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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Slovakia

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-sixth session from 29 April to 10 May 2024. The review of Slovakia was held at the 11th meeting, on 6 May 2024. The delegation of Slovakia was headed by the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Miroslava Vozáryová. At its 15th meeting, held on 8 May 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Slovakia.
2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Slovakia: Algeria, Kyrgyzstan and the United States of America.
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 Slovakia:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Germany, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Slovakia through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. Slovakia highlighted the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It also referred to the legislation that allowed relevant national institutions to inspect the places where persons deprived of liberty were present.
6. Slovakia noted that the amendment to the Act on Victims of Crime had fundamentally changed the philosophy of compensation for crime victims, by simplifying access to compensation. Victims of violent or hate crimes could thus apply for State compensation once criminal prosecution had begun. The purpose of that amendment was to simplify victims' access to compensation and protect them from further victimization, as well as to regulate the establishment and functioning of intervention centres for victims of domestic violence. Slovakia also stated that 36 organizations had currently been accredited, 10 of which were also intervention centres.
7. Slovakia referred to the Government's adoption in 2023 of the national "childhood without violence for all children" strategy, which promoted cooperation among government bodies, academic and research institutions and non-governmental organizations, children's participation in policymaking, and the planned construction of a comprehensive assistance home for children at risk of violence.
8. Slovakia emphasized that within the Conceptual Framework for Countering Radicalization, Extremism, Discrimination and Racism, information offices had been created, which carried out preventive activities for youth, focusing on such topics as

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/46/SVK/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/46/SVK/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/46/SVK/3](#).

antisemitism, hate speech, media literacy, and disinformation and fake news, as well as providing first aid to victims of crime and working closely with the intervention centres which provided specialized professional assistance to victims of domestic and gender-based violence.

9. Slovakia also noted that the integration and inclusion of the children of foreigners, especially children from Ukraine, was one of the main tasks of the Slovak education system. Furthermore, one of the most pressing issues was access to and the improvement of education on all levels and the elimination of segregation practices, especially in marginalized Roma communities.

10. Slovakia emphasized that funds from the Recovery and Resilience Plan had been allocated for gradual elimination of the double-shift operation of primary schools, by increasing the insufficient capacities in kindergartens and primary schools.

11. Slovakia noted that two central bodies of the State administration were responsible for implementing relevant policies and strategies related to national minorities, including Roma. Some of the main challenges and achievements of both institutions included the November 2021 government apology for sterilizing women in violation of Slovak law and their human rights, and that the efforts to compensate the victims had not yet been fulfilled. In September 2022, Parliament also adopted an important resolution on the working definition of anti-gypsyism, developed by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance.

12. Slovakia highlighted the fact that in 2021, the Government had approved the Action Plan for the Protection of the Rights of Persons Belonging to National Minorities and Ethnic Groups, for 2021–2025, which was aimed at combating discrimination, racism and xenophobia faced by ethnic minorities, in particular Roma. In 2021, the Government had also approved the strategy for Roma equality, inclusion and participation, for up to 2030. Action plans for the 2022–2024 period had also been approved for the strategy.

13. Slovakia stated that a draft bill of the Act on National Minorities had been approved by the Council of the Government for Human Rights, National Minorities and Gender Equality. In 2023, the Government had recognized the Vietnamese minority as the fourteenth official national minority in Slovakia. The Vietnamese minority had been included in the relevant decision-making processes.

14. As part of the fight against discrimination and racism, Slovakia had implemented the project of establishing senior police officers for work in communities, under which more than 300 police officers had been trained with a view to initiating change in Roma settlements so that every resident would have equal access to all benefits and activities commonly available in the village.

15. Slovakia also stated that the important process of creating the National Anti-Corruption Strategy for 2024–2029 was under way, the aims of which were to improve the quality of the legal environment, to promote transparency, to protect the public interest, to reduce opportunities for corruption and to strengthen the culture of integrity within society.

16. Slovakia noted that a new judicial map had come into force in 2023, with the objective of increasing the credibility, quality and performance of the judiciary, and emphasized that the specialization of judges would ensure that their expertise would be increased, that court proceedings would be sped up and that the quality of court decisions would be improved.

17. Slovakia also noted that the strategy for equality between women and men and equal opportunities for 2021–2027, with its related action plan, constituted two important documents, which had been drafted in accordance with the European Union strategy on gender equality and which reflected the recommendations of United Nations human rights treaty bodies. The National Action Plan for Women's Employment 2022–2030 also contained measures aimed at reducing inequalities.

18. Slovakia clarified that it had been implementing since 2021 the National Programme for Active Ageing, the aim of which was to create conditions for building a sustainable society by supporting the potential of people of all ages.

19. Slovakia also noted that there had been no changes to the legal regulation of artificial termination of pregnancy, and that a comprehensive national programme for the protection of sexual and reproductive health and rights had not been adopted either, while giving reassurances that protection and support of the reproductive health of women and mothers was a priority of the Government.

20. Projects such as “Healthy Communities” and “Health Support Assistants” in hospitals were aimed at improving the availability of regular health services to people from marginalized Roma communities. Additional help for patients was provided by trained assistants with knowledge of the Romani language and knowledge of the environment of the marginalized Romani communities from which the patients came. This was a unique project which could contribute significantly to overcoming barriers in the process of providing health care.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

21. During the interactive dialogue, 88 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

22. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed concern about the growing discrimination and racism against the Roma population and hate speech.

23. Viet Nam welcomed resolution 287 recognizing the Vietnamese minority as the fourteenth minority in Slovakia.

24. Zimbabwe applauded the approval of strategies aimed at countering radicalization and extremism and improving the rights of women and children.

25. Albania welcomed the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women, the National Strategy for the Protection of Children against Violence, the creation of a mechanism for monitoring threats against journalists and the platform for press freedom and protection of journalists.

26. Algeria welcomed efforts to improve education and employment and to combat violence against persons in vulnerable situations.

27. Argentina welcomed the efforts made to receive refugees from Ukraine, as well as the official adoption of the definition of antisemitism.

28. Armenia welcomed the conceptual framework for countering radicalization and extremism by 2024.

29. Australia expressed concern about legislative amendments abolishing the Special Prosecutor’s Office and attempting to weaken whistle-blower protections, and about threats to the safety of journalists and LGBTQIA+ persons.

30. Austria commended Slovakia for the efforts undertaken since the last review and noted gaps in some areas.

31. Azerbaijan expressed concern about the prevalence of racial discrimination and the phenomena of hate crime and hate speech against minorities.

32. Bangladesh noted measures to approve the Action Plan for the Protection of the Rights of Persons Belonging to National Minorities and Ethnic Groups, for 2021–2025.

33. Belarus praised the efforts made by Slovakia in enhancing human rights legislation, especially regarding cultural rights and international cultural collaboration.

34. Belgium noted challenges faced by Slovakia, especially in women’s rights, LGBTQIA+ rights, media freedom and protecting journalists.

35. Brazil welcomed the approval of policies to combat radicalization and extremism, and violence against women and children, and efforts to combat poverty.

36. Bulgaria noted progress in implementing strategies for Roma integration. It also applauded efforts to provide welfare services and social assistance for persons with disabilities.
37. The Kingdom of the Netherlands expressed concern about threats, harassment and violence experienced by journalists in Slovakia.
38. Chile congratulated Slovakia on the adoption of the National Plan of Action for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women.
39. China welcomed the adoption by Slovakia of national strategies and actions plans aimed at the protection of women and children.
40. Colombia made recommendations.
41. Costa Rica acknowledged the framework to fight radicalization and extremism, and to eliminate negative prejudices and hatred against minorities and migrants.
42. Croatia noted the effects of enforced disappearance on the rights of women and children, who were vulnerable to sexual and other forms of violence.
43. Cuba made recommendations.
44. Cyprus commended Slovakia for its efforts towards gender equality and women's rights, notably the adoption of the National Action Plan for Women's Employment 2022–2030.
45. Czechia commended Slovakia for efforts to further the national human rights agenda, which included the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
46. The Dominican Republic welcomed the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women and the National Strategy for the Protection of Children against Violence.
47. Ecuador highlighted the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
48. Egypt appreciated the efforts made by Slovakia in combating violence against women and children and welcomed efforts to combat hatred and racism.
49. Estonia remained concerned about reports of political pressure being imposed on media freedom. It urged Slovakia to uphold democratic values and protect freedom of the press.
50. Finland made recommendations.
51. France made recommendations.
52. Georgia welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as steps to eliminate violence against women and children.
53. Germany commended Slovakia for ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, while expressing concern about media independence, minority rights and the rule of law.
54. Ghana welcomed the actions taken by Slovakia against violence, and efforts to improve the educational system.
55. Honduras made recommendations.
56. Iceland made recommendations.
57. India appreciated the efforts of Slovakia against extremism and violence, while expressing concern about the impact of corruption on human rights.
58. Indonesia commended Slovakia for its legislative reforms to ensure the rights and well-being of vulnerable groups, including women and children.

59. Iraq noted the adoption of a number of national plans and strategies to promote human rights.
60. Ireland expressed concern about reports of harassment, attacks and threats against journalists, undermining media pluralism in Slovakia.
61. Israel welcomed the progress made by Slovakia, including support for victims of human trafficking, and the action plan against violence towards women, as well as the progress made in combating discrimination.
62. Japan commended Slovakia on its National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women and on its efforts to strengthen press freedom.
63. Italy commended Slovakia for steps towards gender equality and Roma inclusion, for support provided to Ukrainian refugees and for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
64. Jordan appreciated the approval of the conceptual framework for combating extremism, which rejected any manifestation of extremism and hate speech.
65. Slovakia noted that the Government provided subsidies aimed at promoting, supporting and protecting human rights, and ran an accreditation programme for victim support organizations that provided general support, legal aid in criminal proceedings and related civil proceedings, psychological help, social help, counselling on secondary and repeated victimizations and on prevention of victimization.
66. Slovakia stated that in July 2021, an amendment to the Victims' Rights Act had entered into force, under which a new form of victim support organization had been established, namely intervention centres for victims of domestic violence. The intervention centres proactively contacted victims of domestic violence within 72 hours of receiving information from the police on the expulsion of a violent person from a shared household and provided victims with help and assistance.
67. Slovakia also noted the establishment of the national preventive mechanism. It emphasized that the legislation on the national preventive mechanism had enabled the mechanism to use the allocated resources for the strengthening of its personnel in order to create necessary methodologies and establish contacts and cooperation for its proper functioning.
68. Slovakia clarified that any complex reform of the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights would be considered after the adoption of European Union standards on strengthening the role of equality bodies, in order to ensure that the reform would meet the criteria both of the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) and of the new European Union standards for equality bodies. Slovakia emphasized that even without any legislative changes, the Centre's budget and personnel had been continuously increased.
69. Slovakia further noted that the draft amendment to the Anti-Discrimination Act was aimed at providing more effective protection in anti-discrimination disputes by clarifying and amending the principle of the reverse burden of proof and including the possibility of using statistical data in court disputes.
70. Slovakia emphasized that it had worked closely with the European Commission to safeguard the independence of the justice system and address corruption. It clarified that the Office of the Special Prosecutor had never been an independent institution, but only an organizational part of the General Prosecutor's Office. Following the abolition of the Special Prosecutor's Office, the Serious Crime Unit had been established in the General Prosecutor's Office, to which some of the special prosecutors had also been assigned. The competence of the Special Prosecutor's Office had been transferred to the respective regional prosecution offices. Those regional prosecution offices had a sufficient number of professionally skilled prosecutors who had several years of experience and had passed selection procedures identical to those of the prosecutors of the Office of the Special Prosecutor. The guarantees of the functional independence of prosecutors remained unchanged.

71. Slovakia also noted that the Government had submitted proposals for two laws aimed at providing greater legal certainty for unmarried couples living together, which had been withdrawn, after criticism from the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community.

72. Slovakia emphasized that under the Slovak legal system, the criminal offences of hate speech and hate crime, as well as criminal offences against the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community, the Roma community and other minorities, fulfilled the constitutive elements of the criminal offence of extremism. They were investigated by specialized police officers of the National Criminal Agency of the Presidium of the Police Force.

73. Slovakia also noted the newly established Working Group on the Protection of Soft Targets, which was a new coordinating element in the field of countering various forms of extremism, racism and xenophobia in 2024.

74. Slovakia further noted that on 18 October 2023, the Government had adopted the National Programme for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for 2024–2028 and the action plan for the same period, whose primary purpose was to apply good practices thus contributing to a reduction in opportunities for commission of the crime of trafficking in human beings, as well as to support mechanisms to provide assistance and support to victims.

75. Slovakia also emphasized that the issue of trafficking in human beings was closely linked to the topic of migration in general. Migration in Slovakia had been significantly affected by the mass influx of Ukrainian nationals to the territory of Slovakia caused by the armed conflict on the territory of Ukraine. As a consequence, the Government had adopted a contingency plan for dealing with the emergency situation. Five large-scale centres for the rapid processing of applications for temporary protection had been established.

76. In relation to the protection of journalists, Slovakia stated that a new unified methodology had been developed by the police force in 2023, which included the procedures followed by several components of the police force subsequent to the filing of a criminal complaint by a journalist for the exercise of his or her profession.

77. Slovakia also stated that the current Slovak legislation in the field of the media ensured the independence of the media, including the independence of the public broadcaster and pluralism. Performance of the journalistic profession was not conditional on official recognition by State authorities, restriction of freedom of the press was permitted only in accordance with the law, and protection of the source and content of information was also guaranteed.

78. Slovakia also noted the adoption of an amendment to the Social Insurance Act, which had introduced a new benefit (the parental pension). A new social insurance benefit (the pregnancy cash benefit) had also been adopted, which served to financially support mothers and families during pregnancy.

79. Slovakia noted that it had been implementing the National Programme for Active Ageing for 2021–2030, which was focused on all persons actively preparing for ageing, including older persons who could be disadvantaged in any way due to their age. Measures were being implemented with a focus on: the preparation of human resources in the context of working with seniors in the educational process; the preparation of qualified human resources for the introduction of age management; streamlining the activities of the council for the rights of older persons and for adapting public policies to the process of population ageing; the pension system, with the aim of supporting its long-term sustainability and ensuring income in old age, including the introduction of an early old-age pension; and protecting the mental health of older persons and early diagnosis of disorders.

80. Kazakhstan commended Slovakia for combating discrimination, improving the safety of journalists and addressing domestic violence and gender equality.

81. Kyrgyzstan made recommendations.

82. Lebanon noted the adoption of a set of national strategies and action plans, and commended Slovakia for ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

83. Libya made recommendations.
84. Lithuania commended Slovakia for supporting Ukrainian refugees and carrying out reforms concerning child rights.
85. Luxembourg made recommendations.
86. Malawi made recommendations.
87. Malaysia welcomed the progress made by Slovakia in addressing racism, xenophobia and hate speech, and acknowledged the efforts to promote economic and social development.
88. Maldives commended Slovakia for establishing and developing national programmes to combat human trafficking and violence against women.
89. Malta welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
90. Mauritius applauded efforts to protect children from violence and support families in vulnerable situations through its national strategy and action plan.
91. Mexico welcomed the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
92. Mongolia commended Slovakia for its gender equality reforms and welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
93. Montenegro noted comprehensive actions on various human rights issues, urging their implementation.
94. Morocco commended Slovakia for adopting the conceptual framework for countering radicalization and extremism, which rejected any manifestations of extremism and hate speech.
95. Nepal welcomed the National Strategy for the Protection of Children from Violence, and its action plan.
96. Canada expressed concern about the dismantling of specialized mechanisms against corruption, which had been established following recommendations in the last universal periodic review of Slovakia.
97. The Niger welcomed the ratification in September 2023 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
98. Nigeria welcomed frameworks and action plans aimed at advancing the rights of persons with disabilities.
99. North Macedonia congratulated Slovakia on the approval of the strategy for gender equality and equal opportunities.
100. Norway expressed concerns with respect to the human rights situation of Roma, women and LGBT+ persons in Slovakia.
101. Pakistan acknowledged the steps taken by Slovakia to combat discrimination and hate speech.
102. Panama made recommendations.
103. Paraguay welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the plans and strategies adopted to protect women and children against violence and prevent and eliminate such violence.
104. Portugal welcomed the adoption, in 2022, of the first National Action Plan for Women's Employment.

105. The Republic of Korea commended Slovakia for its efforts to protect women and children from violence.
106. The Russian Federation noted human rights violations against Roma people, and overcrowding and limited access to medical services in prisons.
107. Senegal welcomed efforts to protect and promote human rights, including strengthening of the legal and institutional framework for human rights.
108. Serbia commended Slovakia for ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
109. Slovenia welcomed efforts to combat violence against women and children, while urging Slovakia to improve the access of Roma and refugee children to education.
110. Spain welcomed the progress that had been made on gender equality through the national strategy and plan of action for gender equality.
111. Sweden made recommendations.
112. Switzerland made recommendations.
113. Thailand welcomed the increased representation of ethnic minorities in Parliament after the general elections in September 2023.
114. Togo welcomed the strengthening of the operational capacities of the judiciary.
115. Tunisia expressed its deep concern about the increase in racial discrimination in Slovakia, particularly against Roma and people of African descent. It also condemned the continued segregation of Roma children in schools, while expressing concern about the stalled efforts to adopt a law on the payment of compensation to Roma women who had been subjected to forced sterilization.
116. Türkiye commended Slovakia for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
117. Ukraine acknowledged the efforts undertaken by Slovakia to eliminate domestic violence and protect women and children.
118. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressed concerns about reproductive and sexual health and rights in Slovakia.
119. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Slovakia for the progress made in advancing rights of women and children.
120. The United States of America appreciated efforts in addressing hate crimes and encouraged further progress, and expressed concern about corruption and the protection of independent media.
121. Uzbekistan noted the adoption of the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women.
122. Vanuatu encouraged Slovakia to develop and enact policies aimed at mitigating the effects of climate change while ensuring the protection of human rights, particularly of those vulnerable to the impact of environmental degradation; and to fully implement provisions of relevant cultural heritage conventions fostering access and participation, thus upholding the right to cultural life as defined in international declarations and conventions.
123. The Gambia welcomed the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women.
124. Sierra Leone appreciated efforts to reduce gender disparities, promote the rights of the Roma community, and combat racism, xenophobia, radicalism and extremism.
125. Slovakia emphasized that the Government was fully aware of the challenges associated with respecting human rights in association with the goal of inclusive education, in particular the need for special attention to the needs of children of different ethnicities and nationalities, as well as children with different kinds of mental or physical disadvantages.

126. Slovakia highlighted the importance of the 39 projects (the Programme of Changes) which were leading to improvement of the state of education. The Programme of Changes had been developed within the aim of fulfilling the obligations of the manifesto of the Government of Slovakia for 2023–2027. One of the 39 projects was Project Opportunity, which sought to ensure that all children in Slovakia would have the opportunity to find employment after their graduation, leading to a dignified and fulfilling life in adulthood. The main goal was to increase the quality of education for children coming from an environment of generational poverty, by means of early childhood education programmes, as well as for children with a mental or physical disadvantage, or pupils or students who were otherwise disadvantaged, and to ensure the application of inclusive measures, so that the needs of education for national minorities were also respected.

127. In the area of combating anti-Roma racism and supporting participation, Slovakia highlighted the focus that had been placed on combating discrimination and anti-Roma racism, on reducing prejudices and stereotypes, and on strengthening the participation of women and men at all levels.

128. Slovakia also emphasized that an amendment to the Competences Act, which would create a separate council of the Government for national minorities, was currently before Parliament, after being adopted by the Government in March 2024. Since 2011, the Committee on National Minorities and Ethnic Groups had been operating within the framework of the Council of the Government of the Slovak Republic for Human Rights, National Minorities and Gender Equality, in which the 14 recognized national minorities in Slovakia were represented. Some of the members were elected and were delegated by the organizations representing each minority. This form of participation would be maintained at a higher level in the new government council, which would improve efficiency in this field. The amendment would also convert the posts of government plenipotentiaries for national minorities and Roma communities into permanent posts.

129. Concerning the recommendation on discrimination against Roma women in access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, Slovakia emphasized that issues of health care and access to sexual and reproductive health and rights were given special attention by the competent authorities.

130. In conclusion, Slovakia gave a reassurance that the abolition of the Office of the Special Prosecutor had had no impact on the independence of the General Prosecutor's Office as a whole nor on the effectiveness of combating any types of crime, including corruption or hate crimes. The Government and all its relevant institutions would cooperate to ensure the highest level of implementation of all human rights obligations across the country.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

131. **The following recommendations will be examined by Slovakia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council:**

131.1 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras) (Niger) (Senegal);**

131.2 **Consider further necessary measures to ensure the protection of the rights of migrants, including through the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Nigeria);**

131.3 **Take necessary measures to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh);**

131.4 **Work towards the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families**

in order to strengthen its national policy to combat all forms of discrimination (Togo);

131.5 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria) (Libya) (Morocco) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

131.6 Consider ratifying those international human rights treaties that it has not yet ratified, in particular treaties with provisions that have direct relevance to communities that might be subjected to racial discrimination (Azerbaijan);

131.7 Consider ratifying the pending international human rights treaties (Paraguay);

131.8 Ratify key international human rights treaties, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization, as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Gambia);

131.9 Ratify the International Labour Organization's No. 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers (Mexico);

131.10 Consider further the possibility of ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Italy);

131.11 Promote a national, impartial dialogue with the participation of all social actors to consider the ratification of the Istanbul Convention (Costa Rica);

131.12 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (France) (Germany) (Iceland) (Luxembourg) (Norway) (Switzerland);

131.13 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) and implement additional measures to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls (Portugal);

131.14 Consider withdrawing the reservation to article 27 of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, as well as considering the development of a National Plan of Action on Statelessness (Chile);

131.15 Consider lifting the reservation to article 27 of the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Colombia);

131.16 Work towards lifting the reservation to article 27 of the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and develop a national action plan on statelessness (Malawi);

131.17 Withdraw its reservation to article 27 of the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Montenegro);

131.18 Consider establishing a national prevention mechanism that is fully compliant with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Niger);

131.19 Support civil society organizations institutionally and financially (Albania);

131.20 Ensure safe and fair conditions for the work of human rights defenders and civil society organizations, including systematic and sustainable institutional and financial support (Austria);

131.21 Complete legislative procedures to ensure the National Centre for Human Rights is compliant with the Paris Principles (Australia);

- 131.22 **Take further measures to strengthen the capacity of the National Centre for Human Rights in order to obtain reaccreditation with “A” status according to the Paris Principles (Bulgaria);**
- 131.23 **Take additional measures to strengthen the national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Finland);**
- 131.24 **Adopt measures to strengthen the mandate of its national human rights institution so that it is fully compliant with the Paris Principles (Germany);**
- 131.25 **Bring the legislation governing the functioning of the national human rights institution, the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights, into full compliance with the Paris Principles within the ongoing review cycle (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 131.26 **Strengthen its legislation governing the functioning of the national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Mongolia);**
- 131.27 **Adopt legislative measures to strengthen the mandate and independence of the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights, in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Republic of Korea);**
- 131.28 **Step up measures further strengthening the legislation governing the functioning of the national human rights institution (Uzbekistan);**
- 131.29 **Provide the National Human Rights Centre with greater resources and institutional guarantees to enable it to carry out its mandate effectively and independently (Chile);**
- 131.30 **Continue allocating adequate technical, human and financial resources for the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights (Georgia);**
- 131.31 **Increase the technical, human and financial resources of the National Centre for Human Rights to improve its work and classification (Iraq);**
- 131.32 **Strengthen further the national human rights institutions for ensuring better protection of the rights of children, women and persons with disabilities (Kazakhstan);**
- 131.33 **Consider establishing its national human rights institution to further support the significant progress achieved in the promotion and protection of minority rights (Serbia);**
- 131.34 **Strengthen the office of the Public Defender of Rights to enable it to exercise its functions effectively and independently, as well as within the framework of its constitutional mandate (Switzerland);**
- 131.35 **Consider establishing a permanent National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Monitoring of Recommendations on human rights, with the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);**
- 131.36 **Take appropriate measures to prevent racist attacks and to combat hate rhetoric and ensure that all racially motivated crimes, incidents of hate speech, as well as allegations and complaints of excessive use of force by police officers, including torture and ill-treatment, are properly investigated (Azerbaijan);**
- 131.37 **Take effective legislative and administrative measures to combat racism, racial discrimination, hate speech and extremism (China);**
- 131.38 **Implement effectively national programmes to combat incitement to hatred, discrimination, racism, extremism and intolerance (Cuba);**
- 131.39 **Take steps to strengthen and legally enforce the prohibition of hate crimes and hate speech, for example through mandatory and continuous capacity-building training for all law enforcement officials (Czechia);**

- 131.40 **Strengthen efforts to combat hate speech, discrimination, racism and extremism, and improve its victim support framework to ensure adequate access to justice and protection (Indonesia);**
- 131.41 **Investigate effectively all incidents of hate crime and hate speech, including online, and ensure that data on hate crime and hate speech are comprehensively collected and published (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 131.42 **Take measures to effectively implement the prohibition of racism, discrimination and hate crime through increased awareness campaigns and measures to combat stereotypes and prejudices (Malaysia);**
- 131.43 **Strengthen measures to combat racism and racial discrimination against minorities (Nepal);**
- 131.44 **Intensify its efforts to achieve full implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Law, with special emphasis on the protection of racial minorities, women and girls, and LGBTIQ+ people (Chile);**
- 131.45 **Ensure the full application of the Anti-Discrimination Law (Colombia);**
- 131.46 **Intensify efforts to fully enforce the Anti-Discrimination Act in order to ensure that all complaints involving racial discrimination are investigated effectively (Croatia);**
- 131.47 **Continue efforts for the full implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Law to guarantee the prompt and effective investigation of cases (Honduras);**
- 131.48 **Intensify efforts to fully enforce the Anti-Discrimination Act and take measures to ensure that complaints related to racial discrimination are effectively investigated (Mexico);**
- 131.49 **Intensify efforts to fully enforce the Anti-Discrimination Act, ensuring that all complaints involving racial discrimination are investigated effectively (Morocco);**
- 131.50 **Intensify efforts to achieve full implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Law, with special emphasis on the situation of the Roma population and people of African descent, and immediately and effectively investigate complaints of racial discrimination (Paraguay);**
- 131.51 **Eliminate barriers to judicial remedy for victims of discrimination under the Anti-Discrimination Act through targeted awareness-raising activities (Gambia);**
- 131.52 **Intensify social policy measures to reduce the social disadvantage of vulnerable and marginalized groups (Cuba);**
- 131.53 **Adopt appropriate measures so that all complaints related to racial discrimination are effectively investigated (Ecuador);**
- 131.54 **Apply comprehensive policies to combat discrimination based on ethnic origin and socioeconomic and immigration status, especially in access to education, health care and employment (Ecuador);**
- 131.55 **Ensure that victims of racial discrimination have access to justice under the Anti-Discrimination Act (Sierra Leone);**
- 131.56 **Eliminate racial discrimination against immigrants, asylum-seekers and persons with disabilities (Iraq);**
- 131.57 **Provide capacity-building to law enforcement officials on sex-based and gender-based discrimination (Japan);**
- 131.58 **Take steps to combat discrimination against the Roma minority and people of African descent (Libya);**

- 131.59 **Take all necessary measures to eliminate obstacles in obtaining access to justice encountered by women and girls who face intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination (Malawi);**
- 131.60 **Ensure adequate measures and resources to protect the Roma population against discrimination, in particular incorporating measures to prevent segregation of Roma children in education (Norway);**
- 131.61 **Improve access to justice and equal rights for members of marginalized groups and actively prosecute hate-based crimes against Roma and LGBTQI+ persons (United States of America);**
- 131.62 **Investigate and judicially punish all cases of racism and hate speech (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 131.63 **Take concrete measures to ensure adequate investigation of racial discrimination complaints, in accordance with its Anti-Discrimination Act (Portugal);**
- 131.64 **Ensure that law enforcement agencies, including the police, continuously comply with international policing standards (Ghana);**
- 131.65 **Investigate impartially all allegations of forced sterilizations, reduce impunity and ensure that those responsible for this crime are prosecuted and punished (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 131.66 **Continue its efforts to ensure rehabilitation for victims of torture and cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment, with an emphasis on increasing the number of qualified personnel (Georgia);**
- 131.67 **Continue with efforts to ensure rehabilitation and redress of victims of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (Malawi);**
- 131.68 **Strengthen measures to address the unsatisfactory conditions of detention in the penitentiary institutions, including overcrowding in prisons and limited access of prisoners to medical services, in order to ensure that penitentiary institutions are compliant with international standards (Russian Federation);**
- 131.69 **Take effective measures to prevent police from using unnecessary and disproportionate force, torture and other degrading treatment, and hold them accountable for violations committed (Tunisia);**
- 131.70 **Allocate sufficient resources in order to make full use in practice of a newly created national prevention mechanism under the provisions of the Convention against Torture (Ukraine);**
- 131.71 **Strengthen anti-corruption laws and uphold State protections for journalists and whistle-blowers (Australia);**
- 131.72 **Enhance efforts to combat corruption (India);**
- 131.73 **Uphold and enhance the independence of law enforcement and the prosecution service and ensure a robust legal framework to combat corruption is in place (United States of America);**
- 131.74 **Continue to increase investigations, prosecutions and convictions for corruption, particularly in cases of serious corruption committed by senior officials (Dominican Republic);**
- 131.75 **Consider modernizing the organization of the Prosecutor's Office and strengthening the national system to combat corruption, economic and financial delinquency and other criminal offences (France);**
- 131.76 **Oversee penal reform that reduces penalties for corruption crimes, as well as the reform of the proposed reform of the law regulating the activities of NGOs, which could affect the full effectiveness of their work in the country (Spain);**

- 131.77 Continue with its spirit in the implementation of the recommendations proposed in its last universal periodic review cycle, in order to strengthen its State institutions and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals of the Slovaks (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 131.78 Consider decriminalizing defamation law and incorporate it into the Civil Code (Malta);
- 131.79 Adopt legislative measures aimed at increasing the safety of journalists and media freedom and abolish the offence of defamation (Albania);
- 131.80 Fulfil existing obligations and strengthen legislation to ensure media freedom, freedom of expression, and the protection of journalists against all forms of intimidation and verbal assaults (Austria);
- 131.81 Take the steps necessary to curb permissive hate speech and growing Islamophobia and ensure proper investigations and justice in this regard (Bangladesh);
- 131.82 Adopt legislative measures aiming at increasing safety of journalists and ensuring media freedom (Belgium);
- 131.83 Ensure the efficient protection of journalists, focusing on the prevention of harassment, intimidation, threats and violence against them, as well as the investigations of such acts in order to combat impunity (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 131.84 Take measures aimed at protecting journalists and human rights defenders from all forms of threats and violence (Chile);
- 131.85 Ensure that gender perspectives and child-sensitive approaches are used in implementing the rights and obligations set out in the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Croatia);
- 131.86 Fulfil all obligations to effectively protect media freedom, and the safety of journalists and media workers (Estonia);
- 131.87 Refrain from any measure tending to intimidate magistrates and anti-corruption police officers, media, civil society organizations and human rights defenders (France);
- 131.88 Adopt legislation aimed at increasing the safety of journalists and media freedom, including abolishment of the crime of defamation and guaranteeing safe conditions for journalists to carry out their activities (Ireland);
- 131.89 Redouble its efforts to promote press freedom and protection of journalists (Japan);
- 131.90 Guarantee a safe and secure environment for journalists and promote media freedom (Italy);
- 131.91 Take the necessary steps to combat hate speech (Libya);
- 131.92 Strengthen the public broadcaster by ensuring adequate funding and guaranteeing editorial independence and independent governance (Lithuania);
- 131.93 Continue efforts to protect journalists and other media workers (Luxembourg);
- 131.94 Strengthen measures to promote freedom of expression while discouraging and addressing hate speech and harassment that threatens journalists, human rights defenders, members of civil society organizations, and other public figures (Canada);
- 131.95 Continue to take measures to combat hate speech and guarantee that all incidents of hate speech, including those occurring online, are effectively investigated (Republic of Korea);

- 131.96 **Adopt legislation to protect freedom of the press and the rights of journalists, and ensure effective protection of journalists against harassment, intimidation, threats and other restrictions on their rights (Slovenia);**
- 131.97 **Ensure efficient protection of journalists and human rights defenders by taking further concrete steps to prevent and effectively investigate harassment, intimidation, threats and violence (Sweden);**
- 131.98 **Take concrete measures to ensure the safety and protection of journalists, as well as to preserve the independence of the media, including those under public law (Switzerland);**
- 131.99 **Adopt legislative measures aimed at protecting the safety of journalists and increasing media freedom, including repeal of defamation as a criminal offence (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 131.100 **Take steps to protect journalists and human rights defenders from violence, harassment and intimidation, including from politicians, and to investigate all such incidents to enable such actors to carry out their activities in safe conditions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 131.101 **Investigate promptly acts of violence, harassment, and intimidation against journalists; ensure that the public broadcaster can operate independently and without government pressure; and strengthen the Platform for the Promotion of Press Freedom and Safety of Journalists (United States of America);**
- 131.102 **Continue legislative efforts aimed at increasing the safety of journalists and media freedom (Uzbekistan);**
- 131.103 **Ensure its media-related legislation aligns with international human rights standards to combat racist hate speech, particularly in the online media (Gambia);**
- 131.104 **Strengthen policies to support the family as the natural and basic unit of society (Egypt);**
- 131.105 **Promote policies to support and protect families as a natural and fundamental group unit of society (Gambia);**
- 131.106 **Intensify efforts to make the fight against human trafficking more effective, including through pertinent legal modifications to strengthen its punishment (Argentina);**
- 131.107 **Intensify efforts aimed at eliminating trafficking in persons (Iraq);**
- 131.108 **Intensify efforts to combat human trafficking by enhancing law enforcement to ensure better protection for victims (Lebanon);**
- 131.109 **Intensify efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking while ensuring the promotion and protection of the rights of victims of trafficking (Nigeria);**
- 131.110 **Take effective measures to combat human trafficking, especially the sexual exploitation of victims, and ensure the prosecution and judicial punishment of perpetrators of these crimes (Tunisia);**
- 131.111 **Take effective measures to eliminate trafficking in persons prioritizing vigorous investigation, prosecution and conviction of traffickers among others (Bangladesh);**
- 131.112 **Continue to enforce laws on human trafficking and offer support and resources to victims, and prioritize the investigation, prosecutions and convictions of traffickers (Israel);**
- 131.113 **Step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons and provide protection to the victims (Nepal);**

- 131.114 **Redouble efforts to implement strategies against human trafficking with a victim-centred approach, providing sufficient resources, and strengthening mechanisms for detection, referral, care and support and investigation and punishment of those responsible (Paraguay);**
- 131.115 **Expedite the modification of the Criminal Code in order to toughen penalties for human trafficking (Dominican Republic);**
- 131.116 **Toughen penalties for human trafficking (Jordan);**
- 131.117 **Enhance further its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including by increasing penalties and by ensuring the effective implementation of its new National Programme for Combating Human Trafficking for 2028 (Mongolia);**
- 131.118 **Continue promoting national policies to guarantee protection, support and legal assistance for victims of violence, including those of human trafficking (Cuba);**
- 131.119 **Continue efforts to prevent trafficking and train law enforcement to identify and assist victims (Kazakhstan);**
- 131.120 **Implement measures to improve the participation of ethnic minorities in the labour market (Zimbabwe);**
- 131.121 **Intensify efforts to address the lower labour market participation of ethnic minorities and redouble measures to ensure their access to education and housing (Pakistan);**
- 131.122 **Adopt measures to ensure the promotion and protection of labour rights (Ghana);**
- 131.123 **Continue its efforts to promote access for all women to decent work, eliminating all discrimination against them (Algeria);**
- 131.124 **Take concrete steps to ensure social inclusion of disadvantaged persons, with a special focus on their employment (Ukraine);**
- 131.125 **Allocate more resources for poverty reduction and social welfare programmes to reduce the social disadvantage of persons in vulnerable situations (Viet Nam);**
- 131.126 **Promote economic and social development, improve people's living standards and implement the National Framework Strategy for the Support of Social Inclusion and the Fight against Poverty (China);**
- 131.127 **Establish a national accommodation and housing strategy in order to integrate the most vulnerable groups within local communities (Ghana);**
- 131.128 **Enhance efforts towards the implementation of effective and targeted measures to reduce poverty to promote social equity (Maldives);**
- 131.129 **Implement a comprehensive national programme with sufficient allocation of resources to guarantee access for all women and girls to sexual and reproductive health and rights services in accordance with the recommendations of the World Health Organization and without discrimination of any kind (Costa Rica);**
- 131.130 **Ensure access to safe abortion by removing legislative and non-legislative barriers, and protecting, rather than restricting, existing rights in the field of sexual and reproductive health (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 131.131 **Take effective measures to ensure women's access to safe abortion, including by removing the requirement of mandatory waiting periods and third-party authorization (Belgium);**

- 131.132 Remove all restrictions to access to safe abortion services and adopt a comprehensive programme on sexual and reproductive health and rights (Iceland);
- 131.133 Strengthen efforts to achieve inclusive education and ensure the non-discrimination of minorities and children with disabilities (Zimbabwe);
- 131.134 Strengthen work in ensuring inclusive education for all, including minorities and children with disabilities (Armenia);
- 131.135 Ensure access to inclusive education for children with disabilities (India);
- 131.136 Take further steps to ensure inclusive educational environments for all children, including children with disabilities and from minority groups (Indonesia);
- 131.137 Intensify its efforts to increase enrolment in tertiary education in line with the needs of individuals and society, and continue its work to ensure non-discrimination in education and improve inclusive education, especially for minorities and children with disabilities (Dominican Republic);
- 131.138 Strengthen efforts to increase enrolment in tertiary education, and pursue efforts to ensure non-discrimination in education (India);
- 131.139 Facilitate efforts to increase enrolment in tertiary education, as well as advocate for the enhancement of inclusive educational practices, particularly for minorities, girls, and children with disabilities (Maldives);
- 131.140 Pursue its efforts to promote inclusive education (Mauritius);
- 131.141 Redouble efforts to eliminate segregation of girls in vulnerable situations in the education system and give them equal access to quality education at all levels (Algeria);
- 131.142 Continue its efforts to improve access to education for socially disadvantaged children and to increase the school enrolment rate among Roma (Czechia);
- 131.143 Continue efforts to ensure equal access to education for all, including Roma children, without discrimination (Nepal);
- 131.144 Prioritize the implementation of plans to eliminate segregation in education and to guarantee quality and inclusive education to all children, including Roma, migrants and refugees, and children with disabilities (Canada);
- 131.145 Step up its efforts to eliminate all forms of segregation in education, and to ensure non-discrimination and inclusive education, particularly for children with disabilities and minorities (Republic of Korea);
- 131.146 Eliminate all forms of segregation in education, including segregated schools and classes for Roma children, and adopt a plan for inclusive educational approaches in learning environments at all levels and for all children (Slovenia);
- 131.147 Take necessary steps to fully implement the Strategy for Equality, Inclusion and Participation of Roma until 2030, paying particular attention to the fulfilment of the rights to education, health and housing of marginalized Roma communities (North Macedonia);
- 131.148 Take further measures to promote the right to take part in cultural life by fully implementing the provisions of relevant Conventions to which Slovakia is a party (Cyprus);
- 131.149 Adopt a national action plan to implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Germany);

- 131.150 **Revise the Anti-Discrimination Act to eliminate any form of discrimination against women in all areas covered by article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Estonia);**
- 131.151 **Revise the Anti-Discrimination Act to eliminate any form of discrimination against women in all areas covered by article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Iceland);**
- 131.152 **Revise its Anti-Discrimination Act to eliminate any form of discrimination against women in all areas covered by article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Montenegro);**
- 131.153 **Work to eliminate all types of discrimination against women and ensure their access to adequate health services and the right to education, regardless of race (Jordan);**
- 131.154 **Continue to promote gender equality and protect women's rights (Sierra Leone);**
- 131.155 **Provide capacity-building to judges, prosecutors, police officers and other law enforcement officials on gender-based discrimination in order to ensure that all complaints of gender-based discrimination are adequately registered, prosecuted and punished (Croatia);**
- 131.156 **Train judges, prosecutors, police officers and other law enforcement officials on sex and gender discrimination (Ecuador);**
- 131.157 **Continue efforts aimed at strengthening women's empowerment in the political, social, economic and cultural spheres (Bulgaria);**
- 131.158 **Introduce measures to promote better the participation of women in the political, social and cultural areas, as well as ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) and adapt international legislation to this regulation on gender-based violence (Spain);**
- 131.159 **Promote initiatives that empower women in the economic, social and political spheres, and involve them in decision-making processes about policies and programmes that directly affect them (Panama);**
- 131.160 **Continue efforts to implement effectively the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence Against Women 2022–2027 (Viet Nam);**
- 131.161 **Carry on implementation of the national action plan for the prevention and elimination of violence against women 2022–2027 and take all practical measures to achieve more equality between men and women (Lebanon);**
- 131.162 **Enact comprehensive legislation on the prevention and elimination of violence against women (Cyprus);**
- 131.163 **Adopt comprehensive legislation on the prevention and elimination of violence against women and amend the Criminal Code to include domestic violence as a category of violent crime and raise the punishment for intimate partner violence and femicide (Czechia);**
- 131.164 **Expedite the enactment of comprehensive legislation on the prevention and elimination of violence against women (Iceland);**
- 131.165 **Take effective measures to prevent all violence, in particular domestic violence against women in Slovakia (Bangladesh);**
- 131.166 **Strengthen its criminal legislation against gender-based violence, including marital and partner violence, and improve support services for victims (Costa Rica);**

- 131.167 Provide sufficient resources to implement national strategies related to gender equality and take further steps to prevent and address violence against women, including domestic violence (North Macedonia);
- 131.168 Continue its efforts to eliminate gender-based violence (Mauritius);
- 131.169 Amend the Criminal Code to include domestic violence as a violent crime and raise the punishment for femicide and intimate partner violence (Iceland);
- 131.170 Consider amending the Criminal Code to include domestic violence as a category of violent crime and raise the punishment for intimate partner violence and femicide (Malta);
- 131.171 Amend the Penal Code in order to include domestic violence in the category of violent offences and to increase penalties in cases of violence within the couple and femicide (Luxembourg);
- 131.172 Prevent and criminalize forced or involuntary sterilization of women (Iceland);
- 131.173 Continue to promote child rights (Egypt);
- 131.174 Strengthen efforts to protect children in vulnerable settings such as reformatories (Austria);
- 131.175 Make the necessary legal amendments to include the prohibition of corporal punishment on children by parents in the exercise of their rights and obligations, while carrying out awareness-raising campaigns on the subject (Argentina);
- 131.176 Ban clearly and unambiguously the use of corporal punishment of children, including when exercising parental rights and obligations (Estonia);
- 131.177 Prohibit clearly the use of corporal punishment by parents in the exercise of their rights and promote measures to identify, assess and support refugee children at risk, especially unaccompanied minors or those separated from their parents (Paraguay);
- 131.178 Conduct awareness-raising and educational campaigns for the general public to inform them of the prohibition on the use of corporal punishment against children (Israel);
- 131.179 Prohibit clearly all corporal punishment of children in all settings, as recommended by the Committee against Torture (Cyprus);
- 131.180 Continue efforts to ensure non-discrimination and inclusive education, especially for children with disabilities and refugees (Jordan);
- 131.181 Develop further measures to address cyberbullying, hate speech and other acts of violence against children in the digital space (Lithuania);
- 131.182 Protect the rights of people in vulnerable situations, such as women, children and persons with disabilities, and improve the social security system (China);
- 131.183 Continue to work on the institutionalization of persons with disabilities (Israel);
- 131.184 Enhance efforts to develop comprehensive support services for persons with disabilities to facilitate independent living (Lithuania);
- 131.185 Take immediate steps without delay to create community-based social services for all persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities and people with complex support needs, so that education, employment, transportation and public services are accessible to them (Malaysia);

- 131.186 Create new community-based social services for all persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities and persons with complex support needs, so that they are fully accessible and affordable for all (Panama);
- 131.187 Continue efforts to ensure non-discrimination, particularly for children with disabilities and minorities (Senegal);
- 131.188 Strengthen the cooperation between national institutions and local institutions, as well as with organizations working with persons with disabilities to guarantee the full integration of persons with disabilities in the public life and political participation (Spain);
- 131.189 Continue its efforts to ensure protection and social inclusion of ethnic minorities and render assistance and support to persons in need of international protection (Thailand);
- 131.190 Increase awareness in mainstream education to overcome prejudices against some ethnic and religious minorities (Pakistan);
- 131.191 Adopt concrete measures for the full implementation of legal norms for the protection of the rights of people belonging to minorities and ethnic groups (Cuba);
- 131.192 Redouble efforts to ensure equal opportunities for participation by ethnic minorities at all levels of government (Ecuador);
- 131.193 End racial discrimination against Roma and people of African descent and address the judicial backlog of complaints of racial discrimination (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 131.194 Take effective and targeted measures to reduce poverty among the Roma population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 131.195 Continue to provide regular training to civil servants, judges, magistrates and law enforcement officers to ensure the effective implementation of relevant national legislation on racial discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Zimbabwe);
- 131.196 Intensify measures aimed at reducing the discrimination and social segregation suffered by the Roma population (Argentina);
- 131.197 Intensify efforts in ensuring full participation of ethnic minorities in public affairs (Armenia);
- 131.198 Reinforce efforts to implement court decisions against the segregation of Roma in education (Austria);
- 131.199 Intensify efforts to combat discrimination against persons belonging to ethnic, national and religious minorities, including promoting tolerance and awareness in the society (Azerbaijan);
- 131.200 Adopt effective measures to ensure that minority children, including Roma, can be fully integrated into society, including through programmes to encourage the enrolment in schools and the adoption of necessary measures to break the cycle of stigma and discrimination (Brazil);
- 131.201 Intensify efforts to eliminate and punish the segregation of Roma women in hospital maternity wards as well as verbal and physical abuse by hospital staff against them (Costa Rica);
- 131.202 Continue efforts in reducing segregation and integrating the Roma community, especially in ensuring equal access to all levels of education for every child in line with Slovakia's international human rights obligations, and implement programmes to enhance their equal access to health services, housing and employment (Finland);

- 131.203 Continue efforts to reduce segregation and to integrate the Roma community, especially through ensuring equal access to all levels of education for every child, regardless of their ethnicity, and implement programmes to enhance their equal access to health services, housing and employment (Germany);
- 131.204 Continue efforts to adopt and implement measures to reduce poverty among the Roma population (Honduras);
- 131.205 Adopt effective measures to ensure full participation in public affairs by persons belonging to ethnic minorities, in particular Roma, in both decision-making positions and representative institutions (Ireland);
- 131.206 Adopt further measures aimed at promoting an effective integration of Roma communities and other marginalized or vulnerable groups, particularly by ensuring equal access to education and health-care services (Italy);
- 131.207 Pursue targeted policies aimed at improving the overall conditions of the Roma community, particularly in the domains of education and health care (Lebanon);
- 131.208 Take measures to ensure the provision of adequate resources for the effective implementation of the National Plan for the Protection of the Rights of Minorities and Ethnic Groups for 2021–2025 (Russian Federation);
- 131.209 Continue to take measures to eliminate discrimination against the Roma people and to remove all obstacles to the enjoyment of their economic, social and cultural rights (Russian Federation);
- 131.210 Adopt measures to end discriminatory practices against Roma, such as the excessive use of violence and misconduct by law enforcement authorities and ensure the right to effective remedy when a violation has occurred (Sweden);
- 131.211 End all forms of discriminatory practices against the Roma community in Slovakia, particularly in access to education, housing, health care, social services and employment (Switzerland);
- 131.212 End the isolation of Roma children in schools and eliminate the discrimination practised against them (Tunisia);
- 131.213 Take legislative measures to redress and compensate Roma women who were subjected to forced sterilization (Tunisia);
- 131.214 Implement the Action Plans approved for Roma in close collaboration and consultation with the Roma communities and civil society organizations working on Roma issues (Türkiye);
- 131.215 Take effective measures to promote greater tolerance and understanding among the majority population about the rights of the Roma community, migrants and asylum-seekers and eliminate discrimination towards them (Bangladesh);
- 131.216 Adopt a National Action Plan for LGBTI Equality and strengthen the accessibility of gender-affirming health services and legal gender recognition (Australia);
- 131.217 Adopt a comprehensive action plan on the rights of LGBTQIA+ people in line with the commitment made in the National Strategy for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights of 2015 (Brazil);
- 131.218 Adopt a comprehensive action plan to protect the rights of LGBTQI+ persons, based on a consultative and participatory process (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 131.219 Adopt a comprehensive action plan for the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons, including targeted measures to end discrimination against them and improving the accessibility of medical transition and legal gender recognition (Finland);

- 131.220 **Adopt a comprehensive action plan to ensure that LGBTIQ persons can fully enjoy their human rights, including measures to end discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Sweden);**
- 131.221 **Take the necessary steps to develop and implement a national action plan for the equality and protection of the human rights of LGBT+ persons in Slovakia (Norway);**
- 131.222 **Adopt a comprehensive plan of action to combat violence and discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, as well as prohibit the involuntary sterilization of transgender women as a precondition for legal recognition of their gender identity (Mexico);**
- 131.223 **Adopt and implement a comprehensive strategy to address discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and to guarantee equal rights for LGBTI persons (Canada);**
- 131.224 **Create protection for LGBTI persons and LGBTI human rights defenders in order to guarantee the full exercise of their rights and the effective access to health services and regulation of civil unions and de facto unions of same-sex couples (Spain);**
- 131.225 **Consider introducing a legal framework on the rights and obligations of same-sex couples (Austria);**
- 131.226 **Guarantee equal rights for same-sex partnerships through legislative measures (Iceland);**
- 131.227 **Foster societal awareness-raising to overcome discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and develop legal provisions and policies to ensure protection from hate speech and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Belgium);**
- 131.228 **Initiate a public policy to combat hate speech and violence against LGBT+ people (France);**
- 131.229 **Refrain from any legislative attempts to limit legal gender recognition (Iceland);**
- 131.230 **Take concrete measures to promote tolerance and protection from discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Thailand);**
- 131.231 **Implement a legal feature equivalent to marriage in homosexual relationships (Colombia);**
- 131.232 **Create a legal institution such as a registered partnership or civil union that provides same-sex partners with protection equivalent to that afforded by marriage (Luxembourg);**
- 131.233 **Consider introducing legislation that permits civil partnerships between same-sex persons (Malta);**
- 131.234 **Continue efforts to eliminate racial discrimination against certain minorities, including migrants (Belarus);**
- 131.235 **Enhance the protection of all migrant workers through national legislation, including their access to legal remedies, health care, and fair labour practices, which aligns with international human rights standards (Indonesia);**
- 131.236 **Introduce compulsory school attendance for migrant and refugee children and enable their full inclusion in mainstream education, and provide sufficient support to all refugee and migrant children, including provision of language courses (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 131.237 **Reinforce appropriate measures to combat violence against migrant and refugee communities (Pakistan);**

131.238 **Continue efforts to combat discrimination against foreign residents and workers, particularly those of African descent (Sierra Leone);**

131.239 **Take urgent measures to protect refugees from all forms of stigma and discrimination (Libya);**

131.240 **Ensure refugee children's access to education (Iraq);**

131.241 **Work towards developing a national strategy to provide adequate housing for refugees (Jordan);**

131.242 **Guarantee birth registration and the right to a nationality to all stateless persons in the country, particularly those from the Roma community (Panama).**

132. **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 Slovakia was headed by Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic, H.E. Ms. Miroslava Vozáryová and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Ms. Katarína Roskoványi, State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic;
- H.E. Mr. Dušan Matulay, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Permanent Representative of the Slovak Republic to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Ákos Horony, Plenipotentiary of the Government of the Slovak Republic for National Minorities;
- Mr. Alexander Daško, Plenipotentiary of the Government of the Slovak Republic for Roma Communities;
- Mr. Peter Hulényi, Director General, Directorate General for International Organizations and Human Rights of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic;
- Mr. Ján Gabura, Director General, Directorate General for Human Rights, Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic;
- Mr. Ľuboš Littera, Director General, Directorate General for Programming, Monitoring and Policies Assessment, Office of the Plenipotentiary of the Government of the Slovak Republic for Roma Communities;
- Ms. Renáta Bierbaumer, Director, Foreign and European Affairs Department, Office of the Minister, Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic;
- Mr. Branislav Šalát, Director, International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic;
- Mr. Ján Hero, Director, Department of Support of Inclusion of Marginalized Groups, Ministry of Education, Research, Development and Youth of the Slovak Republic;
- Ms. Dóra Kanyicska Belán, Department of Development of Nationalities Education, Ministry of Education, Research, Development and Youth of the Slovak Republic;
- Ms. Barbora Maliarová, Head of Modernization of Psychiatric and Psychologic Care Unit, Directorate General for Health, Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic;
- Mr. Miroslav Kaňa, International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic;
- Ms. Jana Drgoncová, Coordinator for anti-Roma Racism Issues, Directorate General for Programming, Monitoring and Policies Assessment, Office of the Plenipotentiary of the Government of the Slovak Republic for Roma Communities;
- Ms. Ivana Nagyová, Foreign and European Affairs Department, Office of the Minister, Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic;
- Mr. Juraj Kubla, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Slovak Republic to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Michaela Stránska, Human Rights Department of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic.