, partially accepting 58 and rejecting 46 thus amounting to 130 REC. It also stated that the REC partially accepted were accepted	Accepted: 89 Rejected: 36 No clear position: 0 Pending: 1

**List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/14/16:**

90. The following recommendations will be examined by Bosnia and Herzegovina, which will provide responses in due course, but no later than the fourteenth session of the Human Rights Council, to be held in June 2010. The responses made by Bosnia and Herzegovina to the recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Council at its fourteenth session.

[A - 1. To sign and ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to ICESCR, and](#)

[R - to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance \(Spain\);](#)

[R - 2. To ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities \(Mexico\);](#)

[A - 3. To consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, to and accept the competence of the relevant committee \(Argentina\);](#)

[R - 4. To sign and ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities \(Argentina\);](#)

[R - 5. To ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities \(Qatar\);](#)

R - 6. To implement the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and to incorporate it into the criminal justice system (Qatar);

A - 7. To amend the criminal code in order to include the definition of sexual violence, in accordance with international standards (Spain);

A - 8. To expedite its efforts to adopt the law on the prohibition of all fascist and neo-fascist organizations and the use of their symbols (Pakistan);

A - 9. To take further activities to improve the situation of the State-level Ombudsmen (Slovenia);

A - 10. To provide to the Ombudsman the material support necessary to ensure its effectiveness and independence (Poland);

A - 11. To strengthen the capacity and improve effectiveness of the State-level human rights Ombudsman, ensuring adherence to the Paris Principles (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 12. To consider in a timely manner the establishment of a national human rights institution, with accreditation status granted by the Intentional Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Slovakia);

A - 13. To take the measures necessary to accelerate the unification of the three national human rights institutions, which should have been completed at the end of 2006, in order to help avoid fragmented policies and administrative structures that hinder the fulfilment of human rights (Mexico);

A - 14. To strengthen the role of and provide the necessary resources to the National Council of Children (Austria);

A - 15. To strengthen the competence of the Communications Regulatory Agency to reduce the risk of inciting ethnic or religious hatred (Pakistan);

A - 16. To appoint a new Board and Director General of the Communications Regulatory Authority (Italy);

A - 17. To expedite the establishment of its National Preventive Mechanism, in keeping with its obligations under the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture (United Kingdom);

A - 18. To continue to strengthen its institutional mechanisms for the protection of human rights and freedoms (Egypt);

R - 19. To intensify efforts to harmonize its national legislation with international standards, including by providing more training for judicial and law enforcement officials for the effective application of international standards (Malaysia);

A - 20. To establish a comprehensive witness protection scheme for cases involving war crimes, with sufficient safeguards including a identity protection system and psychological support (Spain);

A - 21. To continue to strengthen, through concrete steps, national unity, tolerance and the peaceful coexistence of representatives of various nationalities and religious groups (Kazakhstan);

A - 22. To develop a multi-ethnic learning environment in schools, aimed at reconciliation among ethnic groups (Italy);

R - 23. To intensify its efforts to progressively implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, in collaboration with the relevant United Nations agencies (Morocco);

A - 24. To implement the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to improve support for street children, in particular shelter, nutrition, health care and educational opportunities (Austria);

R - 25. To extend an open standing invitation to all special procedures (Spain);

R - 26. To extend an open and standing invitation to mandate holders of special procedures (Chile);

R - 27. To consider extending a standing invitation to special procedures (Jordan);

R - 28. To consider extending an open invitation to the Human Rights Council special procedures (Ukraine);

R - 29. To extend a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);

A - 30. To continue its efforts to combat racial and ethnic discrimination, in particular through programmes promoting tolerance in public education (France);

A - 31. To eliminate discriminatory provisions from the Constitution; to adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation including, inter alia, protection against discrimination based on sex or gender; to strengthen the protection of persons against statelessness; and to adopt measures to guarantee universal birth registration under all circumstances, including for Roma children (Czech Republic);

A - 32. To effectively regulate and implement the norms in force regarding the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of race, gender, disability or social condition (Argentina);

R - 33. To strictly apply criminal provisions on hate speech and hate crimes, and to conduct awareness-raising campaigns to promote tolerance (Czech Republic);

A - 34. To guarantee for everyone effective protection against all discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity, and to publicly condemn all acts of violence connected with such discrimination and prosecute those responsible (Switzerland);

R - 35. In keeping with CEDAW recommendations, to ensure that women have access to adequate health and social services, and to take a concrete step to reduce maternal mortality rates (Kazakhstan);

R - 36. To take measures to fulfil recommendations made by the Committees (CEDAW and CERD) in respect of the lack of measures aimed at eliminating discrimination against women (Ukraine);

A - 37. To take the measures necessary to improve the level of representation of women (Albania);

R - 38. To take further activities to improve the situation of women and to secure children's rights (Slovenia);

R - 39. To continue the implementation of comprehensive strategies aimed at the protection of children's rights (Belarus);

A - 40. To continue to enhance its efforts to take into account the needs of children, and to continue to take the measures necessary to guarantee children's rights in the field of social protection and education (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

R - 41. To intensify efforts to implement the country's international commitments, as well as the corresponding national strategies and plans of action regarding children's rights (Slovakia);

A - 42. To make efforts to do a way with imbalances in approaches to disability, depending on the geographic area and the cause of disability (Finland);

A - 43. To establish a Council for Persons with Disabilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Finland);

A - 44. To adopt legislation to protect persons with physical disabilities to guarantee their well-being and their possible rehabilitation, without any kind of discrimination (Argentina);

A - 45. To proceed without delay in effectively implementing the law against discrimination adopted in 2009 (Switzerland);

A - 46. To take all steps necessary to remove ethnic segregation from schools, in order to encourage greater understanding among young people of different ethnicities (Canada);

A - 47. To end segregation in schools to ensure that one curriculum is taught to all children that promotes tolerance among the different ethnic groups in the country and appreciates their specificities (Netherlands);

A - 48. To take the measures necessary to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (France);

A - 49. To express a strong commitment to protecting and advocating the fundamental human rights of members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender communities as equal citizens, in keeping with the country's commitments to international conventions (Norway);

A - 50. To take all the measures necessary to ensure full respect for existing legislation for lesbians, gays, transsexuals and bisexuals (Netherlands);

R - 51. To amend laws that still contain provisions that discriminate against lesbians, gays, transsexuals and bisexuals (Netherlands);

A - 52. To (Republika Srpska) repeal the death penalty from its Constitution (United Kingdom);

A - 53. To eliminate the provision of the death penalty from the Constitution of the Republika Srpska (Italy);

A - 54. To consider a moratorium on the death penalty as a step towards its effective abolition (Argentina);

A - 55. To make the fight against violence against women a priority in its strategies, and to seek as much international assistance as needed in that regard (Morocco);

A - 56. To monitor the effective implementation of laws preventing violence against women (Belgium);

A - 57. To further invest in the fight against domestic violence by, inter alia, establishing shelters for victims and providing support to non-governmental organizations working in that field (Belgium);

R - 58. To put in place adequate channels for the reporting of child abuse, with a view to criminal persecution, and to provide physical and psychological assistance for the victims of such violence (Brazil);

A - 59. To fully implement the Gender Action Plan, to develop a more coordinated response to authorities, and to protect victims of domestic violence and provide them with adequate care (Australia);

R - 60. To strengthen its efforts in the fight against women trafficking, a phenomenon that remains of concern (France);

R - 61. To increase efforts to combat the trafficking in human beings, including through the development of international cooperation with interested Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations (Belarus);

R - 62. To increase its policing capacity and enhance judicial reforms to enable it to better fight organized crime and human trafficking (Canada);

R - 63. To work on long-term preventive programmes targeting the trafficking of persons, especially women and children (Germany);

R - 64. To continue efforts to prevent internal trafficking and trafficking from the country to other countries, in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur on the trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Kazakhstan);

R - 65. To put in place a national plan to effectively combat the trafficking in human persons, and to cooperate with neighboring countries (Qatar);

R - 66. To expand its efforts to establish and implement a sustainable and uniform system to assist in data retention, direct aid and assistance to victims in trafficking (Israel);

A - 67. To continue investigating crimes of sexual violence arising from the armed conflict, to prosecute those responsible and to provide reparations to victims (Chile);

A - 68. To develop support measures for women victims of sexual abuse committed during the war (Spain);

A - 69. To consider the possibility of seeking international assistance to eliminate anti-personnel mines (Algeria);

A - 70. To continue to carry out mine-awareness campaigns and undertake, as a priority, demining programmes to demine the approximately 30,000 minefields throughout the country, as well as lend psychological and social assistance to the children affected, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Israel);

A - 71. To further strengthen the law enforcement and judicial system in the effort to address impunity, and to prevent the incidence of trafficking and domestic violence, as well as the sexual abuse of women and girls (Malaysia);

A - 72. To increase its efforts to fight impunity for war crimes, in particular sexual violence, by, inter alia, including a definition of sexual violence in the criminal code (Austria);

A - 73. To adopt further measures to provide victims of war crimes with effective remedies, including improved access to and affordability of health services and the establishment of psycho-social support centres (Austria);

R - 74. To implement the reforms necessary to improve the effectiveness of the justice system in order to guarantee the right to a fair trial, in particular to guarantee court access for and adequate court utilization by linguistic minorities (Mexico);

A - 75. To conduct a standing information campaign to disseminate international obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and to intensify the training of law enforcement officials to ensure that they are aware of their obligation to apply in practice the principles of those international instruments (as acknowledged in the national report), with the assistance of OHCHR (Mexico);

R - 76. To continue its efforts to ensure the independence of the judiciary (Pakistan);

A - 77. To proceed to implement, as soon as possible and effectively, the national strategy regarding war crimes, and to formulate and adopt a national strategy regarding transitional justice (Switzerland);

A - 78. To improve training for police and detention centre personnel, and to modernize its facilities to meet the needs of all prisoners (United States of America);

R - 79. To improve weak administrative and judicial systems that pose obstacles to safeguarding the rights of members of religious minorities (United States of America);

P - 80. To continue the fight against impunity, and to provide justice for victims of crimes (Germany);

R - 81. To ensure that the relationship between the executive and the judiciary is based on mutual trust and respect for non-interference in their respective prerogatives and functions (Australia);

A - 82. To allocate the resources necessary to develop programmes for an effective witness support network (Australia);

A - 83. To consider making further efforts to train law enforcement officials, judges and police officers in the area of human rights (Egypt);

A - 84. To continue its efforts to combat corruption, in particular corruption involving law enforcement authorities (Poland);

**R - 85. To intensify the existing efforts to protect religious freedom and freedom of expression (Italy);**

A - 86. To intensify its efforts to ensure the full and unhindered exercise of the freedom of expression, particularly in the context of freedom of the press and the media (Poland);

A - 87. To take the measures necessary to ensure freedom of expression, promote diversity of opinion and prevent all interference with freedom of the press and, inter alia, systematically investigate aggression or threats against journalists and bring to justice those responsible (Switzerland);

**R - 88. To (the government of the Republic of Srpska) effectively investigate and prosecute violations against human rights defenders (Norway);**

A - 89. To forcefully denounce attacks against human rights defenders, and to ensure State authorities give human rights defenders legitimacy and recognition through supportive statements (Norway);

A - 90. To adopt appropriate measures to widely disseminate and ensure full observance of the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders (Norway);

A - 91. To continue adopting measures to guarantee the protection of human rights defenders (Chile);

A - 92. To ensure that all assaults on human rights defenders, journalists and members of their families are properly investigated and that perpetrators are brought to justice (Netherlands);

A - 93. To create an appropriate legal framework to guarantee the rights of human rights defenders, and to ensure that violence, threats and intimidation against them will be prosecuted (Belgium);

A - 94. To ensure the protection of human rights defenders operating in the country, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, to spare them intimidation and harassment (Slovakia);

A - 95. To improve the working conditions of human rights activists, to take all steps necessary to strengthen freedom of expression and freedom of the press and, in particular, to rigorously prosecute cases of intimidation against media representatives (Germany);

A - 96. To contribute to an atmosphere supportive of a free and vibrant civil society, including by ensuring positive public communication and enhanced police capacity to provide protection and conduct investigations (Canada);

A - 97. To fully investigate all allegations of intimidation and violence against civil society actors, and to prosecute those responsible (Canada);

A - 98. To undertake significant further activities to amend electoral legislation regarding the members of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Presidency and the delegates of the House of Peoples, to ensure full compliance with the European Convention on Human Rights (Slovenia);

A - 99. With regard to upcoming general elections and in accordance with the recent judgment of the European Court of Human Rights, to ensure that all citizens, without distinction as to their ethnic origin, are able to present themselves to the High Chamber of Parliament and the Presidency of the State (Switzerland);

A - 100. To amend the Constitution in keeping with the recent ruling by the European Court of Human Rights to recognize the equality of all citizens and prevent discrimination against minorities (United Kingdom);

A - 101. To move forward with constitutional reform, giving all peoples the equal right to run for elected office and the equal right to participation in the political system (Canada);

A - 102. To amend the Constitution and election laws to permit the members of communities other than the Bosniaks, Serbs and Croats to run for the Presidency or become members of the House of Peoples (Netherlands);

A - 103. To take the steps necessary to harmonize other legislation with the Gender Law in order to ensure women's access and participation in decision-making bodies (Norway);

A - 104. To accord special attention to the fight against unemployment and poverty, especially on behalf of vulnerable groups (Algeria);

A - 105. To redouble its efforts in the areas of wealth distribution and poverty eradication by allocating adequate human and financial resources to the vulnerable segments of society (Malaysia);

A - 106. To take measures to guarantee effective access for women and girls to information and services regarding sexual and reproductive health (Brazil);

A - 107. To continue its socio-economic programmes, reforms and initiatives with a view to enhancing the protection and promotion of fundamental human rights and freedoms (Nigeria);

A - 108. To continue to strengthen its activities to integrate persons with special needs into social life, bearing in mind that need (Ukraine);

A - 109. To take the steps necessary to resolve the problem of the fragmentation of the education system, including strengthening policy development and strategic planning, improving access to inclusive and high-quality education, promoting child participation, taking measures to prevent discrimination against and segregation of children, and promoting tolerance and respect for diversity in the education system (Norway);

R - 110. To enhance human rights education (Jordan);

R - 111. To continue to place priority on combating discrimination against ethnic minorities, in particular Roma, including by allocating sufficient resources to programmes to combat prejudice, and to establish monitoring mechanisms (Austria);

A - 112. To strengthen the Roma Council, and to ensure that the Council is consulted in connection with any process that has an impact on Roma rights (Austria);

A - 113. To take concrete measures to ensure that the Law on Protection of National Minorities will be effectively implemented, in order to overcome the social challenges facing the Roma people (Norway);

A - 114. To take the measures necessary to guarantee that the Roma ethnic minority has access to identity documentation, without mentioning their ethnic group (Argentina);

R - 115. To create and implement public information programmes to combat anti-Roma prejudice, as recommended by the Human Rights Committee, and to harmonize civil registration procedures, as indicated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Israel);

A - 116. To review school curriculums to ensure that they are sensitive to the needs of minorities and promote human rights and pluralism (Canada);

A - 117. To re-enforce the promotion and protection of the civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights of persons who have returned to their regions of origin and are now minorities in those places (Switzerland);

A - 118. To ensure that measures are taken to accelerate the sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their places of origin, by improving their reception conditions (Algeria);

A - 119. To undertake further activities to improve the socio-economic integration of those who have returned (refugees and internally displaced persons) (Slovenia);

A - 120. To provide, as a matter of priority, support to ensure the sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons (Czech Republic);

A - 121. To intensify its efforts to ensure the sustainable return of returnees to their home communities, by ensuring their equal enjoyment of their social, economic and cultural rights, especially in the field of social protection, health care and education (Brazil);

A - 122. To take the steps necessary to ensure that all the victims of the conflict, including internally displaced persons, can receive appropriate assistance in order to prevent a further worsening of their human rights situation, as well as to create favourable conditions for the return of internally displaced persons to their places of origin (Japan);

A - 123. To strengthen cooperation with the international community and organizations in building capacity in crucial areas, including poverty eradication, justice administration, primary education and gender equality (Malaysia);

A - 124. To request and be extended all its assessed needs, including all possible technical, human and financial resources, to complement its efforts to strengthen the human rights infrastructure in accordance with its Constitution and international standards (Pakistan);

A - 125. To establish an effective and inclusive process to follow up on the recommendations resulting from the present review (Norway).

*Disclaimer: This classification is not official and is based on United Nations documents and webcast. For questions, comments and/or corrections, please write to [info@upr-info.org](mailto:info@upr-info.org)*