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

Serbia

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

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-ninth session from 15 to 26 January 2018. The review of Serbia was held at the 16th meeting, on 24 January 2018. The delegation of Serbia was headed by the Acting Director of the Office for Human and Minority Rights of Serbia, Ms Suzana Paunović. At its 18th meeting, held on 26 January 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Serbia.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Serbia: Belgium, the Philippines and Togo.

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 Serbia:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/SRB/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/ SRB /2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/ SRB /3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Czech Republic, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and was transmitted to Serbia 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, 74 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 Serbia and enjoy the support of Serbia:

6.1. **Strengthen the rule of law through constitutional amendments as well as other reforms that enhances the independence and efficiency of the judiciary (Norway);**

6.2. **Ensure that the discussions on constitutional reforms regarding the independence of the judiciary move ahead in a timely and inclusive manner and that the outcome of this process is swiftly implemented (Sweden);**

6.3. **Strengthen judicial independence, by implementing the constitutional reform currently underway, in accordance with the standards of the Venice Commission, and improve access to justice for all citizens (France);**

- 6.4. Continue the harmonization of the penal code provisions with international norms (Morocco);
- 6.5. Strengthen the legal framework for the Ombudsman (Poland);
- 6.6. Grant the Defender of Citizens (the Ombudsman) the necessary legal and financial means to fulfil its mandate (Algeria);
- 6.7. Strengthen the mandate of the Protector of Citizens and ensure its independent functioning, in line with the Paris Principles, also by allocating sufficient financial and human resources (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.8. Implement the Strategy for the Prevention of and Protection from Discrimination and the corresponding Action Plan (Cuba);
- 6.9. Continue to combat all forms of discrimination, including through the implementation of the Strategy for the Prevention of and Protection from Discrimination (Cyprus);
- 6.10. Strengthen anti-discrimination mechanisms, including for LGBTI persons, and continue efforts to promote the human rights of persons belonging to minorities, especially the Roma minority (France);
- 6.11. Continue to strengthen its efforts on the promotion and protection of human rights, especially with regard to the rights of vulnerable population, including women and children (Viet Nam);
- 6.12. Continue efforts towards promoting and protecting the human rights, especially of vulnerable groups (Bhutan);
- 6.13. Strengthen national measures in promoting tolerance and pluralism in order to prevent ethnic discrimination (Indonesia);
- 6.14. Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination, including against women, children, Roma and LGBTI persons (Italy);
- 6.15. Continue to organise regular information campaigns aimed at strengthening equality of the sexes and overcoming gender stereotypes (Belarus);
- 6.16. Continue to promote economic and social sustainable development to meet its people's need for a better life (China);
- 6.17. Continue pursuing appropriate policies to achieve more balanced economic and social development among the regions in the country (Bulgaria);
- 6.18. Take the necessary measures to promote the participation of women in the labour market in a wider range of occupations, including through awareness-raising to overcome gender stereotypes (Iceland);
- 6.19. Initiate the application of innovative approaches and technological innovations for the efficient, accountable and transparent delivery of public services (Azerbaijan);
- 6.20. Put in place further measures to improve the independence, accountability and effectiveness of the justice system (Australia);
- 6.21. Increase efforts to combat hate speech (Lebanon);
- 6.22. Strengthen an independent judiciary that guarantees the rule of law and tackles corruption by implementing EU recommendations (Germany);
- 6.23. Pursue efforts to strengthen the judiciary through the implementation of the national strategy adopted for this purpose (Morocco);
- 6.24. Fully respect and implement the principle of rule of law by taking all necessary measures to ensure the effective and independent functioning of the judiciary (Estonia);

- 6.25. Continue with its judicial reforms to effectively introduce rule of law to all aspects of society (Republic of Korea);
- 6.26. Continue implementing all expedient measures in its National Strategy for Judicial Reform 2013-2018 that help strengthen the rule of law until a new national strategy is drawn up (Singapore);
- 6.27. Take steps to improve judicial independence by limiting the scope for political influence over judicial appointments (Canada);
- 6.28. Continue the promotion of initiatives to empower women of the country, at an economic, political and social level (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 6.29. Pursue efforts with a view to improve accessibility to human rights training and education (Morocco);
- 6.30. Enhance their efforts to reduce non-attendance and school drop-out rates, ensuring the effective implementation of the Strategy of Education until 2020 (Cyprus);
- 6.31. Make further efforts to promote opportunities of access to education for all (Iraq);
- 6.32. Develop programmes to reduce dropout rates at schools (Timor-Leste);
- 6.33. Support efforts to ensure students from ethnic minority groups have access to school textbooks in their native language (United States of America);
- 6.34. Step up efforts towards achieving inclusive education for all children (Georgia);
- 6.35. Strengthen training programs for state agents in the field of the rights of minorities (Algeria);
- 6.36. Continue to take effective measures to promote gender equality and to better protect women's rights (China);
- 6.37. Continue developing actions to improve the status of women and gender equality (Cuba);
- 6.38. Continue to make efforts to improve equality between men and women, and in particular support rural women and assist them in their economic empowerment (Egypt);
- 6.39. Continue its efforts to increase the representation of women within State and local administrations (New Zealand);
- 6.40. Promote the participation of women in public and political life, and in the labour market (Poland);
- 6.41. Continue enhancing the role of women in strengthening democracy and ensuring sustainable development (Azerbaijan);
- 6.42. Strengthen the measures to prevent all forms of violence against women, in particular domestic violence, and strengthen the legal protection of women against discrimination and all forms of violence (Mexico);
- 6.43. Adopt the National Strategy for the Prevention and Suppression of Violence against Women and Young Girls in the Family and Partnership Relations and ensure its effective implementation (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.44. Formulate and implement systematic measures toward eradication of stereotypes regarding women in society creating a climate of zero tolerance for violence against women (Slovenia);
- 6.45. Continue efforts to combat discrimination against women and all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence (Tunisia);

- 6.46. **Redouble efforts to effectively prevent all forms of violence against women (Indonesia);**
- 6.47. **Take efforts to combat gender-based violence, such as violence in family and partner relationships, sexual harassment and rape (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 6.48. **Monitor and step up efforts to implement the legislation on domestic and gender-based violence and strengthen support for victims (Czechia);**
- 6.49. **Take further measures to combat domestic violence by inter alia establishing shelters and supporting centres with medical, psychological and legal support (Austria);**
- 6.50. **Continue its efforts to combat domestic violence (Gabon);**
- 6.51. **Continue the promotion of educational policies against violence, namely physical and gender-based violence against women and children (State of Palestine);**
- 6.52. **Continue efforts to protect effectively women and children against violence, particularly to consider running the awareness raising campaign in this respect (Poland);**
- 6.53. **Complete efforts in order to effectively protect children from violence and abuse (Greece);**
- 6.54. **Work towards the deinstitutionalisation of children with disabilities and the removal of barriers that hinder the effective access of children with disabilities to education (New Zealand);**
- 6.55. **Continue the efforts to guarantee the non-discrimination of persons with disabilities and adopt appropriate measures to ensure equal opportunities for them in education, employment and access to housing (Mexico);**
- 6.56. **Continue to strengthen legislative mechanisms on the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Russian Federation);**
- 6.57. **Work to protect cultural heritage in Serbia; and respect of diversity (Lebanon);**
- 6.58. **Implement effective public policies to combat discrimination and ensure effective access to education and healthcare services to ethnic minorities in the country (Mexico);**
- 6.59. **Strengthen its efforts in promoting respect for the rights of minorities, especially its national and ethnic minorities (Philippines);**
- 6.60. **Continue the work in the area of combating discrimination against national minorities (Russian Federation);**
- 6.61. **Undertake further measures to upgrade the legislation on promotion and protection of the rights of the persons, belonging to the national minorities and ensure its implementation (Bulgaria);**
- 6.62. **Work closely with the relevant stakeholders such as the Council for National Minorities to ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan for the Exercise of the Rights of National Minorities (Singapore);**
- 6.63. **Develop and promote strategies aimed at promoting tolerance for persons belonging to ethnic, national, racial, religious and other minorities (Sierra Leone);**
- 6.64. **Step up its efforts to promote tolerance for persons belonging to ethnic, religious and other minorities (Timor-Leste);**
- 6.65. **Continue to intensify efforts to promote tolerance towards persons belonging to ethnic, national, racial, religious and other minorities, including Roma (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

- 6.66. Intensify the work for the promotion of tolerance towards persons belonging to ethnic, National, racial, religious, any other type, including Roma (Uruguay);
- 6.67. Take necessary steps to ensure the rights of minorities particularly the Roma (Afghanistan);
- 6.68. Increase efforts to promote tolerance towards people belonging to ethnic and national minorities, including the Roma and to do so through awareness-raising campaigns (Chile);
- 6.69. Continue efforts to promote the educational and economic level of national minorities and to help them integrate into society (Egypt);
- 6.70. Increase efforts to promote tolerance towards people, belonging to ethnic, national, racial, religious minorities, namely the Roma (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.71. Continue to ensure non-discriminatory and adequate maternal healthcare for Roma mothers and young children (Maldives);
- 6.72. Improve the situation of human rights of Roma minority (Mozambique);
- 6.73. Ensure the effective integration of Roma people into the Serbian society (Germany);
- 6.74. Establish an efficient and coordinated system for the integration of refugees into society (Germany).
7. The following recommendations will be examined by Serbia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council:
- 7.1. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and Members of Their Families (Uruguay);
- 7.2. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and Members of Their Families (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 7.3. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and Members of Their Families (Albania);
- 7.4. Increase efforts to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chile);
- 7.5. Finalize the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and Members of Their Families (Afghanistan);
- 7.6. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Honduras);
- 7.7. Accede to the ICRMW (Sierra Leone);
- 7.8. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Costa Rica);
- 7.9. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia);
- 7.10. Issue an open standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Ukraine);
- 7.11. Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Bodies elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- 7.12. Amend the Criminal Code in order to explicitly criminalize racism and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Uruguay);
- 7.13. Take the necessary measures to incorporate the crime of enforced disappearance into national legislation and establish an adequate legislative framework for access to the files related to cases of enforced disappearance and other human rights violations (Argentina);
- 7.14. Establish a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);
- 7.15. Accelerate process of amending the national legislation in line with the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Georgia);
- 7.16. Strengthen the mandate and independence of its Ombudsman's office, ensuring that it is adequately resourced and that it can operate independently (Ireland);
- 7.17. Adopt a comprehensive law on child rights and establish an institution of Ombudsman for Children (Mongolia);
- 7.18. Increase the funding for the National Prevention Mechanism within the budget of the Ombudsman's Office and set up a separate national preventive mechanism unit or department within the Ombudsman's Office (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);
- 7.19. Ensure swift and smooth adoption of the draft bill on children's ombudsmen (Slovakia);
- 7.20. Guarantee independence and strengthen the legal capacities of the Ombudsman by including in domestic legislation measures that would allow for proper interaction with the international human rights system as well as civil society organizations (Costa Rica);
- 7.21. Take all necessary measures to ensure the full and effective implementation of the law on anti-discrimination, in particular with regard to national minorities, which remain the most vulnerable and socio- economically marginalized (Switzerland);
- 7.22. Increase efforts to promote tolerance for persons belonging to ethnic, national, racial, religious or other minorities and address hate speech, discrimination and hate crime more effectively (Croatia);
- 7.23. Take additional serious measures to combat xenophobia, hate speech and discrimination based on race, nationality, ethnicity and religion (Kyrgyzstan);
- 7.24. Continue to strengthen the fight against incitement to violence and discrimination against vulnerable groups and ensure that crimes motivated by prejudice are investigate and their perpetrators punished (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 7.25. Improve policies aiming at preventing and combating racial discrimination (Mozambique);
- 7.26. Develop educational materials that promote pluralism for combatting ethnic polarization and discrimination (Albania);
- 7.27. Increase Serbia's tolerance towards people belonging to different ethnic, national or religious backgrounds and provide IDPs with necessary identification documents to receive basic services (State of Palestine);
- 7.28. Ensure that all children born in Serbia have access to timely birth registration immediately after birth without discrimination and regardless of the legal or documentation status of their parents (Brazil);

- 7.29. Strengthen efforts to eliminate discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Czechia);
- 7.30. Ensure full implementation of the law on gender equality (Latvia);
- 7.31. Harmonize gender equality for guaranteeing equal rights for men and women (Turkmenistan);
- 7.32. Strengthen measures to combat all forms of social stigmatization, discrimination and violence against persons based on their sexual orientation, gender identity and HIV status (Portugal);
- 7.33. Take concrete steps to protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people and their freedom of assembly and expression, and to eradicate all forms of discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (New Zealand);
- 7.34. Improve measures aimed at eradicating all forms of social stigmatization, discrimination and violence on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity, or of their status regarding HIV (Honduras);
- 7.35. Strengthen discrimination protections for LGBTI persons, and enact legislation that includes protection from discrimination on the grounds of intersex status (Australia);
- 7.36. Strengthen measures to eradicate all forms of social stigmatization and discrimination and violence against persons based on their sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);
- 7.37. Increase the Government's control over the Serbian companies operating abroad, namely any negative impact of their activities on the protection of human rights, especially in conflict zones, including cases of foreign occupations where there are heightened risks of human rights violations (State of Palestine);
- 7.38. Actively engage with the international community in the efforts to promote and protect human rights in the context of climate change (Viet Nam);
- 7.39. Take all necessary steps to prevent impunity for serious crimes under international law and to further increase efforts to shed light on the fate of missing persons (Netherlands);
- 7.40. Strengthen the fight against impunity for war crimes, in particular by accelerating investigations and prosecution, including high level cases, and by ensuring access to justice and reparations to victims without discrimination and in line with the international standards (Croatia);
- 7.41. Cooperate fully with the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals and implement the War Crimes Prosecution Strategy (Sweden);
- 7.42. Implement fully the national strategy to prosecute of war crimes, beginning by defining clear and specific priorities (Switzerland);
- 7.43. Initiate a vetting process to identify all government officials who had allegedly been involved in the commission of war crimes (Albania);
- 7.44. Fully investigate and hold accountable those responsible for the 1999 murder of the Bytyqi Brothers (United States of America);
- 7.45. Ensure the full cooperation with the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals as a successor to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (Belgium);
- 7.46. Take measures to guarantee the prosecution of those participating in crimes of war and to secure proper redress to the victims (Costa Rica);
- 7.47. Increase efforts to protect human rights defenders and to put an end to the impunity of those who violate their rights (Côte d'Ivoire);

- 7.48. Deepen investigative measures and punishment of the perpetrators of these types of hate crimes, motivated by prejudice (Argentina);
- 7.49. Apply more efficiently the legislation against hate speech, given reports of continued rise in hate speech in the Serbian public discourse (Norway);
- 7.50. Ensure full access to all information, including access to archives, that will enable tracing, identifying and ascertaining the fate of missing persons or their remains (Croatia);
- 7.51. Consider introducing the legislative amendments necessary to broaden the definition of victims of enforced disappearance to include the relatives of a disappeared person (Slovakia);
- 7.52. Ensure that police, prosecutors and judiciary are all fully aware of their responsibilities with regard to the identification, prosecution and adjudication of hate crimes (Belgium);
- 7.53. Take measures to strengthen the rule of law, including through a full and public enquiry into police and municipal authorities' alleged involvement in the so-called Belgrade Waterfront night-time demolitions or "Savamala" case in the city centre in April 2016 (Canada);
- 7.54. Strengthen the legal framework for the fight against corruption and strengthen the powers and resources of the Anti-Corruption Agency (France);
- 7.55. Take timely action to provide media workers with protection and ensure that perpetrators of crimes against media workers are duly investigated, prosecuted and sanctioned (Ireland);
- 7.56. Adopt measures to protect and promote freedom of expression, including freedom of speech and information, and ensure that journalists and human rights defenders may work freely and safely (Italy);
- 7.57. Enhance laws on freedom of media (Lebanon);
- 7.58. Ensure full implementation of the media laws that were adopted in 2014, as part of the necessary steps that need to be taken to improve media freedom and the protection of journalists (Netherlands);
- 7.59. Implement reforms on media ownership and revenues, with the aim of guaranteeing transparency and a level playing field for media regardless of ownership and affiliations (Norway);
- 7.60. Strengthen effectiveness of actions undertaken for the enhancement of editorial independence and pluralism in media (Poland);
- 7.61. Effectively guarantee freedom of press by ensuring the safety of journalists and their activities, and the independence of editorial boards of the media (Republic of Korea);
- 7.62. Support independence and pluralism of the media, including by creating transparency regarding the financing of media and media ownership, and by a comprehensive implementation of the law on the privatization of media (Germany);
- 7.63. Take the necessary measures to ensure that the media regulator can operate effectively and in all independence (Belgium);
- 7.64. Conclude the work of a new media strategy, in full partnership with civil society, and ensure that the strategy is in conformity with Serbia's international obligation and is fully implemented once adopted (Sweden);
- 7.65. Enhance laws protecting freedom of expression (Lebanon);
- 7.66. Enhance efforts regarding the protection and promotion of the freedoms of expression and press (Brazil);

- 7.67. Conduct prompt and impartial investigations of all allegations of crimes against journalists and media and bring the perpetrators to the justice (Slovakia);
- 7.68. Take steps to enable the exercise of freedom of expression, including by improving transparency of media ownership and financing, and investigating and prosecuting cases of intimidation and violence against journalists (Australia);
- 7.69. Conduct impartial, thorough and effective investigations into all cases of attacks, harassment and intimidation against journalists and human rights defenders, and bring perpetrators of such offences to justice (Germany);
- 7.70. Ensure that all threats, intimidation and attacks against journalists and human rights defenders are thoroughly investigated, ensuring no impunity for perpetrators (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 7.71. Ensure thorough, prompt and independent investigations into all reports of human rights violations against human rights defenders and journalists and bring to justice those suspected for such crimes (Greece);
- 7.72. Refrain from prosecuting journalists, human rights defenders and other members of civil society as a means of deterring or discouraging from freely expressing their opinion (Latvia);
- 7.73. Increase efforts to prevent cases of violence against journalists and media workers (Czechia);
- 7.74. Address threats and attacks against journalist and improve transparency of media ownership and independence of media outlets (Estonia);
- 7.75. Take steps to ensure conditions for the full exercise of freedom of expression, including by: (i) ensuring effective investigation and prosecution of alleged threats and attacks on journalists, and (ii) ensuring equal opportunity for all media to access funding available from government sources (Canada);
- 7.76. Guarantee freedom of expression by combating the intimidation of the media and civil society and by ensuring the transparency of media financing (France);
- 7.77. Ensure the safety of journalists and writers so that they can work freely, express critical opinions or cover topics that the Government might deem sensitive, without fear of reprisals (Switzerland);
- 7.78. Fully investigate incidents of serious threats and violence against journalists and civil society activists, and hold those perpetrators accountable (United States of America);
- 7.79. Foster an enabling environment where freedom of expression can be exercised without hindrance and ensure that all threats and violence against journalists and bloggers are publicly condemned and properly and promptly investigated (Austria);
- 7.80. Recognise the important role of human rights defenders, many of whom face particular risks and threats, and provide practical support for them to carry out their human rights work, including by preventing any acts of reprisals or intimidations against them (New Zealand);
- 7.81. Protect human rights defenders, by initiating independent, impartial and effective investigations into threats against them (Republic of Korea);
- 7.82. Guarantee political pluralism, by ensuring access for all parties to the media and to funding and by strengthening the power of independent institutions for the protection of the rights of citizens (France);
- 7.83. Adopt measures to fully apply the principle of equal pay for work of equal value, bearing in mind the gender wage gap (Portugal);

- 7.84. Step up efforts in the goal of improving housing conditions for those most in need (Greece);
- 7.85. Further develop the provision of health-care services, including mental health care, in prisons (Portugal);
- 7.86. Consider the possibility of elaborating programs to provide inclusive education (Belarus);
- 7.87. Review and revise the Criminal Code, the Family Code and other relevant laws with a view to effectively prevent all forms of violence against women (Estonia);
- 7.88. Improve legislation and laws related to domestic violence (Iraq);
- 7.89. Establish legislative and other measures to protect children from abuse and violence (Kyrgyzstan);
- 7.90. Establish legislative and other measures to ensure compliance with the general protocol on the protection of children from abuse and violence (Estonia);
- 7.91. Enact legislation to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including at home (Montenegro);
- 7.92. Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in legislation (Portugal);
- 7.93. Prohibit by law corporal punishment of children, including in the family (Austria);
- 7.94. Adopt all necessary measures to eradicate corporal punishment towards boys and girls (Chile);
- 7.95. Consider seriously prohibiting in its legislation any type of corporal punishment, promoting non-violent disciplinary alternatives and generating public awareness of the harmful effects of this practice, in line with the recommendations made by Uruguay during the second cycle and accepted by Serbia (Uruguay);
- 7.96. Adopt the envisaged legislative amendments to explicitly prohibit all corporal punishment of children, in all settings (Slovenia);
- 7.97. Strengthen further implementation of deinstitutionalization process, with particular focus on children without parental care under age of 3 (Montenegro);
- 7.98. Adopt specific measures to prevent and combat the multiple and intersectional discrimination of women and girls with disabilities, in particular in access to justice, protection against domestic violence and abuse, and in education, health and employment (Honduras);
- 7.99. Continue the efforts aimed at improving the conditions for persons belonging to national minorities to preserve and develop their own culture and to have access to education, religious service and media in their own languages throughout the entire territory of Serbia (Romania);
- 7.100. Further promote effective participation of national minorities, especially the Roma minority, in electoral processes and their representation in public administration (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);
- 7.101. Consider adopting a law on racial discrimination and continue efforts to combat racial discrimination and hate speech against foreigners and minorities, namely the Roma (Tunisia);
- 7.102. Redouble its efforts in the promotion of tolerance towards persons belonging to ethnic, national, racial, religious and other minorities, including Roma (Honduras);

- 7.103. Take further measures to overcome the prevailing discrimination against Roma in the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights (Albania);
- 7.104. Ensure the full implementation of the new strategy for Roma inclusion and adopt promptly the action plan (Austria);
- 7.105. Continue the efforts to enable tangible progress in combating trafficking in persons (Turkmenistan);
- 7.106. Increase human and financial resources dedicated to the Office for Coordination against Trafficking in Persons, to help drive national improvements in support of achieving SDG 8.7 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 7.107. Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, namely trafficking of unaccompanied migrant children (Tunisia);
- 7.108. Continue increasing the actions to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children; and reinforce measures to prevent and improve the detection of these cases (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 7.109. Strengthen measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, paying special attention to migrants and refugees (Honduras);
- 7.110. Strengthen measures to combat and eliminate trafficking in persons particularly migrants and refugees (Sierra Leone);
- 7.111. Promote efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking, namely among refugees and migrants (State of Palestine);
- 7.112. Strengthen its measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, a specific focus on migrants and refugees (Timor-Leste);
- 7.113. Strengthen measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, placing a specific focus on migrants and refugees, in line with the Human Rights Committee's recommendation (Ukraine);
- 7.114. Intensify efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, focusing on migrants and refugees (Indonesia);
- 7.115. Improve special procedures for asylum seekers (Iraq);
- 7.116. Adopt a comprehensive policy aimed at providing durable solutions for all internally displaced persons in Serbia; which would include local integration in a pragmatic way, taking into consideration the return and settlement in other places, implementing the law on temporary and permanent residence in a holistic manner (Honduras).
8. 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 Serbia was headed by Ms. Suzana Paunović and composed of the following members:

- Ms. Suzana Paunović, Acting Director of the Office for Human and Minority Rights of Serbia, Head of delegation;
- Mr. Vladislav Mladenović, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Serbia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Ana Marija Viček, State Secretary in the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Progress;
- Mr. Ivan Bošnjak, State Secretary in the Ministry of State Administration and Local Self Government;
- Mr. Ferenc Vicko, State Secretary in the Ministry of Health;
- Ms. Vesna Popović, Judge of Supreme Court of Cassation;
- Mr. Zoran Lazarov, Assistant Minister of Interior;
- Mr. Čedomir Backović, Assistant Minister of Justice;
- Ms. Jasmina Kiurski, Deputy Public Prosecutor;
- Mr. Marko Nikolić, Acting Assistant Director of the Department for Cooperation with churches and religious communities, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Mirjana Nikolić, Coordinator in the Department for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Aleksandra Stepanović, Head of Department in the Administration of Criminal Justice Unit;
- Ms. Snežana Pečenčić, Head of Department for Legal Affairs, Projects, Financing and Registration of Foreign Reporters; Ministry of Culture and Information;
- Mr. Milan Andrić, Coordinator for Strategic Planning and Development, Ministry of Interior;
- Mr. Vladimir Vukićević, Human Rights Consultant, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Branislava Mitrović, Independent Counselor, Office for Kosovo and Metohija;
- Ms. Svetlana Velimirović, Deputy Commissioner for Refugees and Migrations;
- Mr. Dragan Vulević, Head of Department, Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs;
- Ms. Biljana Stojković, Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs;
- Ms. Ljiljana Lončar, Counselor to the Deputy Prime Minister for Gender Equality;
- Ms. Aleksandra Đorđević, Counselor, Ministry of Culture and Information;
- Ms. Jasna Plavšić, Head of Group for Anti-Discrimination Policy, Office for Human and Minority Rights;
- Ms. Svetlana Đorđević, Independent Counselor, Office for Human and Minority Rights;
- Ms. Tanja Srečković, Counselor, Office for Human and Minority Rights;
- Ms. Kristina Brković, Counselor, Office for Human and Minority Rights;

- Mr. Dušan Ignjatović, Consultant, Office for Human and Minority Rights;
 - Mr. Vladan Lazović, First Counselor, Permanent Mission of Serbia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
 - Ms. Antonia Jutrović, Officer, Permanent Mission of Serbia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva.
-