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The Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations Office and Other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and, referring to the former's communication No AL BIH 1/2026, has the honour to enclose a response of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations Office and Other International Organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration. **BY**

Geneva, 4 September 2026



OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

GENEVA

Questions No. 2, 3 and 4

Responses

Article 15 of the Law on Missing Persons provides for the establishment of the Fund for Assistance to Missing Persons (hereinafter: the **Fund**). This provision was partially implemented through the adoption of the Decision on the Establishment of the Fund for Assistance to Families of Missing Persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH", No. 96/06). The seat of the Fund, its method of financing and management, as well as other relevant matters, were to be regulated by an Agreement to be signed by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the entity governments and the Government of Brčko District of BiH.

To date, this Agreement has not been harmonised between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the entity governments and the Government of Brčko District of BiH. The reasons for the lack of agreement concern the issue of the Fund's financing and seat, as well as the payment of compensation to the families of victims of missing persons.

The Ministry has initiated activities aimed at harmonising the Agreement on the financing of the Fund on several occasions. However, no agreement has been reached between representatives of the entity governments regarding the seat and financing arrangements of the Fund. The key disagreements concerned the percentage of funds to be provided by the entities for financing the Fund at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina, based on the following criteria: the number of missing persons and the location where they went missing or were killed.

In the meantime, several decisions of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been adopted concerning the obligation to establish the Fund, ordering the Council of Ministers of BiH and the entity governments to establish the Fund. The conditions for the Fund to commence its operations have not been met, given that the Agreement on the financing and seat of the Fund has not been harmonised.

The Constitutional Court of BiH issued a decision establishing that the obligations arising from the decisions adopted, in particular from Decision AP-228/04, in which the Constitutional Court of BiH ordered:

"(...) the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Government of the Federation of BiH, the Government of the Republika Srpska and the Government of Brčko District of BiH, to ensure without delay that the Fund for Support to Families of Missing Persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Central Register of Missing Persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which were established in accordance with the Law on Missing Persons of BiH, are operational."

Since the decision of the Constitutional Court of BiH has not been implemented, the Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina initiated criminal proceedings against an unidentified person for failure to execute the decision of the Constitutional Court of BiH.

Therefore, ensuring the functioning of the Fund for Assistance to Families of Missing Persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina has not been achieved to date.

In addition, other decisions concerning issues related to the process of searching for missing persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been adopted. These decisions of the Constitutional Court of BiH include: **AP-129/04 of 27 May 2006, AP-1226/05 of 18 November 2006, AP-228/04 of 27 May 2006, AP-159/06 of 26 June 2007, AP-171/06 of 13 September 2007, AP-1143/06 of 13 September 2007, and AP-36/06 of 16 July 2007**, in which violations of the rights of families of missing persons were established.

With regard to resolving the issue of adequate compensation for families of missing persons, we would like to inform you that, at the proposal of the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina, an initiative was submitted to the Council of Ministers of BiH to commence the drafting of a Law on the Rights of Victims of Torture in BiH, which would provide for a more comprehensive solution to the issue of compensation for all victims of torture in BiH. It was envisaged that the aforementioned law would be submitted to parliamentary procedure by mid-2016; however, it did not receive the necessary political support.

Question No. 5

Response

1. Overview of Activities Implemented in Developing the Transitional Justice Strategic Framework and Action Plan

By a decision of 21 January 2010 ("Official Gazette of BiH", No. 15/10), the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina established an Expert Working Group (EWG) for the development of a Transitional Justice Strategy in BiH and an Action Plan. The process was aimed at establishing the truth, criminal prosecution, reparations, institutional reforms and reconciliation.

During the 18-month drafting process, the EWG received technical support from a Secretariat established by UNDP. However, following an EWG meeting in Široki Brijeg in February 2011, representatives of three ministries of the Republika Srpska expressed reservations regarding the proposed strategic objectives. In a letter, the Minister of Justice announced the suspension of participation in the further work of the EWG pending a position by the Government of the Republika Srpska on the draft, which was not received by the end of that year.

In light of the above, two round tables were held in 2012, in Sarajevo and Banja Luka. Representatives of institutions and NGOs from the Republika Srpska initially attended these meetings but subsequently withdrew from further participation due to disagreements with the content of the document.

At the end of 2013, UNDP concluded its technical support, and the draft prepared by the remaining members of the EWG was submitted to the Chair of the Council of Ministers of BiH.

At the insistence of the EU and the international community, the document was updated in 2016; however, consensus on its content was still not reached.

Following renewed calls by the EU and the international community to restart the process, the Council of Ministers of BiH, at its 175th session held on 23 July 2019, adopted the revised Information on the updating of the strategic document, with a conclusion that the working draft should be harmonised with the relevant levels of government. However, the implementation was postponed due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Subsequently, all attempts to resume the process were unsuccessful due to the lack of political consensus regarding further action on the strategic framework.

2. Status of Initiation and Implementation of Key Priority 5 of the European Commission Opinion

In its 2019 Opinion on Bosnia and Herzegovina's application for EU membership, the European Commission identified **Key Priority 5 (KP5)**, which requires "taking concrete steps to advance an environment conducive to reconciliation in order to overcome the legacy of the war."

KP5 is also part of the monitoring of the implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) within the Subcommittee on Justice, Freedom and Security.

At the insistence of the EU through the aforementioned Subcommittee, and for the purpose of implementing KP5, the Ministry of Justice of BiH, through coordination of the programming process for IPA III assistance (2025–2027), included under Window 1 a concept project proposal submitted by the EU entitled "**Building Trust and Reconciliation in BiH**", which will be financed from the 2026 package.

In parallel, at the end of 2024, representatives of the United Nations in BiH (the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Peacebuilding Fund) initiated discussions with the Ministry of Justice of BiH on restarting efforts to address transitional justice and reconciliation.

During the initial meetings, the need to link and coordinate UN and EU initiatives with domestic institutions was agreed. In order to continue the dialogue, it was planned to use resources from the UN Peacebuilding Fund to prepare a Situation Analysis identifying key needs and providing recommendations for further activities concerning transitional justice. This was completed in mid-2025.

At the beginning of February 2026, representatives of the UN Peacebuilding Fund submitted to the Ministry of Justice of BiH a concrete initiative for the development and implementation of a project proposal based on the 2025 Analysis.

For the purpose of reviewing and refining the project proposal, five working meetings were held between February and June. These meetings addressed in detail the role of the Ministry of Justice and the content of the proposal. Representatives of the EU were also involved at an early stage, at the recommendation of the Ministry of Justice.

At the fourth meeting, at the insistence of the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees (MHRR) was also involved, taking into account the conclusion of the Council of Ministers of BiH concerning joint action on transitional justice, as well as the importance of this institution for the planning and implementation of the project proposal and its role in the process.

One of the conclusions of the meeting was that all participants in the process, particularly the ministries, should review and submit their comments and proposals regarding the concept project, expanded with a dynamic implementation plan, and that MHRR should appoint a contact person at the technical level to cooperate in the preparation and finalisation of the project proposal.

In this regard, the fifth meeting was organised to consider the next steps, including reviewing and incorporating institutional comments and proposals into the concept project and agreeing on how the institutions, individually or jointly, could provide support so that the project proposal could be submitted for approval through the UN procedure and begin implementation in the second half of 2026.

In order to reach an agreement, a sixth meeting was planned.

3. Project Summary

The project entitled **“Addressing the Past in Bosnia and Herzegovina”**, to be implemented through the UN Peacebuilding Fund, is envisaged to last 36 months, from the third quarter of 2026 to the second quarter of 2029, with a total budget of **USD 2,500,000**.

The project aims to create better conditions for inclusive and coordinated efforts to address the past through the participation of relevant stakeholders and the gradual strengthening of political will. It is based on Sustainable Development Goal 16 (**Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**) and is complementary to the implementation of Key Priority 5.

The project envisages two outcomes:

1. **“A Framework for Addressing the Past in BiH developed”**; and
2. **“An independent digital repository established for the preservation, organisation and distribution of resources related to truth-seeking.”**

Question No. 6

Response

Information of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Activities Undertaken in Relation to the Decision Adopted by the UN Committee against Torture Pursuant to Article 22 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, concerning Communication No. 854/2017

1. Introduction

The UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (hereinafter: the “Convention”) entered into force in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 1 October 1993. On 1 September 1993, Bosnia and Herzegovina deposited its instrument of succession to the former Yugoslavia, which had ratified the Convention on 10 September 1991. On 4 June 2003, Bosnia and Herzegovina accepted, without reservations, the competence of the Committee against Torture.

Pursuant to Article 22 of the Convention, the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina recognise the competence of the UN Committee against Torture (hereinafter: the “Committee”) to receive and consider communications submitted by individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation of the provisions of the Convention by the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. Information on the Course of the Proceedings up to the End of 2019

a) 2017 – The Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina was informed, through the authorised representative of the organisation TRIAL International, about the case of a victim of rape and sexual abuse, “Ms A”, who had brought her case before the Committee due to the failure of the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina to provide her with compensation, or adequate reparation, for the violations she had suffered during the war.

This included material and moral damages, as well as measures aimed at providing restitution and rehabilitation, including restoration of dignity and reputation, and guarantees of non-recurrence.

At the request of TRIAL International, which provided legal assistance to the protected witness before the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina and represented her before the Committee, the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina appointed two civil servants who were informed of the identity of “Ms A” for the purpose of working on the case and amending the protection measures ordered by the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

b) 30 January 2018 – By letter No. 07/4-32-05-4-2891/18, transmitted through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the case of “Ms A”, No. 854/2017, together with accompanying documentation, was forwarded to the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

c) By 1 June 2018 – Pursuant to Rule 115 of the Committee’s Rules of Procedure, the Committee requested the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina to submit **written information and observations concerning the admissibility and merits of the author’s allegations.**

In the extensive case No. 854/2017, the Committee provided information concerning the communication submitted by “Ms A”. The communication concerned the failure of the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina to fully comply with their obligation to ensure that “Ms A”, a victim of wartime rape, had an enforceable legal right to compensation, fair and adequate reparation, and the highest possible degree of rehabilitation, as provided for under Article 14 of the Convention.

“Ms A” requested that the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina provide her with compensation and ensure her enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means and mechanisms necessary to achieve the fullest possible rehabilitation following the abuse and rape she suffered in 1993, as well as in view of the existing domestic legislation and inadequate practices currently applied by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The communication submitted by “Ms A” focused on the failure of the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina to comply with their international obligation to ensure that “Ms A” received compensation for the harm suffered.

d) 13 February 2018 – A request for an extension of the deadline for submitting written information and observations was submitted to the Committee, taking into account the specific nature of the case, the volume of work and its confidential nature, the complex constitutional structure of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the obligation of the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina to consult a large number of institutions at all levels of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

e) 1 October 2018 – This date was set as the final deadline for submitting a response in case No. 854/2017, of which the Ministry was informed through the Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Geneva.

f) 23 February 2018 – The Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina informed the following institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and requested their views on the allegations contained in the communication:

1. Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
2. Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
3. Witness Support Department of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
4. Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
5. Ministry of Justice of the Republika Srpska;
6. Ministry of Justice of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
7. Ministry of Labour and Social Policy of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and
8. Judicial Commission of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On 16 May 2018, reminders requesting responses were sent to the Prosecutor’s Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Government of the Republika Srpska, the Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Government of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Ministry of Justice of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

g) 21 September 2018 – The Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted to the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina the “**Information of the Competent Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning Case No. 854/2017 submitted by ‘Ms A’ – a protected witness before the UN Committee against**

Torture", together with a proposed set of conclusions and the statements received from the competent institutions.

The Information provided a detailed account of the criminal proceedings, which had been finally concluded by a final judgment of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning the criminal offence of war crimes against the civilian population. It also included the statement of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which indicated that its obligation towards the injured party had been fulfilled, given that she had submitted a property claim pursuant to Article 198 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina had fully upheld "Ms A's" claim.

The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina was also provided with detailed information concerning the material compensation received by "Ms A" pursuant to the Law on the Principles of Social Protection, Protection of Civilian Victims of War and Protection of Families with Children of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH", Nos. 36/99, 54/04, 39/06, 14/09 and 45/16), as well as the free psychological assistance and support provided through Mental Health Centres and the Centre for Social Work.

Furthermore, the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina provided its assessment and summary regarding the legal remedies requested in the communication submitted to the UN Committee by the protected witness.

h) 17 December 2018 – The Information of the competent institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning case No. 854/2017, submitted by "Ms A" – a protected witness before the UN Committee against Torture, together with the accompanying annexes, was submitted to the Committee after being adopted by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which considered and adopted the Information at its 160th session held on 3 December 2018.

i) 6 September 2019 – The Decision of the Committee dated 22 August 2019, adopted pursuant to Article 22 of the Convention in relation to communication No. 854/2017, was received from the Institution of the Ombudsman for Human Rights of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the Decision, the Committee considered that the State party was obliged to:

1. ensure that Ms A., the author of the communication, receives prompt, fair and adequate compensation;
2. ensure that Ms A., the author of the communication, immediately receives free medical and psychological care;
3. provide a public official apology to Ms A., the author of the communication;
4. comply with the concluding observations concerning the establishment of an effective national reparation programme providing all forms of legal redress to victims of war crimes, including sexual violence, and develop and adopt a framework law clearly defining the criteria for obtaining victim status for victims of war crimes, including

sexual violence, and determining the specific rights and benefits guaranteed to victims throughout the State party;¹

5. pursuant to Rule 118, paragraph 5, of its Rules of Procedure, the Committee requested the State party to **inform it, within 90 days of the date of transmission of the decision**, of the steps it had taken to give effect to the above observations.

j) 8 November 2019 – Pursuant to Article 22 of the Convention, concerning communication No. 854/2017 before the UN Committee, the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina requested the views and comments of the competent institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a view to obtaining concrete proposals for the implementation of Bosnia and Herzegovina's obligations set out in the UN Committee's Decision. The Ministry also requested that a contact person be nominated to maintain regular communication with the Ministry in the future for the purpose of harmonising concrete measures aimed at implementing the Decision.

Note:

The institutions that nominated contact persons were: the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The following institutions did not nominate contact persons: the Ministry of Justice of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Ministry of Justice of the Republika Srpska, to which a reminder was sent on 20 January 2020.

k) 8 November 2019 – Through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, information on the activities undertaken by the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the preceding period, aimed at implementing the obligations identified by the UN Committee, was submitted. The information was also provided to TRIAL International as the authorised representative of the injured party.

3. Activities Implemented During 2020

a) 5 June 2020 – The Ministry of Foreign Affairs transmitted a letter, together with accompanying documents from the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, stating that the Committee against Torture had considered, on 20 January 2020, the information submitted by the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina, welcomed the steps taken, and requested that new information and observations be submitted **by 20 August 2020**, taking into account the difficulties caused by COVID-19.

b) March 2020 – In order to define measures for the implementation of the Decision of the UN Committee against Torture in the aforementioned case, the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with TRIAL International, planned the

¹ Concluding observations on the sixth periodic report of Bosnia and Herzegovina, CAT/C/BIH/CO/6, 22 December 2017, paragraph 19 (a–b).

organisation of a round table, which, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, was held on **25 June 2020**.

The following representatives participated in the round table: the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Judicial Commission of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Finance and Treasury of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the EU Special Representative (EUSR), the OSCE, independent legal experts, as well as representatives of the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina and TRIAL International as the organisers of the round table.

██████████ from the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva also addressed the participants.

In order to contribute to the process, the experts and participants of the round table proposed conclusions that served as a basis for harmonising further activities aimed at implementing the Decision of the UN Committee.

With regard to the obligations established for the competent authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the participants of the round table proposed the following:

1. Collection of Awarded Compensation – Measures for Improvement

- Further work on raising the awareness of prosecutors and emphasising the importance of measures aimed at investigating the assets of suspects/defendants in order to preventively block and prevent the disposal of assets and ultimately ensure the payment of property claims awarded to injured parties in criminal proceedings;
- Identification of an effective collection model, including the State's obligation to assume responsibility and make payments to victims in situations where the perpetrator has no assets, in cases in which compensation has been awarded. Several solutions were discussed, such as including the enforcement of these judgments as a budget item in the budget of Bosnia and Herzegovina and amending the law governing budget execution in order to regulate payments; using assets obtained through the commission of criminal offences; amendments to the Law on Enforcement Procedure concerning subsidiary liability; as well as examples from other countries.

In the forthcoming period, the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina is tasked with examining a solution appropriate to the legal system of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in consultation with other relevant institutions, on the basis of which it will submit a proposed solution to the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It was also concluded that it was necessary to insist on accompanying legislative solutions, if deemed necessary, in order to enable the enforcement of court decisions awarding compensation on the basis of property claims submitted in criminal proceedings as efficiently and quickly as possible;

- Initiating expert round tables aimed at identifying sources and amounts of funds for reparations and finding the most appropriate economic model and method of financing the budget, together with a financial and time projection of payments.

2. Free Medical and Psychological Assistance – Proposed Measures for Improvement

- Development of guidelines for establishing a uniform resource package of assistance to victims of torture throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the provision of integrated services within such a support package. The guidelines should be prepared within the following several months and submitted, in the form of a recommendation, to the competent institutions responsible for healthcare;
- Improving and strengthening the quality of the free legal aid system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly the work of the Office for Free Legal Aid within the Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

3. Public Official Apology – Proposals for Actions and Initiatives

- Strengthening initiatives that could lead to a public official apology being issued to victims by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina or the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and informing institutions about the Decision of the UN Committee against Torture and the obligation to provide a public official apology; further promoting the initiative and organising round tables aimed at strengthening awareness of the importance of a public official apology;
- In parallel, as a complementary process, the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina may include one form of public official apology in a statement or another form of communication issued on the occasion of the UN International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, and, if possible, include this initiative in the Proposal for the Programme for the Commemoration of Significant Human Rights Dates in Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2021.

4. Effective Reparation System at the Level of Bosnia and Herzegovina – Continued Work and Advocacy Approach

- With regard to establishing an effective reparation system, efforts should continue towards an adequate legislative solution that would systematically regulate the issue of compensation for victims of all war crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In connection with this conclusion, the Ministry of Justice of the Republika Srpska, by letter No. 08.020/052-8246/20 of 26 October 2020, submitted its opinion on the **Information of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the activities undertaken in relation to the Decision adopted by the UN Committee against Torture pursuant to Article 22 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment concerning communication No. 854/2017.**

The opinion emphasised that, in the Republika Srpska, the status and rights of victims of wartime torture are regulated by the Law on the Protection of Victims of Wartime Torture

("Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska", No. 90/18). In view of this fact, the Ministry expressed the opinion that the adoption of a Framework Law on the Protection of the Rights of Victims of Wartime Torture at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would regulate this matter, was not acceptable for the aforementioned reason.

Furthermore, the Ministry for European Integration and International Cooperation of the Republika Srpska, by letter No. 17.05-020-3133/20 of 3 November 2020, submitted its opinion on the **Decision of the UN Committee against Torture**, prepared on the basis of the Information of BiH on the measures undertaken in case No. 854/2017.

The opinion emphasised that the adoption of a framework law at the level of BiH defining the criteria for acquiring the status of a victim of wartime torture, including victims of sexual violence, and establishing specific rights guaranteed to victims throughout BiH, would be contrary to Article III/1 of the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which defines the substantive areas falling within the competence of the institutions of BiH and does not include the area of protection of the rights of victims of wartime torture and war crimes, meaning that this area falls within the competence of the entities.

Furthermore, participants in the round table concluded that the Decision of the UN Committee could play a decisive role in changing the legal framework and law-enforcement practices concerning compensation for victims of war crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

With regard to compensation for victims, the establishment of an effective system for enforcing court judgments awarding compensation and ensuring the payment thereof would constitute an important initial step towards establishing an effective reparation system for all victims of war crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

As in the previous period, the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina undertakes to inform the UN Committee against Torture in a timely manner of all further activities in case No. 854/2017.

We would like to emphasise the following:

The **Second Report on the Implementation of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance by Bosnia and Herzegovina**, which was adopted by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina at its 75th session held on 7 April 2025, was submitted, through the Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations in Geneva, to the competent UN Committee in accordance with standard procedures on **21 May 2026**. Receipt of the report by the Committee was confirmed on **2 June 2026**.