



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
24 January 2018

Original: English

UNEDITED VERSION

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Twenty-ninth session
Geneva, 15-26 January 2018

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

Montenegro

* The annex is being issued without formal editing in English.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	3
I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process	3
A. Presentation by the State under review	3
B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review	3
II. Conclusions and/or recommendations.....	3
Annex	
Composition of the delegation	14

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-ninth session from 15 to 26 January 2018. The review of Montenegro was held at the 11th meeting, on 22 January 2018. The delegation of Montenegro was headed by Zoran Pažin, Vice-Prime Minister for Political System, Interior and Foreign Policy and Minister of Justice. At its 17th meeting, held on 25 January 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Montenegro.
2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Montenegro: Hungary, Nepal and Panama.
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 Montenegro:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/MNE/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.6/29/MNE/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/MNE/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Brazil, Czech Republic, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Montenegro through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 2 February 2018]

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

5. During the interactive dialogue, 73 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 recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Montenegro and enjoy the support of Montenegro:
 - 6.1. **Take measures to ensure that allegations of torture, ill-treatment or excessive use of force by the police are investigated by an independent body and all perpetrators brought to justice (Ghana);**
 - 6.2. **Take further steps to address corruption and ensure a thorough and consistent approach to investigations and prosecutions in relation to corruption (Australia);**
 - 6.3. **Continue the implementation of measures with a view to enhancing the culture of participation of youth in decision making at the community and the society level, based on the Youth Strategy 2017-2021 (Romania);**

- 6.4. **Take further steps to ensure the full exercise of freedom of expression and media, including by ensuring the independence of national TV broadcaster RTCG (Canada);**
- 6.5. **Take action to ensure editorial independence of public broadcasting (Sweden);**
- 6.6. **Install more effective control mechanisms for hospitals which perform prenatal genetic tests for the detection of sex in foetuses. Due to the transnational nature of the issue, a close coordination with Serb governmental agencies should be targeted (Germany);**
- 6.7. **Ensure adequate shelters are made available for victims of domestic violence (Malaysia).**
7. **The following recommendations enjoy the support of Montenegro, which considers that they are already implemented or in the process of implementation:**
 - 7.1. **Ratify the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Andorra); Accelerate the drafting of the Law Proposal leading to the ratification of the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute (Georgia);**
 - 7.2. **Intensify efforts to overcome challenges in implementing international legal norms by strengthening the effectiveness of its national human rights institutional framework (Namibia);**
 - 7.3. **Continuously invest in the process of effective implementation of the normative human rights framework aimed at ensuring that the objectives of that framework are properly and efficiently achieved (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);**
 - 7.4. **Carry out a legal analysis of national legislation for compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights through implementation of recommendations, which the country has committed itself to apply (Turkmenistan);**
 - 7.5. **Take further measures to harmonize its national legislation with recently ratified international instruments (Ukraine);**
 - 7.6. **Strengthen the means of the Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms in order to enable it to fulfil its mandate in conformity with the Paris Principles (Senegal);**
 - 7.7. **Strengthen its national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and provide it with adequate human and financial resources (Timor-Leste); Strengthen the national human rights institution – the Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms – in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ukraine); Provide the national human rights institution with adequate human and financial resources to strengthen the institution’s capacity of implementing its mandate in line with the Paris Principles (Portugal); Strengthen the Protector for Human Rights and Freedoms in accordance with the Paris Principles (Greece);**
 - 7.8. **Strengthen its national institution of Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms, considering, in particular, its role as the national preventive mechanism against torture and the institutional protective mechanism against discrimination (India);**
 - 7.9. **Take further steps in order to strengthen the institution of the Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms in accordance with the Paris Principles and provide it with adequate human and financial resources, considering, in particular, its role as the national preventive mechanism and the institutional protective mechanism against discrimination (Republic of Moldova);**

- 7.10. Consider the establishment or strengthening of the existing national mechanism for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up, in line with elements arising from good practices identified in the OHCHR Study Guide of 2016 concerning NMRFs (Portugal); Speed up processes to establish a national monitoring mechanism and the OHCHR database (Greece);
- 7.11. Continue to develop comprehensive strategies to eliminate all kinds of discrimination, in particular those against women as well as members of ethnic minorities, persons of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian origin and other marginalized groups (Serbia);
- 7.12. Continue to fight against all discriminations especially those targeting people of Roma, Ashkali and Gypsy origin as well as foreigners (Senegal);
- 7.13. Enhance measures aimed at preventing discrimination, intensify efforts on fighting poverty and social isolation of vulnerable groups of the population, including women, children and national minorities (Uzbekistan);
- 7.14. Continue to combat all forms of discrimination, particularly against vulnerable groups (Angola);
- 7.15. Redouble efforts in combatting discrimination against all ethnic minorities and marginalized groups in the field of education, employment, health care, social services and political participation (Indonesia);
- 7.16. Further strengthen efforts to protect the rights of LGBTI persons effectively and investigate and prosecute cases of violence and discrimination against LGBTI persons (Iceland);
- 7.17. Fully implement adopted legal measures against discrimination and effectively address reported cases of violence against persons based on their sexual orientation and gender identity (Czechia);
- 7.18. Redouble its efforts, by assigning human and financial resources, to effectively implement the adopted measures to protect the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (Honduras);
- 7.19. Strengthen institutions to combat discrimination and violence based on sex, sexual orientation or gender identity (Mexico);
- 7.20. Amend the national Criminal Code by incorporating a definition of torture that contains all the elements provided for in article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, in particular ensuring penalties are in line with the gravity of the crime (Netherlands); Adopt a definition of torture that covers all the elements set in article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and ensure that the penalties provided for acts of torture proportionate to the gravity of the crime (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 7.21. Ensure that all allegations of torture, cruel treatment or excessive use of force by police officers are consistently investigated and that the perpetrators are brought to justice (Belarus);
- 7.22. Ensure the appropriate investigation into cases of torture and cruel treatment of persons deprived of liberty and bring the perpetrators to justice (Russian Federation);
- 7.23. Ensure the provision of the necessary professional training for the law enforcement officers in order to prevent torture and cruel treatment of detainees and prisoners (Russian Federation);
- 7.24. Continue working to eradicate torture and strengthen the effective implementation of the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment (Chile);
- 7.25. Continue strengthening the fight against discrimination and incitement to violence against vulnerable groups, and ensure that crimes

motivated by prejudice are investigated and prosecuted, and perpetrators convicted and punished (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

7.26. Ensure sufficient and stable funding of the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture and strengthen efforts to ensure that its recommendations are properly implemented (Czechia);

7.27. Strengthen education for prosecutors, judges and police officers as well as social workers for the effective implementation of the laws against violence (Croatia);

7.28. Continue measures aimed at improving conditions in detention facilities (Georgia);

7.29. Ensure that all prisoners receive a thorough medical examination and have the right of access to health care services (Islamic Republic of Iran);

7.30. Intensify its efforts to provide human rights training programmes for all law enforcement officials to prevent cases of torture, ill treatment and excessive use of force (Indonesia);

7.31. Continue and extend the measures to raise awareness among members of the police and law enforcement regarding respect for diversity, human dignity and minority rights and enhance supervisory mechanisms to monitor police behaviour (Islamic Republic of Iran);

7.32. Provide the State Prosecutor's office and the Special Department for war crimes with adequate resources and training so as to bring perpetrators to justice (Republic of Korea);

7.33. Deepen investigative and sanctioning measures for perpetrators of war crimes, in particular those who held commanding positions at the time of the conflict (Argentina);

7.34. Continue the judicial reform process, including by further efforts to eliminate political influence on the judiciary (Austria);

7.35. Continue to take necessary measures for ensuring compliance within national judicial system, including through incorporating international human rights and anti-corruption standards into the capacity-building curricula designed for judicial officials (Azerbaijan);

7.36. Promote independence of the Judicial Council and develop the disciplinary framework for judges and prosecutors (Islamic Republic of Iran);

7.37. Fully implement the reforms in the judicial sector in order to guarantee the independence and impartiality of the judiciary (Italy);

7.38. Improve internal control and inspection mechanisms within the public administration alongside cooperation with law enforcement authorities in order to effectively combat corruption (Sweden);

7.39. Address corruption in the public sector and ensure the proper use of public authority in managing and disposing of public property (Canada);

7.40. Continue to enhance the implementation of anticorruption policies, including by strengthening the independence and effective functioning of the judiciary (Estonia);

7.41. Implement in a concrete manner the measures adopted to strengthen the rule of law and the fight against corruption (France);

7.42. Improve the representation of women in political life, particularly in the Government and in the Parliament (France);

7.43. Strengthen public policies to improve representation of women in public and political life (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

- 7.44. Take further measures to strengthen the engagement of the civil sector and the national dialogue on human rights (Qatar);
- 7.45. Work closely with relevant actors in implementing ODIHR recommendations on electoral reform, with a view to ensuring that the electoral processes and legislative framework are fully in line with international standards (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 7.46. Take timely and effective actions towards safeguarding the freedom of expression including by curbing impunity for attacks against journalists, other media practitioners and media house and ensuring a prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations to such cases as well as bring the perpetrators to book (Namibia);
- 7.47. Make further efforts to investigate all reported threats and attacks against journalists and media workers thus contributing to the promotion of the freedom of expression (Slovakia);
- 7.48. Ensure accountability for past attacks on independent media and journalists (Sweden);
- 7.49. Ensure that all threats and attacks reported against journalists, media professionals and, more broadly, civil society representatives such as non-governmental organizations, are investigated promptly, thoroughly, impartially and independently, in order to foster conditions conducive to the exercise of freedom of expression (Switzerland);
- 7.50. Fully investigate and bring to justice perpetrators of attacks and serious threats targeting journalists, civil society activists and minority groups (United States of America);
- 7.51. Take further measures to investigate reports of intimidation and attacks against journalists and media enterprises and bring perpetrators to justice (Estonia);
- 7.52. Ensure that all prosecutions of attacks against journalists, high-level corruption and crimes under international law are conducted effectively and impartially and in accordance with international fair trial standards (Netherlands);
- 7.53. Ensure the safety of journalist and media workers against violence by condemning such attacks when they occur and taking further steps to end impunity for past attacks (Austria);
- 7.54. Ensure that all reported threats and attacks against journalists and media workers, as well as NGO's and human rights defenders, are investigated thoroughly, impartially and independently (Greece);
- 7.55. Ensure a safe environment for the activities of journalists and mass media (Belarus);
- 7.56. Increase efforts to prevent cases of violence against journalists and media workers (Czechia);
- 7.57. Implement mechanisms to guarantee freedom of expression and the independent work of journalists (Peru);
- 7.58. Step up efforts towards promoting freedom of press and expression, including safety of journalists (Brazil);
- 7.59. Further improve the protection of journalists in order to end the attacks they can be subject to (France);
- 7.60. Reinstate the commission for the investigation of assaults on journalists and commit it to publish, on a regular basis, activity reports on the scope and quality of its cooperation with other governmental agencies (Germany);

- 7.61. Take steps to ensure the ad hoc Commission and Parliamentary Committee are accountable and effective in monitoring reports of violence against journalists (Australia);
- 7.62. Take further steps to ensure the full exercise of freedom of expression and media, including by ensuring effective investigation and prosecution of alleged threats and attacks on media personnel and property (Canada);
- 7.63. Recognise the important role of media self-regulation for journalists as the most effective tool to raise professional and ethical standards of the media without undue interference (Austria);
- 7.64. Implement vigorous policies to combat trafficking in persons, which also ensures the prosecution of perpetrators (Sierra Leone);
- 7.65. Ensure effective implementation of the Anti-Trafficking in Human Beings Strategy 2012-2018 and its Action Plan (Bulgaria);
- 7.66. Systematically strengthen legal and institutional mechanisms in order to more efficiently and effectively address human trafficking through Montenegro (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 7.67. Continue increasing actions to fight against human trafficking, especially of women and children; and strengthen measures to prevent and improve the detection of cases of human trafficking (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 7.68. Continue the efforts to combat human trafficking, especially of women and girls belonging to minorities, and take the necessary measures to ensure the protection and assistance of all victims of human trafficking (Algeria);
- 7.69. Take additional measures to combat human trafficking (Angola);
- 7.70. Enhance the practical measures to combat human trafficking, including the identification, prosecution and punishment of perpetrators and the provision of the protection to the victims (Belarus);
- 7.71. Ensure that perpetrators of trafficking in human beings are brought to justice (Russian Federation);
- 7.72. Adopt additional measures for identification, adequate protection and rehabilitation of the victims of human trafficking (Russian Federation);
- 7.73. Take further measures to ensure rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims of human trafficking (Armenia);
- 7.74. Strengthen its public policy aimed at combatting human trafficking, particularly of girls and women of the Roma, Ashkali and Gypsies, at the regional level and in cooperation with neighboring countries (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 7.75. Continue national efforts to combat human trafficking and child abuse (Egypt);
- 7.76. Vigorously pursue public policy programmes aimed at combatting trafficking of persons, in particular Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian girls and women (Ghana);
- 7.77. Implement its public policy against human trafficking, in particular of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian girls and women, including at the regional level and in cooperation with neighbouring countries, by ensuring that all the victims of trafficking have free and immediate access to reception centers, medical care, psychological counseling, legal assistance and specialized rehabilitation services, as well as temporary residence permits, regardless of their ability or willingness to cooperate with the judicial authorities (Honduras);
- 7.78. Enhance efforts to counter trafficking in human beings (Iraq);

- 7.79. **Guarantee the implementation of policies aimed at combating trafficking in persons, in particular to protect Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian girls and women, who tend to be particularly vulnerable to being victims of such crime (Mexico);**
- 7.80. **Enforce policies and measures aimed at ending child sexual exploitation (Sierra Leone);**
- 7.81. **Continue its efforts to raise awareness about forced unions or child or forced marriages in the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, in particular by guaranteeing the investigation and punishment of such practices (Argentina);**
- 7.82. **Protect the family as it is the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);**
- 7.83. **Work out, in a timely fashion, a concrete draft law for the legalization of same sex partnerships which can be passed expeditiously by parliament (Germany);**
- 7.84. **Create more opportunities for women to access formal employment and adopt measures to close the gender wage gap (India);**
- 7.85. **Adopt and implement policies that promote the employment of persons with disabilities (Ghana);**
- 7.86. **Continue to improve measures against employment discrimination towards persons with disabilities through legislation (Maldives);**
- 7.87. **Intensify its efforts to combat child labor through systematic and effective labor inspections, investigating, prosecuting and punishing those responsible and providing victims with assistance (Timor-Leste);**
- 7.88. **Use effective measures to eliminate and prevent violations of economic, social and cultural rights (Turkmenistan);**
- 7.89. **Pursue its work to eliminate poverty and to reduce social exclusion (Libya);**
- 7.90. **Initiate the application of innovative approaches and technological innovations for the efficient, accountable and transparent delivery of public services (Azerbaijan);**
- 7.91. **Continue to adopt legislative and administrative measures to better ensure the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children and persons with disabilities (China);**
- 7.92. **Accelerate the implementation process of the new strategy for developing social protection for the elderly (Gabon);**
- 7.93. **Intensify its efforts to improve the quality of public health care services for groups in a particularly vulnerable situation (Mexico);**
- 7.94. **Establish strategies to increase the educational participation of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children (Sierra Leone);**
- 7.95. **Expedite measures to broaden inclusive education for children with disabilities (Bulgaria);**
- 7.96. **Continue strengthening its efforts to improve the accessibility of quality education to children with disabilities who remain outside of the educational system (Maldives);**
- 7.97. **Pursue efforts in the field of human rights education and training (Morocco);**
- 7.98. **Carry on to strengthen its domestic legislation by continuing efforts towards bringing national laws in line with its obligations under international**

human rights law, especially those related to women and children (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

7.99. Resource appropriately the implementation of the Action Plan for the Achieving Gender Equality 2017-2021 and monitor its implementation (Australia);

7.100. Continue to implement equal opportunities policies aimed at promoting gender equality between men and women in all spheres, combating domestic violence and of violence against women and eliminating traditional gender stereotypes regarding women's role in society (Namibia);

7.101. Strengthen the bodies created to eliminate discrimination against women (Peru);

7.102. Continue to address the challenges in the area of equal chances between women and men, with a particular focus on economic and political empowerment of women, as well as combating violence and stereotypes on traditional women's role (Romania);

7.103. Fully implement action plans on gender equality in order to ensure women's political participation, education, economic empowerment and address the needs of women facing multiple discrimination (Sweden);

7.104. Take further measures to promote women's economic empowerment and their participation in political life and decision-making (Slovenia); Take further measures to promote women's economic empowerment and their participation in political life and decision-making (Iceland);

7.105. Continue measures to combatting discrimination against women, and promoting their economic and political empowerment (Nepal);

7.106. Increase efforts to address specific issues, such as the lack of women political participation as well as wage inequality and the unequal distribution of responsibilities in the home (Uruguay);

7.107. Continue their significant efforts in the promotion of gender equality and to take further steps in creating an enabling environment for women's participation in all spheres of life (Greece);

7.108. Strictly apply the prohibition of abortion based on the sex of the foetus and establish assistance services for women who feel pressured to carry out abortions for such reason (Uruguay);

7.109. Continue efforts to addressing domestic and gender-based violence against women (Nepal);

7.110. Strengthen the strategy on the protection against domestic violence (Angola);

7.111. Continue taking measures in enhancing the efficiency of its national institutional framework with special focus on overcoming challenges in empowering women and protecting women and children from all forms of violence (Bhutan);

7.112. Ensure that all acts of domestic and sexual violence against women and girls are promptly and effectively investigated and prosecuted (Slovenia);

7.113. Ensure effective implementation of the Law on Domestic Violence Protection including by providing comprehensive training for relevant actors: police, prosecutors, judges, and healthcare professionals (Republic of Moldova);

7.114. Ensure that all alleged cases of domestic violence are thoroughly investigated, perpetrators brought to justice and victims adequately protected and compensated (Estonia);

- 7.115. Continue awareness-raising and education against gender based violence (Albania); Continue efforts to further promote women's rights and support awareness-raising and education on gender-based violence (Georgia);
- 7.116. Allocate adequate resources for the accommodation and care of victims of domestic violence. Break down the culture of impunity for domestic violence through public dialogue and advocacy (Canada);
- 7.117. Enhance support services for domestic-violence victims (Ireland);
- 7.118. Further promote the rights of women by spreading public awareness on sexual harassment and the need to respect women's rights and welfare (Philippines);
- 7.119. Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women and ensure that women victims of violence receive appropriate help and perpetrators are brought to justice (Italy);
- 7.120. Ensure victims of domestic violence are provided with comprehensive counselling and rehabilitation services and trainings are provided on regular basis to sensitise all key personnel and authorities handling cases of domestic violence (Malaysia);
- 7.121. Continue improving the promotion and protection of children's rights, including through strengthening the Council on Child Rights (Slovakia);
- 7.122. Strengthen the Council on the Rights of the Child and increase the capacity of Government bodies, Parliament, the Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms, civil society and academic institutions to improve the promotion and protection of human rights of children (Algeria);
- 7.123. Implement the new Strategy for Prevention and Protection of Children from Violence through a strong multisector approach that also includes a system of effective monitoring and evaluation (Croatia);
- 7.124. Take the necessary measures to define the new National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC) for the period 2018-2022 (Qatar);
- 7.125. Adopt measures to generate public conscience in order to ensure that the legal prohibition of corporal punishment is effectively complied with (Uruguay);
- 7.126. Ensure the proportional representation of the national minorities in the public sector at the national and local level (Russian Federation);
- 7.127. Take additional measures to ensure equal access of members of national minorities, including the Roma, to education, health care services and labour market (Russian Federation);
- 7.128. Allocate a suitable budget to ensure that the Strategy for the Roma, Egyptian Social Inclusion of 2016-2020 will be fully implemented and to continue its efforts to secure a sustainable housing solution for minority persons and ensure their inclusion in the educational system (State of Palestine);
- 7.129. Allocate additional financial resources to implement the Strategy for Social Inclusion of Roma and Balkan Egyptians (United States of America);
- 7.130. Strengthen the efforts to implement the strategy on minority policy, especially for the preservation and development of culture, education and information in their languages (Albania);
- 7.131. Continue to raise awareness on the needs of the Roma population, in particular women and children, and establish adequate systems that provide for their economic, social and educational inclusion (Austria);
- 7.132. Continue efforts to ensure that the Roma, the Ashkalis and Egyptians can fully enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights (Peru);

- 7.133. Continue to make efforts to promote tolerance and inter-ethnic dialogue within the country, including by strengthening the Minority Councils (Brazil);
- 7.134. Increase efforts to end discrimination on ethnic grounds and continue working to eliminate stereotypes and prejudices against persons belonging to the national minorities (Chile);
- 7.135. Accelerate the implementation of programs, particularly building projects, aiming at improving the integration of people belonging to minority groups and settle the legal issues regarding their residence status (France);
- 7.136. Strengthen the function of the Minority Councils designed to represent ethnic minorities, and conducting information campaigns in the public domain to combat intolerance (Ireland);
- 7.137. Intensify the efforts to guarantee non-discrimination against minorities (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 7.138. Continue harmonising its legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Andorra);
- 7.139. Continue implementing measures to increase the effectiveness of the implementation of the Law against Discrimination of Persons with Disabilities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 7.140. Issue legislation that is more compatible with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Iraq);
- 7.141. Review national legislations regarding restrictions to the rights of persons with disabilities to harmonize it with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Republic of Korea);
- 7.142. Continue strengthening institutional structures and support measures to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities (Chile);
- 7.143. Strengthen efforts to address the plight of refugees by providing durable solutions (Philippines);
- 7.144. Introduce into law a mechanism to expedite the determination of statelessness (Namibia).

8. The following recommendations will be examined by Montenegro, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council:

- 8.1. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Senegal);
- 8.2. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Egypt) (Honduras) (Sierra Leone); Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Morocco); Take further steps to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);
- 8.3. Ratify the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled (Honduras);
- 8.4. Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- 8.5. Strengthen its efforts to promote the equality and fight against discrimination against members of national and ethnic minorities, the refugees and displaced people, including persons of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian origin, people with disabilities, and other marginalized persons and groups, particularly in relation to their access of employment, social security, housing, health care and education (Ecuador);
- 8.6. Reform the existing legal provision that requires transgender persons to undergo a surgical intervention in order to obtain legal recognition (Portugal);
- 8.7. Adopt a definition of torture that is not subjected to any statute of limitations, and that covers all the elements contained in article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Portugal);
- 8.8. Remove the statute of limitations on torture from the Criminal Code and effectively prevent and investigate allegations of physical ill-treatment of persons deprived of their liberty (Czechia);
- 8.9. Change the current medical model and approach to mental health and disability by prohibiting practices that lead to involuntary deprivation of liberty of persons with mental health conditions or psychosocial disabilities, based on the suspicion of mental illness (Portugal);
- 8.10. Take further steps to ensure the full exercise of freedom of expression and media, including by ensuring equal opportunity for all media to access funding available from governmental sources (Canada);
- 8.11. Shield media from political interference by strengthening independent oversight for the Agency for Electronic Media and the public broadcaster's governing council (United States of America);
- 8.12. Take measures to prohibit child marriage and child labour particularly within the minority communities (Republic of Korea);
- 8.13. Adopt a human rights and disability approach in its laws, politics and measures, in addition to providing training and creating awareness on the rights enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol (Ecuador);
- 8.14. Continue its efforts to adopt comprehensive accessibility strategy in order to promote further the full integration of persons with disabilities into society and back it with adequate resources (Slovakia);
- 8.15. Facilitate the processing and obtaining of necessary documentation, such as civil registration papers, for thousands of stateless persons in the country (Philippines).
9. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Montenegro and have been noted by Montenegro:
- 9.1. Intensify the oversight over Montenegro companies operating abroad with regard to any negative impact of their activities on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly in conflict areas, which includes situations of foreign occupation, where there are heightened risks of human rights abuses (State of Palestine);
- 9.2. Continue to promote social and economic sustainable development to lay a solid foundation for its people to enjoy all human rights (China);
- 9.3. Intensify the efforts to guarantee non-discrimination against indigenous peoples (Plurinational State of Bolivia).
10. 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 Montenegro was headed by H.E. Mr. Zoran Pažin, Vice-Prime Minister for Political System, Interior and Foreign Policy and Minister of Justice, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Milorad Šćepanović, Permanent Representative of Montenegro to the UN and other international organizations in Geneva;
- H.E. Mr. Kemal Purišić, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare;
- Ms. Blanka Radošević Marović, Director General for Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms, Ministry for Human and Minority Rights;
- Mr. Leon Gjakaj, Director General for Promotion and Protection of Rights and Freedoms of Minorities and Other National Minority Groups, Ministry for Human and Minority Rights;
- Mr. Goran Kušević, Director General for social welfare and child protection, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare;
- Ms. Marijana Laković-Drašković, Director General for Judiciary, Criminal Justice and Supervision, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Nataša Radonjić, Director General for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Zoran Ulama, National Coordinator for Fight Against Trafficking in Human Beings;
- Ms. Biljana Pejović, Head of the Gender Equality Department, Ministry for Human and Minority Rights;
- Ms. Senka Klikovac, Head of Department in the Directorate for Health Care, Ministry of Health;
- Ms. Ana Ražnatović, Director of the Directorate for UN, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Tamara Milić, Head of the Department for pre-school and inclusive education, Ministry of Education;
- Ms. Sanja Žugić, Chef de Cabinet to the Minister of Human and Minority Rights;
- Ms. Lela Vuković, Chef de Cabinet to the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare;
- Ms. Dragica Vučinić, Deputy Director, Administration for the Care of Refugees;
- Ms. Ljilja Đonaj, Senior Police Inspector, Police Administration;
- Ms. Vjera Šoć, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare;
- Ms. Dragana Šćepanović, Head of the Division for Human Rights and Legal Issues, Directorate for UN, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Jelena Raičević, Advisor in the Directorate for Construction, Ministry for Sustainable Development and Tourism;
- Mr. Radule Kojović, Judge, Supreme Court;
- Ms. Sanja Boreta, Secretary of the Supreme Court;
- Mr. Veselin Vučković, State Prosecutor, Supreme State Prosecutor's Office;
- Ms. Ana Bošković, State Prosecutor, Prosecutor's Office;
- Mr. Miljan Vlaović, Adviser, Supreme State Prosecutor's Office;

- Ms. Tamara Brajović, First Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the UN and other international organizations in Geneva.
-