

ADVANCE QUESTIONS TO BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – ADD.1

CZECH REPUBLIC

- What are the prospects of changing the constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina so that its provisions are not discriminatory against members of the so called “non-constitutional” nationalities in terms of their political rights?
- How does the government ensure the issuing of personal documents to all children born in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including those from ethnic minorities? Since 2010, was there any progress in providing personal documents to those children who have not been registered yet?
- What measures has the government adopted to implement the Joint Declaration on Resolving Protracted Displacement in Bosnia and Herzegovina and fulfil its goals?
- What measures is the Government taking to end discrimination through segregation in public schools in some cantons of Bosnia and Herzegovina?

GERMANY

- In 2009, Germany recommended that Bosnia and Herzegovina should take all steps necessary to strengthen freedom of expression and freedom of the press. Reports nevertheless indicate that the situation has deteriorated since the first UPR and that there have been restrictions on freedom of expression noted during protests. What measures has the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina taken in order to ensure the freedom of expression for all?
- Although the National War Crimes Strategy was implemented to fight against impunity and to provide justice for victims of crimes, as recommend by Germany in 2009, reports show that more resources are needed to meet the respected deadlines. What actions are foreseen to ensure that the deadlines established under the National War Crimes Prosecution Strategy are duly respected?
- Although the Law on Gender Equality in Bosnia and Herzegovina forbids discrimination based on gender expression and sexual orientation, reports have shown that cases of hate speech against LGBTI people and activists remain a concern. How does the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina ensure the criminalization of hate speech and hate crimes based on gender expression and sexual orientation?
- The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned that racial and ethnic-based discrimination remained alive in the society of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and about continuous manifestations of hate speech and intolerance, and racist attacks. What measures have been taken in order to fully eliminate discrimination?

NORWAY

- Bosnia and Herzegovina has received a large number of judgments from the European Court of Human Rights concerning the right to a fair trial because of non-enforcement of final domestic court decisions, especially concerning payment of certain sums in respect of war damages. How does Bosnia-Herzegovina plan to implement these judgments in order to fulfill its obligations under the European Convention on Human Rights?
- We continue to be concerned with the lack of implementation in the Sejdic and Finci case. The right to free and fair elections is a cornerstone in any democratic society. How and when will the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina be able to find a solution in this case and to live up to their obligations under the European Convention on Human Rights?
- Justice for the many victims of war are crucial for reconciliation between the ethnic groups in BiH. An estimated 20 000 - 50 000 women, but also men, suffered rape and other sexual violence during the war. What measures will BiH take to ensure justice, reparation and reintegration in society (psychological, social and economic) to these women, and to counter social stigma and exclusion of the survivors of wartime rape and other sexual violence?
- The Law on Gender Equality guarantees (in theory) gender equality to everyone in all spheres of society (including, but not limited to, education, economy, employment and labour, social and health protection, sport, culture, public life and the media). Nevertheless, although the Election Law now prescribes 40 per cent women in political parties and institutions at all levels, important political bodies at both state and entity levels remain heavily male-dominated. How will BiH ensure that the principle of equal representation of women and men in legislative, executive and judicial bodies at all levels be realized in practice?
- Sexual minorities (LGBT) remain marginalized in all spheres; they suffer discrimination and even assault – without firm responses from the police and the system of justice. What will BiH authorities do to promote non-discrimination and social acceptance among the general population of the LGBT community?
- The Roma population continues to be at considerable disadvantage in terms of education and employment and suffer discrimination and social exclusion in BiH. What are the authorities doing to promote a social inclusion, quality education and vocational training for Roma children and youth?