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Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review and the outcome of the previous review.[1] It is a summary of 18 stakeholders' submissions[2] for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. Bosnia and Herzegovina had not eliminated the constitutional obstacles to the establishment of an electoral system free of ethnic discrimination, to which it is obligated by several judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, starting with the Sejdic-Finci ruling in 2009.

3. Women were still underrepresented in legislative and executive bodies and in local-self-governance units although the BiH Election Act is harmonised with Gender Equality Act and women make up 40% of political candidates in elections. In the 2022 General Elections, 26.53 of women were elected to the FBiH House of Representatives and 18% to the RS National Assembly.[3]

4. Bosnia and Herzegovina had not harmonised gender-based violence-related laws and policies with international standards, including the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. Policies and strategies aimed at preventing and combating gender-based violence exist at entity levels, but they did not envisage any specific measures for LGBTI population or Roma women.[4]

5. The country had made progress in the protection and support of the human rights of LGBTIQ persons, with the adoption of the 2021–2024 Action Plan for the Advancement of

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Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of the LGBT Persons in BiH and in the continuous holding of the pride parade in Sarajevo without incidents since 2019. Yet no law on same-sex partnerships had been adopted.[5]

6. An increased number of complaints concerning the work of judges and the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BiH and the lengthy procedures, had been submitted to the Ombudsman's Office (IHROBiH). The latter Office had for years been pointing out to the non-execution of final and binding judgements. The problem, inter alia, was reflected in situations when the executing authority was a municipality, canton or entity. Complaints filed against actions of judges often arise as a result of parties' dissatisfaction with the final outcome of the proceedings and the adoption of a decision that was not in their favour.[6]

7. International standards obliged Bosnia and Herzegovina to fully comply, not only in terms of legislative compliance and implementation but also in terms of ensuring institutional and operational capacities for judicial prosecution and prevention of trafficking. These very measures must ensure the identification and protection of victims.[7]

8. The Institution of Human Rights Ombudsman of Bosnia and Herzegovina (IHROBiH) had received cases from foreign nationals who faced obstacles in seeking asylum or appoint guardians for unaccompanied minors, because of illegal actions of competent services in asylum procedures in Bosnia and Herzegovina.[8]

9. The Dayton Peace Agreement had obliged the State and its entities to create political, economic and social conditions for the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons. The rights of returnees were administered by entity and cantonal laws, which are often not harmonised. People who return to their pre-war place of residence located in another entity must therefore undergo procedures to reinstate the rights to healthcare, social protection or other forms of protection.[9]

10. IHROBiH noted that the depolarization of the public administration was a key rule of law requirement, including combating corruption. All public appointments must be made in a transparent manner and based on merits. IHROBiH had recommended a review of the legal framework governing governmental, ministerial and other appointments to set clear criteria for appointment and dismissal procedures. IHROBiH had been pointing out to the competent public companies and institutions the need to work on depolarising the employment process.[10]

11. In its reports, IHROBiH had consistently underscored the importance of quality of public services and public administration bodies as a concrete indicator of the functionality of the State.[11]

12. In that regard, IHROBiH stressed the importance of public administration reform and training of civil servants.[12]

13. It also called on the executive authorities to take all necessary measures to eliminate weaknesses in the functioning of inspection bodies, to strengthen them and ensure their more efficient operation.[13]

14. Complaints were filed for violations of the right to legal aid due to the failure to set up a functional legal aid system across the country, and dissatisfaction with the work of staff in Legal Aid Centre.[14]

15. IHROBiH registered a large number of complaints related to violations of the right to access information.[15]

16. There were still no official records under the competent authorities on the number and type of threats and attacks made against journalists. In the field of print and online media, adequate legislation remained necessary.[16]

17. An increased risk of poverty persisted amongst minority groups, such as members of the Roma population due to the lack of personal documents, the low level of inclusion in the education system, poor economic and social living conditions. In order to improve the situation of Roma, it was necessary to act systematically in the areas of employment, housing, healthcare, education and to ensure inclusion in political, social and cultural life.[17]

18. Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the 2021–2025 Action Plan for the Social Inclusion of Roma and Roma Women which foresaw the collection of data on situations of discrimination and anti-gypsyism, the preparation of special reports on the discrimination of Roma, as well as the organisation of education and other activities for promotion of Roma rights to combat discrimination and statelessness. However, teaching in minority languages still took place through extracurricular activities.[18]

19. The last Action Plan for Children was adopted for 2015–2018. In late 2019, IHROBiH drafted a Special Report on the Prohibition of Corporal Punishment of Children.[19]

20. IHROBiH informed that children still made up a significant percentage of human trafficking victims in BiH and were subjected to sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, forced begging and early marriage. In 2023, IHROBiH drafted a Special Report on Juvenile Marriages.[20]

21. A Special Report on Exercising the Right to Child Allowance was also published to highlight the issue poverty and inadequate living standards of children. Obstacles persist to register children whose parents are foreign nationals.[21]

22. IHROBiH informed that in Bosnia and Herzegovina there was no single definition of persons with disabilities, and consistent application of the CRPD was not ensured. Persons with disabilities represented one of the most vulnerable groups, facing challenges to access education, healthcare, employment and physical accessibility. IHROBiH continued to monitor the situation of persons with intellectual and mental disabilities through the complaints it received although a Council for Persons with Disabilities was established in 2024.[22]

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations[23] and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

23. ICAN urged the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as a matter of international urgency.[24]

B. National human rights framework

Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

24. Franciscans International recommended amendments to legislation to make the recommendations of the Institution of the Human Rights Ombudsman of Bosnia and Herzegovina enforceable, subject to court supervision and to ensure financial and human resources to this Institution, to enable it to deal with the backlog of cases it currently has and to cover any additional expenditure necessary to strengthening its functions.[25]

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

Equality and non-discrimination

25. The OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that despite some legislative and institutional developments, discrimination remained a widespread issue. According to a 2020 survey, nearly one in three persons responded having been exposed to unequal treatment. OSCE noted the prevalence of discrimination and deeply rooted negative stereotypes against Roma; individuals and groups who were ethnic minorities in their communities, including returnees; religious minorities; migrants; and on the basis of sexual orientation or identity and gender. The recent findings revealed increased lawsuits and

rendered judgments pursuant to the State-level Law on Prohibition of Discrimination, including a prevalence of discrimination in employment, and a greater incidence of male than female plaintiffs.[26]

26. Combating discrimination remained a challenge due to numerous issues, including the lack of unified data collection between the Ombudsman Institution, the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the judiciary; under-reporting; insufficient research on public needs; evidencing a lack of unified understanding among judges and legal professionals; and insufficient cooperation with civil society organizations.[27]

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

27. The European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) reiterated its recommendation that when prosecutorial and judicial authorities were confronted with direct allegations of physical ill-treatment by police officials, they should take immediate action to record the allegations, order a forensic medical examination of the detained person, and ensure that the allegations are promptly and thoroughly investigated.[28]

28. CPT called upon the BiH authorities, at the highest levels, to deliver a clear statement of zero tolerance for torture and other form of ill-treatment to police officers from all police agencies country-, and that such acts would be investigated and those responsible prosecuted and, where appropriate, sanctioned.[29]

International humanitarian law

29. The Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights stated that failure to fully deal with wartime atrocities and the root causes of conflicts in the 1990s continued to have devastating consequences on respect for human rights, the rule of law and social cohesion in the region while releasing a report on the state of play of transitional justice efforts in the countries of the former Yugoslavia.[30]

30. Time was pressing to achieve effective justice, reparations and truth for the victims, said the Commissioner. The notable backsliding of the processes to deal with the past coincided with negative human rights trends on hate speech, freedom of assembly, media freedom and civic space, and ultimately threatened hard-won peace.[31]

31. In her report, the Commissioner examined the unfinished processes and obligations toward dealing with the past. War crimes prosecutions, the search for missing persons and the provision of reparations for victims had recently slowed down or stagnated mostly due to a lack of political will. Other crucial measures, such as the establishment of truth and reconciliation commissions, vetting of public officials, dealing with the root causes of the violent past and inclusive memorialisation had not taken place. She also highlighted the negative trends that had undermined attempts to deal with the past and gave recommendations on how to provide a new impetus to transitional justice processes to create a future in which conflict would be less likely.[32]

32. The Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights stressed that the ethnonationalist discourse which had regained strength in the region, along with the rise in denial of war crimes and glorification of war criminals seriously impeded efforts towards reconciliation and threaten peace. She said that divisive and hateful narratives and actions had become a generalised political strategy, including around elections and dangerously undermined efforts to prevent the recurrence of violence". She also emphasised the role of media, religious leaders and public figures in spreading these harmful narratives, as well as their responsibility to reverse these negative trends.[33]

33. Underscoring the pivotal importance of regional cooperation in this context, the Commissioner urged the region to revive efforts on dealing with the past towards justice and reconciliation through a victim-centred approach, and zero tolerance for the denial of genocide and the incitement of hatred against other ethnic groups. The intergenerational dimension of dealing with the past, including youth engagement, integrated education, history teaching and human rights-based memorialisation, required urgent attention to break the ongoing transmission of trauma and hatred from one generation to the next. It was

crucially important to strengthen political and financial support for a strong and resilient civil society working on transitional justice. She valued civil society as the best hope for a better future based on human rights and the rule of law.[34]

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

34. The European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) recommended to integrate professional interviewing techniques into the basic training curricula for all police officers and the advanced training curricula for all crime inspectors and operational police officers charged with interviewing suspects, and to introduce systematic audio-video electronic recording of all police interviews, including initial questioning by operative officers in police stations.[35]

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

35. Free Press Unlimited urged to withdraw the Republika Srpska authorities "foreign agent" draft law and refrain from imposing any discriminatory regulatory requirements for civil society organizations or media based on the origin of the funding that they receive, and from promulgating laws and regulations obstructing the work of media and non-governmental organizations through excessive administrative requirements such as onerous reporting, registration, or public disclosure rules.[36]

36. Free Press Unlimited recommended to urgently repeal the legislative provisions that re-criminalized defamation in Republika Srpska and to discontinue all criminal cases against media, journalists or bloggers initiated on the basis of the criminal defamation law. It called for publicly condemnation, investigations and effective prosecutions of all criminal attacks on journalists and media outlets and to ensure an effective system of remedy and reparation for victims of attacks.[37]

37. Joint Submission 2 (JS2) reported that harassment, intimidation, and smear campaigns often took place online and on social media platforms aimed at silencing journalists and other individuals who were active in the public sphere. Smear campaigns online were conducted by anonymous trolls and frequently supported by public officials, who officially denied any responsibility or connection to persons and groups who attacked journalists and others online.[38]

38. Disinformation campaigns against journalists and writers were usually the first step in their public discreditation, followed by smear campaigns and targeting online. Independent journalists, writers and other civil society activists were often harassed by tabloid media outlets and media that were mostly web portals and did not have any kind of identification.[39]

39. JS2 assessed that overall, distrust in the police and the justice system in BiH prevailed, which dissuaded journalists and writers from reporting attacks and threats.[40]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

40. The European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ) reported that Bosnia and Herzegovina served as a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking, and was the main route for migrants traveling from the Middle East and Africa to European countries. It noted that due to the strong border controls in neighboring countries, these migrants often found themselves stuck in Bosnia and Herzegovina making them vulnerable to forced labor and sexual exploitation.[41]

41. The Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) stressed that law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, local co-ordination teams, as well as the staff of reception centres for migrants and shelters for victims of trafficking, should be trained and instructed further on how to properly explain to victims their rights, taking into account the victims, cognitive skills and psychological state.[42]

42. GRETA stated that the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina should provide oral and written information to presumed and formally identified victims of trafficking, in a language they can understand, regarding their rights, the services available and how to access them, as well as the implications of being identified as a victim of trafficking.[43]

43. ECLJ added that Bosnia and Herzegovina's efforts to combat trafficking was severely lacking as the number of human trafficking prosecutions and convictions remained low. Convicted perpetrators often received sentences below the statutory minimum and the government does not provide compensation to the victims. While some judges were permitted to award compensation to the victims from the trafficker, this remained rare. Meanwhile, an analysis of sentencing practices showed that prosecuting authorities tend to lower trafficking charges to lesser offences such as enticement to prostitution. Furthermore, the improper treatment of trafficking victims had led to re-traumatization, a failure to protect victim privacy, and consequent retribution by traffickers.[44]

44. ECLJ mentioned that children accounted for approximately 51% of human trafficking victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including for sexual exploitation and domestic servitude, with little girls sexually exploited in private homes, motels, and gas stations throughout the country.[45]

45. GRETA urged the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina to improve the identification of, and assistance to, child victims of trafficking, in particular by ensuring that relevant actors take a proactive approach and increase their outreach work to identify child victims of trafficking.[46]

46. GRETA recommended further training to police, prosecutors, NGOs, centres for social welfare, and child specialists, and guidance on the identification of child victims of trafficking. It advised that day-care centres for children and Social Work Centres are adequately funded and that social workers are adequately equipped with resources to effectively act as temporary legal guardians across the country.[47]

Right to health

47. Joint Submission 3 (JS3) advised that each administrative-territorial unit of BiH (cantons, entities, District) should have a sufficient number of healthcare facilities to facilitate access to abortion. JS3 recommended that all healthcare facilities have enough medical personnel to perform and monitor abortion procedures (anaesthesiologists, gynaecologists, nurses/technicians). It also called on harmonization of prices and tariffs in entities and cantons, so that the intentional termination of pregnancy would be available under equal conditions across the country BiH.[48]

Right to education

48. Broken Chalk stated that although improvement of the quality of education had been put forward as a priority in all strategic documents of Bosnia and Herzegovina, little had been done to achieve it, and the traditional ways of teaching remained in use, with a focus on structural aspects rather than the realization of certain educational outcomes.[49]

49. To a large extent, data on the quality of education was lacking or was unreliable. With a lack of official statistics on education, also due to the fragmentation of the educational system, it was difficult to assess the quality of education and areas requiring attention. Moreover, without such statistics, it could not be ensured that students from different ethnic groups had equal access to quality education.[50]

50. Moreover, children with disabilities, Roma children and children from disadvantaged backgrounds did not receive the same level of education as opposed to other groups. For instance, studies show that 92% of students from the wealthiest communities have access to education. This number dropped to 84% for students from poorer communities, and to 57% for Roma people. Children from disadvantaged communities were also at a higher risk of dropping out of school early as a result of, inter alia, poverty, lack of access to education and low awareness of the importance of education.[51]

51. Broken Chalk recommended to reevaluate curricula in schools and, if necessary, fully re-designed to reflect on the newest novelties in education and in society as a whole. It also recommended that teachers consistently and systematically undergo evaluations in order to examine their performance.[52]

52. Broken Chalk recommended efforts to make children from disadvantaged backgrounds, such as Roma children or children with disabilities, to attend school on an equal

basis. Concrete measures to achieve this include information sessions on the importance of education, providing free textbooks and school supplies to children from the most economically disadvantaged families and ensuring the accessibility of school buildings.[53]

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

53. Just Atonement Inc (JAI) noted that BiH had the fifth-highest mortality rate globally from air pollution. According to the World Bank estimates, over 3,000 people in the country die prematurely each year from complications related to air pollution, with thousands more suffering from increased respiratory and cardiovascular conditions. The population was not adequately informed of the risks associated with air pollution. According to local officials, air pollution monitoring stations were sometimes out of service, especially in Republika Srpska. The failure to maintain these monitoring stations left the public uniformed especially in rural areas.[54]

54. Franciscans International recommended to urgently act to reduce the levels of air pollution in the cities of Bosnia and Herzegovina and safeguard the health of citizens in light of the country's duty to provide citizens with a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. Theis requires providing regular public information on the air quality and impact on health, implement air quality legislation, prepare air quality action plans and enforce air quality rules.[55]

55. JAI recommended that information about pollution be made public. While domestic legislation required major polluters to monitor their own air quality and submit reports to the government, none of this data was publicly available. Making this information available online would be critical so that citizens have knowledge of health risks and to further strengthen accountability related to the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. The full health effects of climate change are largely unknown. JAI recommended strengthened monitoring and reporting by the Government, noting the absence of a comprehensive system for monitoring diseases and their correlation with climate parameters and that the decentralized nature of the government complicates such processes.[56]

56. Joint Submission 4 (JS4) encouraged the executive and legislative authorities at the State level to prioritize the adoption of the new Law on the Protection of Persons who Report Corruption.[57]

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

57. While the Council of Europe Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO) welcomed Bosnia and Herzegovina's ratification of the Istanbul Convention and the efforts taken in its implementation, it identified various issues requiring urgent action by the authorities to comply fully with the Convention, including revising the definitions of domestic violence and gender-based violence against women and ensuring that the provisions of the Convention are implemented without discrimination.[58]

58. GREVIO encouraged research and collection of data on gender-based violence affecting groups of women exposed to multiple discrimination; and integration of their perspectives and needs into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of comprehensive and coordinated policies for preventing and combating violence against women, in partnership with the specialist support services run by.[59]

59. GREVIO stressed the necessity of removing the system of mandatory referrals from Centres of Social Work to access domestic violence shelters, including by offering women victims of domestic violence the possibility to self-refer and providing one or more telephone helplines to victims of all forms of violence against women reachable in the whole territory, round the clock, free of charge, with due regard to the language barrier that migrant women and other callers may face, and with due respect for the confidentiality and anonymity of all callers.[60]

Children

60. End Corporal Punishment reiterated that prohibition should be enacted for all corporal punishment, however light, by all persons with authority over children, including parents. Prohibition should be applied to all alternative care settings (foster care, institutions, places of safety, emergency care, etc) and to all early childhood care (nurseries, crèches, kindergartens, preschools, family centres, etc) and all-day care for older children (day centres, after-school childcare, childminding, etc) in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the District of Brcko.[61]

61. Save the Children recommended the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive national strategy for children's rights, with sufficient human, technical, and financial resources; and strengthening the capacity of social workers, law enforcement and the judiciary to effectively recognize and address violence against children through comprehensive training programs. It also called on enhancing mechanisms for child participation in relevant decision-making processes.[62]

Persons with disabilities

62. Joint Submission 4 (JS4) considered that BiH had made some progress in implementing the recommendations from the last cycle of UPR concerning persons with disabilities. Still, the overall rate of implementation of recommendations and, the human rights situation in general, for this group remained unsatisfactory. The systematic and coordinated actions of all relevant actors were needed for comprehensive and sustainable improvements. Mandatory education for civil servants and public institution employees on the human rights approach to disability, as well as public campaigns, were necessary to increase public understanding on the rights of persons with disabilities and the State's obligations under the CRPD at all administrative levels.[63]

63. At the national and lower levels of governance, BiH had yet to harmonize its legislation with the CRPD, the least to include an explanation of reasonable accommodation in all areas of life, not just employment. The Law on the prohibition of discrimination of BiH needs to be improved, and it should define denial of reasonable accommodation as discrimination, as well as intersectional discrimination, especially affecting women with disabilities, who were not sufficiently recognized and included in policies on women, persons with disabilities and movements. There was still no harmonized human rights-based concept of disability at all levels of the administrative organisation, nor in any national action plan for CRPD implementation. Instead, each entity enacted its strategies.[64]

Minorities

64. The Committee of Ministers to member States on the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in respect of Bosnia and Herzegovina recommended to implement the Charter irrespective of the thresholds in domestic legislation; establish a structured policy and take flexible measures facilitating the application of the Charter; provide appropriate forms and means for the teaching of minority languages in cooperation with the speakers and establish a scheme for financing cultural activities and facilities relating to minority languages.[65]

65. The Committee of Ministers invited the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina to submit with no further delay their fourth periodical report to the Council, which was due by 1 June 2021.[66]

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

66. Joint Submission 3 (JS3) requested to gather more information on this form of violence, make it easier for LGBTIQ+ people to access safe houses in case of domestic violence. JS3 recommended to ensure the functioning and financing of safe houses intended for protecting LGBTIQ+ persons who have experienced violence from entity, cantonal and local authorities, and to criminalise so-called "conversion therapy" as a form of violence against LGBTIQ+ people.[67]

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

67. Franciscans International recommended that the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina ensure humane and lawful conditions for migrants, including for accommodation provided to them, considering the safety of women and minors, and ensure proper access to medical and translation services.[68]

68. The Global Detention Project (GDP) recommended to end the immigration detention of children as well as all forms of arbitrary or de facto immigration detention in border zones or at temporary reception centres. Because immigration detention of children was inherently contrary to their best interest principle, it is always arbitrary and represents a child rights violation, as established by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Also, detaining anyone outside proper legal and statutory framework, as may be the case in some reception centres and during border pushbacks, was unlawful and thus inherently arbitrary.[69]

69. GDP advised improving the locations of and conditions at Temporary Reception Centres to be in safe and suitable locations, accessible by public transport and close to essential services to ensure that migrants and asylum seekers enjoy freedom of movement and maintain a decent quality of life.[70]

70. GDP warned about border pushbacks and requested swift and independent investigations and follow-up regarding allegations of pushbacks of migrants, in accordance with its international obligations.[71]

Stateless persons

71. Joint Submission 1 (JS1) encouraged the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to align its domestic regulations with international standards to ensure that every child born on its territory is registered in the registry books immediately after birth, regardless of their citizenship, documentation or immigration status, or that of their parents.[72]

72. It added that the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina should remove legal obstacles in the Law on Registry Books of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of Brčko District, and accompanying bylaws, to allow registration based on other available evidence where it is not possible for children born abroad to BiH citizens to obtain the required documents to register their birth in BiH.[73]

73. JS1 stressed that the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina should conduct programmes to promote civil registration, including birth registration, among Romani communities and other minoritized communities; and that registration officers should register all children born in BiH, including those born to minoritized communities, without discrimination or delay.[74]

74. The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina should also reinforce training and capacity of frontline service providers to identify, address and prevent statelessness and tackle anti-gypsyism.[75]

75. JS1 urged the establishment of a dedicated statelessness determination procedure and protection status in law, and in line with good practice to give full effect to the rights enshrined in the 1954 Convention to stateless migrants and refugees.[76]

76. In all laws concerning the provision of free legal aid in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the authorities should ensure the right to free legal aid for stateless people, people with undetermined or unknown citizenship, and people without identification documents.[77]

77. The OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) called for the adequate implementation of the Sejdić and Finci v. Bosnia and Herzegovina judgment of the European Court of Human Rights and to address statelessness and lack of documentation for Roma communities through the implementation of existing policy frameworks.[78]

Notes

[1] A/HRC/43/17, A/HRC/43/17/Add.1, and A/HRC/43/2.

[2] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);
Broken Chalk	The Stichting Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, The, Strasbourg (France);
ECP	End Corporal Punishment, Geneva (Switzerland);
FI	Franciscans International, Geneva (Switzerland);
FPU	Free Press Unlimited, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
GDP	Global Detention Project, 1211 Geneva (Switzerland);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
JAI	Just Atonement Inc., 2nd Floor (United States of America);
SCI NWB	Save the Children in North West Balkans, Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina).

Joint submissions:

JS1	**Joint submission 1 submitted by:** European Network on Statelessness, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Vaša prava BiH and the European Network on Statelessness;
JS2	**Joint submission 2 submitted by:** PEN International, London WC1V 6ER (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); PEN International & PEN Bosnia and Herzegovina;
JS3	**Joint submission 3 submitted by:** The Sexual Rights Initiative, Ottawa (Canada); Sarajevo Open CentreSexual Rights Initiative;
JS4	**Joint submission 4 submitted by:** UPR Initiative-Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina); Balkan Investigative Reporting Network (BIRN), Civil Society Promotion Center (CPCD), CURE Foundation, Helsinki Citizens` Assembly Banja Luka, My Right – Empowers People with Disabilities, Sarajevo Open Centre (SOC), Transparency International in BiH (TI BiH), TRIAL International.

National human rights institution:

Ombudsman BaH	Institucija Ombudsmena/Ombudsmana za ljudska prava Bosne i Hercegovine, Banja Luka (Bosnia and Herzegovina).

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

CoE	Council of Europe, 67075 Strasbourg Cedex (France);
OSCEBIH	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
OSCE-ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights/Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Warsaw (Poland).

[3] IHROBiH submission.
[4] IHROBiH submission.
[5] IHROBiH submission.
[6] IHROBiH submission.
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[17] IHROBiH submission.
[18] IHROBiH submission.
[19] IHROBiH submission.
[20] IHROBiH submission.
[21] IHROBiH submission.
[22] IHROBiH submission.
[23] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

[24] ICAN submission.
[25] Franciscans International submission para 11.
[26] OSCE submission for BiH.
[27] OSCE submission for BiH.
[28] Council of Europe submission page 2.
[29] Council of Europe submission page 2.
[30] Council of Europe submission page 3.
[31] Council of Europe submission page 3.
[32] Council of Europe submission page 3.
[33] Council of Europe submission page 3.
[34] Council of Europe submission page 3.
[35] Council of Europe submission page 2.
[36] Free Press Unlimited Submission, page 2.
[37] Free Press Unlimited Submission, page 2.
[38] JS2 para 15.
[39] JS2 paras 16–17.
[40] JS2 para 18.
[41] ECLJ submission para 8.
[42] Council of Europe submission page 4.
[43] Council of Europe submission page 4.
[44] ECLJ submission para 9.
[45] ECLJ submission para 8.
[46] Council of Europe submission page 4.
[47] Council of Europe submission page 4.
[48] JS3 submission.
[49] Broken Chalk submission, paras 23–24.
[50] Broken Chalk submission, paras 27.
[51] Broken Chalk submission, para 28.
[52] Broken Chalk submission, para 35.

[53] Broken Chalk submission, para 36.
[54] JAI submission page 6.
[55] Franciscans International submission para 22.
[56] JAI submission page 6.
[57] JS 4 submission page 7.
[58] Council of Europe submission page 4.
[59] Council of Europe submission page 4.
[60] Council of Europe submission page 4.
[61] ECP submission page 2.
[62] Save the Children submission pages 1–3.
[63] JS 4, page 13.
[64] JS 4, page 13.
[65] Council of Europe submission page 4.
[66] Council of Europe submission page 4.
[67] JS3 submission.
[68] Franciscans International submission para 26.
[69] Global Detention Project submission page 13.
[70] Global Detention Project submission page 14.
[71] Global Detention Project submission page 14.
[72] JS1, page 10.
[73] JS1, page 10.
[74] JS1, page 11.
[75] JS1, page 11.
[76] JS1, page 11.
[77] JS1, page 11.
[78] ODHIR submission para 22.