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Universal periodic review

## Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\*

### Czechia

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\* 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-second session from 23 January to 3 February 2023. The review of Czechia was held at the 1st meeting, on 23 January 2023. The delegation of Czechia was headed by the Government Commissioner for Human Rights, Klára Šimáčková Laurenčíková. At its 10th meeting, held on 27 January 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on Czechia.
2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Czechia: Bangladesh, Romania and South Africa.
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 Czechia:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);<sup>1</sup>
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Angola, Belgium, Germany, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Czechia 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. The delegation of Czechia stated that the national report had been prepared in close cooperation with several ministries and departments. Human rights advisory bodies had made a key contribution by serving as a platform for discussion between the authorities and representatives of civil society and academia.
6. Czechia had postponed the decision to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights until 2025.
7. One of the most important goals was to amend the Act on the Public Defender of Rights, with the aim of establishing a national institute for the protection of human rights and a deputy ombudsperson for children. The amendment would be submitted to Parliament in 2023.
8. A comprehensive bill was being drafted on support for children and families, with the aim of transforming the childcare system by providing more accessible preventive and capacity-building support for parents and children. Czechia condemned corporal punishment of children and aimed to introduce a law that would establish a policy of zero tolerance of all forms of violence against children.
9. While Czechia placed particular importance on inclusive education, inequality in education persisted. On 1 January 2023, it had appointed the first Commissioner for Roma Minority Affairs. Czechia would build a memorial on the site of a former pig farm in the

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<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/42/CZE/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/42/CZE/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/42/CZE/3](#).

village Lety u Písku, where a concentration camp had been located during the Second World War. A House of Roma and Sinti would be established in Prague.

10. The prevention of racism and hate crime was another priority. The anti-hate campaign continued to expand on social media and was accompanied by targeted activities in schools and communities to improve general tolerance, mutual understanding and acceptance of minorities. The topic was also included in school education at all levels.

11. Czechia had adopted a special law on compensation for illegally sterilized persons, providing victims of illegal sterilizations with a sum of 300,000 koruny as compensation. As the requirement to produce appropriate medical documentation confirming the unlawful sterilization had proven to be an obstacle, new forms of documentation were now accepted.

12. The use of net beds in psychiatric institutions, which had been abolished in 2022, was another long-term issue. Czechia had educated medical professionals in psychiatric hospitals on human rights standards and had expanded community care. It had established 50 multidisciplinary mental health teams across the country.

13. Through education and awareness-raising campaigns for employers and employees, Czechia had reduced the gender pay gap from 22 to 16 per cent. By the end of 2022, the Government had also passed a new Action Plan for Equal Pay. It planned to strengthen the representation of women in decision-making positions.

14. Czechia was introducing a new legal definition of domestic violence and developing a network of necessary services for victims in the regions. It would bring the legal definition of rape into line with modern notions of sexual relationships based on consent and mutual respect. It stood ready to reopen the public debate on the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention).

15. The realization of the rights of LGBTIQ+ people was still a challenge. The marriage equality bill was currently being debated in Parliament. The Government was committed to amending legal conditions for registered partners. Czechia had prepared and was working towards the adoption of the first comprehensive strategy for LGBTIQ+ rights. Another issue was the requirement for transgender people to undergo a surgical operation for legal gender recognition. Czechia was preparing a change in the procedure in line with human rights standards.

16. Czechia had drafted a complex Strategic Framework for the Preparation for Societal Ageing, which focused on active ageing, accessible housing, social and health care, fair pensions, social adaptation for ageing and protection against violence and discrimination. Discrimination on the grounds of age was prohibited in legislation. Czechia had also recently developed a definition of abuse and neglect of older persons, which would now be put into practice.

17. Currently, a major challenge was the war in Ukraine and the arrival of refugees. Since the beginning of the conflict, Czechia had received almost half a million people. It had allowed them to regulate their stay and find accommodation, employment, education, childcare, health care and social care, with the willingness and solidarity of the Czech population. Czechia extended its gratitude to international organizations such as the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration.

18. Czechia would continue to cooperate sincerely with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and with the treaty bodies. It would also continue its financial support for OHCHR and would increase its official development assistance.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

19. During the interactive dialogue, 93 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

20. Malta welcomed the ratification by Czechia of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
21. Mauritius welcomed the efforts made to safeguard the rights of victims of discrimination through the enactment of the Anti-discrimination Act.
22. Mexico welcomed the Government Strategy for Gender Equality 2021–2030 and the creation and appointment of the Commissioner for Roma Minority Affairs.
23. Mongolia commended Czechia on its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and on the Government Strategy for Gender Equality 2021–2030.
24. Montenegro noted the robust measures taken to fight discrimination, racism and hate.
25. Morocco welcomed the legislative measures to combat racism and hate speech.
26. Namibia commended Czechia for the ongoing efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.
27. Nepal positively noted the efforts to combat trafficking in persons.
28. The Kingdom of the Netherlands expressed concern about the lack of progress in addressing violence against women and girls.
29. North Macedonia expressed concern that Roma persons continued to experience discrimination in many areas of their daily lives.
30. Norway was concerned that Roma children were still overrepresented in schools for children with mental disabilities.
31. Pakistan acknowledged the steps that had been taken to combat discrimination and hate speech and to strengthen the protection of foreign workers.
32. Panama made recommendations.
33. Paraguay noted the efforts that had been made to combat hate speech and extremism.
34. Peru noted the ratification by Czechia of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
35. The Philippines noted the initiatives that Czechia had taken to strengthen policy frameworks on gender equality, the rights of migrants and refugees, and business and human rights.
36. Poland noted the Strategic Framework Czech Republic 2030 and the adoption of the first national action plan for business and human rights.
37. Portugal noted the ratification by Czechia of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the strategy on the equality and inclusion of the Roma.
38. Qatar noted the adoption of the Strategic Framework Czech Republic 2030, the country's strategy for gender equality and its national strategy for education.
39. The Russian Federation was concerned about the increasing occurrences of discrimination against Russian citizens in Czechia.
40. Serbia commended Czechia on its Strategy for Roma Equality, Inclusion and Participation 2021–2030 and the fight against domestic and gender-based violence.
41. Slovakia encouraged Czechia to implement legislation and policies aimed at vulnerable groups.
42. Slovenia welcomed the fact that Czechia was prioritizing the establishment of a children's ombudsperson.
43. South Africa commended Czechia on the second implementation plan of the Strategic Framework Czech Republic 2030.
44. Spain appreciated the reception of Ukrainian refugees as an example of solidarity.

45. Sri Lanka noted the Strategic Framework Czech Republic 2030 and the National Strategy to Protect Children's Rights 2021–2029.
46. The State of Palestine made recommendations.
47. The Sudan appreciated the adoption of the National Strategy to Protect Children's Rights and the action plan for business and human rights.
48. Sweden made recommendations.
49. Switzerland made recommendations.
50. The Syrian Arab Republic noted that many of the recommendations made during the third cycle had still not been fully implemented.
51. Togo welcomed the anti-discrimination law that had led to the establishment of the Office of the Public Defender of Rights.
52. Türkiye made recommendations.
53. Turkmenistan appreciated the Strategic Framework Czech Republic 2030 and the National Strategy to Protect Children's Rights 2021–2029.
54. Ukraine noted with gratitude that Czechia was providing Ukrainian refugees with access to the labour market, health care, social support and education.
55. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the commitment of Czechia to address gender-based violence and encouraged it to end segregation of Roma students.
56. The United States of America commended the long-standing commitment of Czechia to the promotion of democracy and human rights.
57. Uruguay commended Czechia on its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
58. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed concern about the human rights situation in Czechia.
59. Viet Nam welcomed the adoption of the Strategic Framework Czech Republic 2030.
60. Afghanistan welcomed the efforts of Czechia to strengthen the national framework on children's rights, in line with its international obligations.
61. Albania welcomed the efforts Czechia was making to ensure gender equality and its achievements in combating racism.
62. Algeria commended Czechia for the adoption of the Action Plan for Inclusive Education 2019–2020 and the Strategic Plan Czech Republic 2030.
63. Argentina welcomed the adoption of the National Strategy to Protect Children's Rights.
64. Armenia welcomed the intention of Czechia to sign the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
65. Australia acknowledged the progress made in addressing discrimination against Roma, including legislating for compensation for women who had suffered involuntary sterilization.
66. Austria made recommendations.
67. Czechia stated that it had been successful in eliminating gender inequalities in many areas. Nevertheless, gender inequalities persisted, so a new strategy had been adopted. Eliminating gender-based violence was a key priority. Victims of domestic violence were provided with assistance free of charge. Czechia had taken steps to tackle the gender pay gap, including by strengthening the competencies of labour inspectorates and adopting the Action Plan for Equal Pay.
68. Where children were at risk, substitute family care was preferred over institutional care. Institutional care was ordered only by a court, as a last resort. Periodic reviews were carried out to assess whether a child could be returned to its family. Institutional care for

children under 4 years of age would be eliminated by 2024. The number of children in institutional care had decreased, with a rise in the number currently in substitute family care.

69. Czechia was planning to introduce into its legislation a complete ban on corporal punishment, including in the family setting and in the education and health-care systems.

70. Czechia had established 77 special interrogation rooms in order to prevent secondary victimization of children and stigmatization.

71. The implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was monitored by the Government Board for People with Disabilities, which included consultations with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, as well as the Public Defender of Rights.

72. Czech legislation criminalized hate speech and other hate crimes, allowing for the prosecution of prejudicial hatred. The offence of incitement to hatred of a group of persons was based on a non-exhaustive list of grounds, which avoided the possibility of omitting a particular group of persons. Many cases of hate speech took place online, but those cases were prosecuted as well.

73. The police force included specialists trained to detect and assess hate crimes. A methodological tool regarding online and offline hate speech had been prepared, and a national centre for counter-terrorism, extremism and cybercrime had been established in 2023. Prosecutors paid particular attention to determining the motive of the perpetrator when investigating cases of hate crime. An annual report on extremism and prejudicial hatred was produced each year. A new national strategy for combating antisemitism was also being prepared.

74. In order to prevent poverty among older persons, pensions were indexed each year, with an increase in pensions to adjust for inflation. The sustainability of the pension system was an outstanding challenge, however.

75. Czechia was drafting a strategy on the rights of LGBTQI+ persons, focusing on human dignity, equality and self-determination, family life, employment, health and social care, education and other institutional arrangements. Discrimination based on sexual and gender identity was strictly prohibited under the Anti-Discrimination Act. Sexual orientation and gender identity were not included in the Criminal Code as grounds for hate crimes, but the law allowed for stricter punishment in such cases. The Government had published methodological guidance on homophobia and bullying in schools for teachers and other school staff.

76. The National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings 2020–2023 prioritized combating trafficking in children, strengthening victim identification, preventing and assisting victims of trafficking, and cooperating nationally and internationally to combat trafficking. Procedures to deal with cases of trafficking in children had been updated. A special programme to support and protect victims of trafficking in persons offered victims assistance in the form of accommodation and other services and helped them to cooperate with law enforcement authorities. In addition, since the start of the war in Ukraine, Czechia had made significant prevention and awareness-raising efforts to protect persons fleeing the war against trafficking in persons.

77. A new strategy on combating cybercrime was being prepared. Czechia prioritized combating child abuse on the Internet.

78. Azerbaijan expressed concern about reports of violence against women and increasing hate speech against Muslims and asylum-seekers.

79. Bahrain commended Czechia for its efforts during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

80. Bangladesh appreciated the continuous efforts to enhance gender parity, address the needs of persons with disabilities and combat violence against women and trafficking in persons.

81. Belarus made recommendations.

82. Belgium noted that there was room for progress regarding the rights of women, LGBTQI+ persons and Roma.
83. Brazil encouraged Czechia to implement fully the Strategy for Roma Equality, Inclusion and Participation 2021–2030.
84. Bulgaria noted with appreciation the progress regarding the deinstitutionalization of children under 3 years of age.
85. Cabo Verde proposed that Czechia increase public awareness-raising activities, including in schools, to reduce xenophobic feelings towards minorities, and consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
86. Canada welcomed the new strategy for equality, inclusion and participation of Roma, the policies to combat extremism and the new strategy for gender equality.
87. Chile highlighted the adoption of a law providing for reparations for Roma women who had been subjected to forced sterilization.
88. China noted continuing issues such as racism, restrictions on the rights of minority groups, violations of the rights of refugees and immigrants, and persistent violence against women.
89. Colombia welcomed the adoption and entry into force of the Act on Providing Compensation to Unlawfully Sterilized Persons.
90. Costa Rica welcomed the Strategy for Roma Equality, Inclusion and Participation 2021–2030 to address gaps in the access of the Roma to education, housing, employment and health.
91. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the adoption of the Strategic Framework Czech Republic 2030 focusing on sustainable development and human rights.
92. Croatia welcomed measures to end the institutionalization of children under the age of 3. It was concerned that corporal punishment of children remained legal.
93. Cuba made recommendations.
94. Cyprus commended Czechia for the considerable efforts it had made to combat trafficking in persons.
95. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed its concern about ongoing human rights violations in Czechia.
96. Denmark welcomed the progress made in including Roma children in mainstream education.
97. Egypt appreciated the progress made in combating discrimination, hate speech and trafficking in persons.
98. Estonia commended Czechia for its approach to combating extremism and prejudiced hatred.
99. Finland welcomed the progress made in increasing Roma children's access to education and integrating them into the education system through the Strategy for Roma Equality, Inclusion and Participation 2021–2030.
100. France stated that the law on compensation for Roma women who had undergone forced sterilization was an important step forward in combating all forms of discrimination.
101. The Gambia commended Czechia on its efforts to ensure equal representation of women in decision-making positions and to address gender-based violence.
102. Georgia appreciated the steps Czechia had taken to combat extremism and promote gender equality.
103. Germany stated that the human rights situation of minorities, particularly the Roma population, remained an issue in Czechia.

104. Ghana urged Czechia to continue to ensure that Roma children had access to inclusive education.
105. Greece welcomed the adoption of the Strategy for Roma Equality, Inclusion and Participation and the Government Strategy for Gender Equality 2021–2030.
106. Iceland made recommendations.
107. India appreciated the efforts of Czechia to improve the situation of Roma people in the country.
108. Indonesia made recommendations.
109. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed the concern that Roma people continued to experience discrimination in many areas of their daily lives.
110. Iraq welcomed the second national plan to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.
111. Ireland expressed regret that a national human rights institution had not yet been established.
112. Israel commended Czechia for welcoming a large number of refugees from Ukraine and its work on gender equality.
113. Italy appreciated the efforts of Czechia to meet the challenge of hosting refugees from Ukraine and the particular attention given to the needs of Ukrainian children.
114. Jordan commended the efforts of Czechia to combat trafficking in persons, including the national strategy and programmes for victims.
115. Kazakhstan commended measures to combat trafficking in persons and domestic violence.
116. Kuwait appreciated the steps taken to implement recommendations, including regarding combating racism, and to ensure the rights of children and persons with disabilities.
117. Lebanon welcomed the adoption of the Strategic Framework Czech Republic 2030.
118. Libya made recommendations.
119. Liechtenstein made recommendations.
120. Lithuania welcomed the ratification by Czechia of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
121. Luxembourg made recommendations.
122. Malaysia noted the legislative interventions aimed at combating discrimination, enhancing gender equality and addressing the needs of persons in vulnerable situations, among other things.
123. Maldives welcomed the adoption of the Government Strategy for Gender Equality 2021–2030.
124. Czechia stated that inclusive education had been legislatively anchored. Placement of a child in a school or class for children with special needs required an application from the child’s legal guardian. Ukrainian refugee children with special needs were entitled to the same services as Czech children. Each school prepared a bullying prevention programme.
125. The Strategy for Roma Equality, Inclusion and Participation 2021–2030 focused on education, housing, employment, health and social care, and protection from discrimination. It also encouraged the development of Roma culture and language. Measures taken to date had not led to a significant reduction in the number of Roma children in schools for children with mild mental disabilities.
126. The lack of social housing was a long-term issue. A special law had been passed to create a system to provide low-income groups, including Roma, with access to housing. Roma were encouraged to access to health care through social work and social assistance.



127. Czechia acknowledged that overcrowding in prisons and poor detention conditions were important issues. Significant investments were being made to expand prison capacities and extend the range of services and educational activities available to prisoners. Primary health care was provided to prisoners at their request or at the instruction of a physician. Further efforts would need to be made in order to increase the number of medical professionals working in prisons. Czechia was also aiming to increase the use of alternative sentences and non-custodial measures.

128. Free legal aid, including interpretation, was accessible in all detention and refugee centres. Detention was used as a measure of last resort, and special attention was paid to alternatives to detention for families transiting through Czechia. Detention of unaccompanied minors was very rare. Children of refugees had the same health insurance as Czech children, provided that their parents had a refugee visa.

129. The Citizenship Act allowed for dual or multiple citizenship and aimed at the prevention of statelessness through the application of the *jus solis* principle. Since August 2021, a new statelessness determination procedure had been in place. The rights attached to the status of statelessness were basic, but adequate and fully corresponded to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.

130. The special law on compensation for persons who had been illegally sterilized between 1 July 1966 and 31 March 2012 had come into effect on 1 January 2020. Nevertheless, that did not prevent court action regarding compensation for illegal sterilizations.

131. Czechia had published data on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, available at [www.sdg-data.cz](http://www.sdg-data.cz). The data were available in English and had been disaggregated by gender. Czechia would work on updating its Strategic Framework Czech Republic 2030.

132. Czechia stated that the recommendations it received would be an important impetus for the future promotion and strengthening of human rights in the country and for overcoming human rights challenges. It would discuss all issues, not only in its ministries and public authorities, but also with academia, civil society and affected groups. Czechia was committed to submitting a midterm implementation report in 2025.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

133.1 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria) (Colombia) (Philippines);**

133.2 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) and incorporate them into its legislation (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

133.3 **Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and strengthen national policies concerning migrants (Egypt);**

133.4 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh) (Côte d'Ivoire) (Libya) (Sri Lanka) (Togo);**

133.5 **Continue efforts to protect migrants with a view to ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco);**

- 133.6 **Move towards ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chile);**
- 133.7 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Cyprus) (Mongolia); Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Italy) (Portugal);**
- 133.8 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Togo);**
- 133.9 **Move towards the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Uruguay);**
- 133.10 **Sign the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as soon as possible (Armenia);**
- 133.11 **Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Algeria);**
- 133.12 **Consider ratifying the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Mauritius) (Togo);**
- 133.13 **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Austria) (Cyprus) (Germany) (Ireland) (Liechtenstein) (Namibia) (Slovenia);**
- 133.14 **Ratify the Istanbul Convention to strengthen its response to domestic and gender-based violence (Norway);**
- 133.15 **Ratify, and transpose into domestic law, the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Kingdom of the Netherlands); Ratify and implement in domestic law the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Croatia); Ratify and implement the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) in domestic law (North Macedonia); Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) and implement it in domestic law (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 133.16 **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) and implement it in domestic law, change the legal definition of rape to be based on a lack of consent and make deliberate and systematic efforts to combat violence against women (Denmark);**
- 133.17 **Ratify and fully implement the Istanbul Convention and change the legal definition of rape within its Criminal Code to be based on the absence of consent, in line with international standards (Belgium);**
- 133.18 **Ratify the Istanbul Convention, complemented by additional measures to combat violence against women and advance equal pay and the equitable representation of women in decision-making positions in private companies (Spain);**
- 133.19 **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) to combat gender-based violence (Sweden);**
- 133.20 **Ratify and implement the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Luxembourg);**

133.21 Consider ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Greece) (Malta) (Togo) (Ukraine);

133.22 Take the necessary steps to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Colombia); Take further action necessary to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Montenegro); Continue its ongoing efforts to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Peru); Pursue the necessary measures to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Estonia); Adopt the necessary measures to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Argentina); Strengthen the measures necessary for the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Georgia);

133.23 Enhance its efforts to combat violence against women and girls and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Finland);

133.24 Continue its efforts to combat violence against women and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (France);

133.25 Continue efforts to promote women's rights and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Italy);

133.26 Consider amending laws to decriminalize defamation and place it within the Civil Code (Malta);

133.27 Establish an independent national human rights institution to promote and protect human rights for all citizens (Norway); Establish a national human rights institution in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Malaysia); Establish a national human rights institution in Czechia with a strong and independent mandate (Canada); Consider establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Egypt); Complete the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Lebanon);

133.28 Step up efforts to strengthen the national human rights institution, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Nepal); Take further steps to establish the Ombudsman as a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia); Strengthen the roles and responsibilities of the Office of the Ombudsperson so that it has a broad mandate in the field of human rights in line with the Paris Principles (Qatar); Expand the mandate of the Ombudsperson to take up the role of a national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (South Africa); Strengthen the position of Ombudsperson to take up the role of national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Bangladesh); Adapt the Office of the Ombudsman as a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, including an ombudsman for children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); Strengthen the mandate of the Czech Public Defender of Rights and align its mandate with the Paris Principles relating to the status of national human rights institutions (Australia); Take the necessary steps to ensure the Ombudsperson takes on the role of national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Cyprus); Strengthen the office of the Public Defender of Rights to undertake the role of the national human rights institution and ensure its mandate is in full

compliance with the Paris Principles (Ireland); Strengthen the Ombudsperson's mandate to act as the main national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Lithuania); Strengthen the mandate of the Ombudsman to enable it to fully fulfil the role of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Luxembourg); Take measures so that the Office of the Ombudsperson is adequately resourced to carry out its functions effectively in accordance with the Paris Principles (India); Strengthen the Office of the Ombudsperson and accelerate progress towards establishing a national human rights institution (Maldives); Strengthen the position of the Ombudsman to take up the role of a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Germany); Expedite the necessary amendment of the Act of the Public Defender of Rights aimed at bringing the status of the Public Defender of Rights into full compliance with the Paris Principles (Georgia); Transform the Public Defender's Office into a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);

133.29 Establish a permanent national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up of human rights recommendations, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);

133.30 Continue its policy on combating all forms of discrimination (France);

133.31 Continue its efforts aimed at combating discrimination and hate crime (Sudan);

133.32 Consolidate the legal arsenal in the field of the fight against discrimination (Morocco);

133.33 Take further measures to combat all forms of discrimination, racism, xenophobia, Islamophobia and hate speech (Türkiye);

133.34 Take effective measures to combat hate crimes against Muslims, Roma, migrants and asylum-seekers and pay adequate attention to eradicating prejudice based on ethnicity or religion (Belarus);

133.35 Continue efforts to prevent hate speech and thoroughly investigate hate crimes (Albania);

133.36 Take further steps to eradicate hate speech and hate crime in society, both online and offline (Armenia);

133.37 Continue its efforts to combat all manifestations of hate speech, particularly against religious minorities, by strengthening legislative measures (Malaysia);

133.38 Intensify its efforts to combat racism and hate speech, and promote tolerance towards Roma and other minority groups (Bangladesh);

133.39 Consider actions to combat hate speech and hate crimes based on racism, prejudice and stereotypes about social or ethnic minorities, as well as on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile);

133.40 Take practical measures to combat all forms of racism, xenophobia and hate crimes (China);

133.41 Eliminate persistent and widespread discrimination, hate speech, racially motivated crimes, prejudice and stereotypes directed towards marginalized and disadvantaged groups, and take effective measures to prevent these practices (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

133.42 End racism and hate crimes against Roma, migrants, Muslims and other minorities, guarantee them access without discrimination to social assistance, employment, education, housing and health, and end school segregation (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

133.43 Further promote policies and programmes to counter discrimination and hate speech, including Islamophobia (Indonesia);

- 133.44 **Take effective measures to prevent hate speech, racism, prejudice and profiling directed against minorities, and investigate cases of racially motivated crimes (Jordan);**
- 133.45 **Continue to improve policies to combat hate crime and share its best practices with other member countries (Kazakhstan);**
- 133.46 **Pursue efforts to combat hate speech, hate crime and related intolerance (Lebanon);**
- 133.47 **Intensify efforts to effectively address hate speech, both online and offline, including against certain individuals and marginalized and disadvantaged groups (Liechtenstein);**
- 133.48 **Take effective legislative and policy measures, including anti-hate campaigns for the general public, with a view to eliminating the rising incidence of hate speech and Islamophobia (Azerbaijan);**
- 133.49 **Combat hate speech against minorities, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, asylum-seekers and Roma (India);**
- 133.50 **Take more effective measures to prevent hate speech, prejudice and profiling against minorities and migrants (Libya);**
- 133.51 **Take effective measures to prevent and combat persistent discrimination, hate speech, prejudice and stereotypes, in particular against Roma, migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees, online and offline (Brazil);**
- 133.52 **Intensify the efforts of law enforcement agencies to combat racist and hate speech, respond promptly to them, publicly condemn any such actions and ensure that those responsible are held accountable (Russian Federation);**
- 133.53 **Intensify efforts to train professionals, especially members of the judiciary and law enforcement, to conduct prompt and independent investigations and effective prosecution of hate crimes and racist incidents (Türkiye);**
- 133.54 **Establish adequate national mechanisms to monitor and stop incitement to hatred, acts of racism and Islamophobia (Bahrain);**
- 133.55 **Ensure that any crimes and discrimination against minorities and vulnerable communities are effectively investigated (Bahrain);**
- 133.56 **Take effective measures to prevent hate speech, particularly by politicians and high-level public officials, to condemn such speech, to investigate hate crimes thoroughly and to provide victims with adequate remedies (State of Palestine);**
- 133.57 **Step up efforts to combat hate speech against minorities and marginalized groups, in particular when carried out by public figures (Peru);**
- 133.58 **Continue its awareness-raising and training activities on human rights for the public, to raise legal awareness across the country (Turkmenistan);**
- 133.59 **Intensify efforts to combat stereotypes and prejudice against the vulnerable groups most exposed to hate speech in society, including through awareness-raising campaigns (Bulgaria);**
- 133.60 **Develop and implement programmes to promote intercultural dialogue in education, aiming to foster mutual respect and understanding (Azerbaijan);**
- 133.61 **Adopt effective measures urgently to prevent the use of hate speech, particularly on the Internet and social media, against minority groups, especially asylum-seekers, refugees, Roma and Jews (Argentina);**
- 133.62 **Take the necessary measures to combat racist hate speech, prejudice and stereotypes towards minority groups, in particular asylum-seekers, refugees,**

**Roma and Jews, especially on the Internet and social media (Côte d'Ivoire);**

133.63 **Cease torture and ill-treatment, including sexual violations in places of detention (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

133.64 **Consider strengthening national mechanisms to ensure that free legal assistance is provided, as necessary, to all, from the outset of deprivation of liberty (Malta);**

133.65 **Take effective measures to improve conditions in prisons and pretrial detention facilities (Russian Federation);**

133.66 **End violence and prison overcrowding and the dire conditions in psychiatric institutions (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

133.67 **Continue efforts to strengthen the independence of the judiciary in a full and impartial manner (Iraq);**

133.68 **Ensure that officials refrain from any interference with the legitimate exercise of the right to freedom of expression of journalists and media workers, that their effective protection against any kind of threat, pressure, intimidation or attack is guaranteed, and that illegal acts against journalists are thoroughly investigated and those responsible are brought to justice (Poland);**

133.69 **Ensure the safety of journalists and provide a safe environment for their work that protects them from retaliation, and investigate crimes of assault on journalists (Libya);**

133.70 **Strengthen policies to support the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);**

133.71 **Pursue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Poland);**

133.72 **Continue to take further measures to combat human trafficking and to rehabilitate victims of trafficking (India);**

133.73 **Strengthen measures to combat human trafficking, especially in women and girls (Bahrain);**

133.74 **Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including by ensuring that perpetrators of trafficking in persons are identified, prosecuted and adequately punished (Israel);**

133.75 **Ensure effective measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons (Georgia);**

133.76 **Take measures to further strengthen efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons (Sri Lanka);**

133.77 **Continue implementing effective measures to combat human trafficking and provide support to victims (Nepal);**

133.78 **Further strengthen efforts to effectively prevent, combat and investigate cases of trafficking in persons, including the trafficking, sale and sexual exploitation of children (Liechtenstein);**

133.79 **Effectively prevent and combat trafficking in persons, including cases combined with sexual exploitation of children in cyberspace (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

133.80 **End trafficking in women and girls for sexual exploitation and forced labour, and ensure that all cases of trafficking in persons are thoroughly investigated and perpetrators are prosecuted and adequately punished (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

133.81 **Put an end to violence, trafficking and sexual and labour exploitation of women and children, which have increased in the country, and prohibit**

corporal punishment of children by law, providing comprehensive assistance to victims (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

133.82 Pursue the national efforts aimed at combating trafficking in persons for the purposes of forced prostitution and other forms of contemporary slavery in order to ensure the dismantling of victim recruitment and transportation networks (Syrian Arab Republic);

133.83 Intensify its efforts to effectively prevent and combat trafficking in persons, including the sexual exploitation of children in cyberspace and in the tourism and travel industry, by providing social services and specialized assistance to child victims of trafficking, taking into account their specific circumstances, gender considerations and the best interests of the child (Panama);

133.84 Guarantee the right to work and create fair working conditions (Kuwait);

133.85 Continue to clarify legislation on the rights of workers, particularly non-European Union workers, in line with the legislative advances of 2017 and 2019 (France);

133.86 Take steps to facilitate the transition of workers from the informal sector to the formal sector of the economy and ensure that they are covered by labour laws and have access to social protection (Viet Nam);

133.87 Guarantee the right to social assistance for all people and establish sufficient levels of retirement benefits (Cuba);

133.88 Increase the effectiveness of social protection and support for young people, families with children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable population groups (Belarus);

133.89 Take measures to guarantee the right to an adequate standard of living for all groups (Kuwait);

133.90 Continue efforts to tackle youth poverty (Greece);

133.91 Establish an adequately resourced social housing system and increase the availability of affordable housing, paying particular attention to disadvantaged and marginalized groups, such as Roma, persons with disabilities and older persons (Malaysia);

133.92 Take targeted measures to protect the most disadvantaged and marginalized groups, including migrants and minorities, from poverty and ensure that there are social protection measures for an available, sufficient and adequate standard of living (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

133.93 Consider providing health-care facilities and equal access to them for all (Mauritius);

133.94 Take measures to provide all persons, including migrants, with access to health services, regardless of legal status and documentation (Sri Lanka);

133.95 Continue to strengthen access to mental health services, especially for children and persons in vulnerable situations (Lithuania);

133.96 Support and adequately fund the implementation of the educational reform aimed at the integration of students with special needs into the general education system (Canada);

133.97 Step up the implementation of the World Programme for Human Rights Education and integrate children's rights into school curricula (Slovenia);

133.98 Eliminate all forms of segregation of Roma children in schools, supported by education programmes to combat prejudice within the education system (Australia);

- 133.99 Reinforce measures to fulfil the human right to education, particularly with a view to eliminating segregation and to integrating children with mental health conditions or psychosocial disabilities, Roma and migrant children, and children from socially or financially disadvantaged backgrounds (Portugal);
- 133.100 Continue with its efforts to ensure the full integration of all children, including Roma, migrants and children with disabilities, into mainstream education at all levels (Serbia);
- 133.101 Support the effective operationalization of the recently established loss and damage fund for developing countries, especially those most affected by climate change (Philippines);
- 133.102 Enhance its efforts to successfully implement the Strategic Framework Czech Republic 2030 with the aim of improving the quality of life of the Czech population based directly on the Sustainable Development Goals (Turkmenistan);
- 133.103 Continue its efforts in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly in line with the Strategic Framework Czech Republic 2030 (Algeria);
- 133.104 Enact legislation on conflict-affected areas to provide guidance and advice for business enterprises on ensuring respect for human rights and to prevent and address the heightened risk of corporate involvement in gross human right violations in conflict-affected areas, including situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine);
- 133.105 Implement appropriate measures to ensure that businesses conduct human rights due diligence to promote and protect the right to a clean and healthy environment and are held accountable for operations that adversely impact people's full enjoyment of that right (Philippines);
- 133.106 Continue to increase the level of official development assistance to achieve the internationally agreed target of 0.7 per cent of its gross national income (Bangladesh);
- 133.107 Take effective measures to achieve equitable representation of women in public and political life, especially in legislative and executive decision-making processes, as well as in other spaces at all levels (Namibia);
- 133.108 Set specific targets and time frames to ensure an increase in the participation of women, including Roma women, in legislative assemblies, the executive and the public administration (South Africa);
- 133.109 Enhance its gender equality programmes for more equal representation of and opportunities for women in politics, decision-making positions, the labour market, business and other sectors (Viet Nam);
- 133.110 Intensify efforts to promote increased representation of women at all levels of the public administration, particularly in decision-making positions (Albania);
- 133.111 Increase the participation of women in decision-making bodies (Bahrain);
- 133.112 Ensure effective participation of women and minority representatives in decision-making, as well as their access to positions in the public and political life of the country (Cuba);
- 133.113 Continue to work to increase women's representation at all stages of decision-making and in public and political life (Iraq);
- 133.114 Continue its efforts to facilitate greater participation and representation of women in public office (Israel);



- 133.115 Enhance efforts to promote women's effective participation and decision-making in public and political life, and to increase the number of women in elected positions (Kazakhstan);
- 133.116 Implement a long-term public policy to eradicate gender stereotypes, reduce the wage gap, increase women's participation in the labour market and ensure their equal representation in public and political life (Costa Rica);
- 133.117 Further strengthen and implement more effective legislation and policies to enhance gender equality, including within the framework of the Strategy for Equality of Men and Women (2021–2030) (Austria);
- 133.118 Implement fully the Strategy for Equality for Men and Women and ensure its adequate funding (Iceland);
- 133.119 Provide adequate resources for the full and effective implementation of the Strategy for Equality of Men and Women (2021–2030) (Philippines);
- 133.120 Continue with efforts to prevent and eradicate violence against women, boys and girls, as well as against victims of the crime of human trafficking (Uruguay);
- 133.121 Intensify its efforts to prevent and prosecute acts of domestic and sexual-based violence and assist those who are victims of such violence (Israel);
- 133.122 Continue targeted action to prevent domestic violence and ensure enhanced protection for victims of crime (Bulgaria);
- 133.123 Strengthen efforts to combat gender-based violence by implementing the Government's Strategy for Equality of Men and Women and devoting adequate resources toward this effort (United States of America);
- 133.124 Further strengthen the empowerment of women and children, especially the fight against domestic, sexual and gender-based violence (Estonia);
- 133.125 Continue active efforts to combat all forms of violence, especially domestic and gender-based violence (Lithuania);
- 133.126 Further strengthen efforts to combat violence against women and raise awareness about available assistance and protection (Maldives);
- 133.127 Intensify its efforts to prevent and prosecute acts of domestic and sexual violence against women and girls (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 133.128 Intensify the fight against violence against women, especially domestic and sexual violence, in addition to guaranteeing exhaustive investigation into such cases (Paraguay);
- 133.129 Strengthen the implementation of the existing measures to combat domestic and sexual violence against women (India);
- 133.130 Offer better support to women victims of domestic and sexual violence (Gambia);
- 133.131 Strengthen measures to prevent acts of violence against women, and make comprehensive efforts to implement the Strategy for Equality of Men and Women (Azerbaijan);
- 133.132 Effectively combat violence against women and genuinely safeguard women's rights (China);
- 133.133 Take further measures to develop effective remedies to protect victims of domestic violence (Bahrain);
- 133.134 Intensify efforts to combat violence against women, including domestic and sexual violence (Chile);
- 133.135 Continue to adopt measures to combat sexual harassment of women in the workplace, including by urging employers to periodically review the

regulations of their companies, and ensure that victims receive support (Syrian Arab Republic);

133.136 Modify the definition of rape within the Criminal Code so that it is based on the lack of consent, rather than the use of force or threats (Panama);

133.137 Change the legal definition of rape within the Criminal Code to be based on a lack of consent, rather than use of force or threat (Slovenia);

133.138 Change the legal definition of rape (in the Criminal Code) to be based on lack of consent (Iceland);

133.139 Extend the legal definition of rape within the Criminal Code to be based on a lack of consent (Germany);

133.140 Amend the legal definition of rape within the Criminal Code to be based on a lack of consent rather than use of force or threat (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

133.141 Introduce a consent-based definition of rape, among other measures, to protect the rights of survivors (Australia);

133.142 Amend the definition of rape in criminal law in line with international law (Egypt);

133.143 Amend the Criminal Code in order for the legal definition of rape to be based on a lack of consent, rather than use of force or threat (Croatia);

133.144 Amend the legal definition of rape in the Criminal Code in order to incorporate lack of consent (Costa Rica);

133.145 Align its child justice system fully with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant standards, and in particular to ensure that children under 15 years of age are not treated as offenders and establish and promote non-judicial measures, such as diversion, mediation and counselling, for all children in conflict with the law, regardless of their age and, wherever possible, the use of non-custodial sentences for children, such as probation or community service (Poland);

133.146 Work to harmonize the juvenile justice system with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international standards (Libya);

133.147 Abolish the solitary confinement of minors deprived of liberty and eliminate all forms of mistreatment of inmates (Cuba);

133.148 Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children and strengthen activities aimed at encouraging non-violent forms of discipline as alternatives in this regard (South Africa);

133.149 Prohibit corporal punishment of children, in all of its forms and settings, respecting the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and promoting greater awareness of children's rights among children and the professionals who work with them (Spain);

133.150 Strengthen national measures for child protection by enacting legislation that prohibits corporal punishment of children in all settings, including the home (Sweden);

133.151 Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in law, in all forms and settings, and promote positive, non-violent and participatory forms of child-rearing and discipline (Croatia);

133.152 Prescribe in law the prohibition of all forms of violence, including corporal punishment in education settings (Cyprus);

133.153 Implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children by law and promote non-violent education methods (Austria);

- 133.154 Take effective steps to proscribe in law all forms of violence, including corporal punishment, in education settings (Liechtenstein);
- 133.155 Take the necessary measures to enhance awareness and respond to all forms of child sexual abuse and exploitation (Serbia);
- 133.156 Continue to implement measures to monitor digital content that includes sexual exploitation of children and to combat crimes of sexual exploitation and abuse of children through the Internet (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 133.157 Continue efforts to increase school attendance of Roma children and eradicate discrimination against them in schools (Cyprus);
- 133.158 Implement the measures necessary to respond to all manifestations of child sexual exploitation and abuse, in particular in cyberspace (Estonia);
- 133.159 Consider establishing a mechanism for the monitoring of awareness of children's rights (Greece);
- 133.160 Consider establishing a specialized and independent institution for children to support the protection of children's rights (Kazakhstan);
- 133.161 Continue to implement the National Strategy to Protect Children's Rights 2021–2029 with an emphasis on Roma children and children with disabilities (Malaysia);
- 133.162 Continue efforts towards deinstitutionalization, paying particular attention to children with disabilities, Roma and very young children (Montenegro);
- 133.163 Take effective measures to ensure the full enjoyment of rights of persons with disabilities (Turkmenistan);
- 133.164 Ensure better access to social services for children with disabilities and their families by addressing efficient support, planning and financing of those services (Gambia);
- 133.165 Put in place and strengthen other support mechanisms for persons with disabilities rather than restricting their legal capacities through the courts (Gambia);
- 133.166 Further improve the level of accessibility of social services for children with disabilities and their families (Ukraine);
- 133.167 Further strengthen its national system of protection for persons with disabilities (Mongolia);
- 133.168 Continue working for inclusive education, facilitating the enrolment of children with disabilities in regular education centres (Algeria);
- 133.169 Ensure that children with disabilities receive quality education, without discrimination (Qatar);
- 133.170 Improve the situation of the Roma population (Bahrain);
- 133.171 Adopt further measures to ensure the full inclusion and integration of Roma people and increase efforts to combat discrimination against Roma in all areas, in particular Roma women and children in education (Türkiye);
- 133.172 Take further steps in the implementation of the National Strategy for Roma Equality, Inclusion and Participation 2021–2030 (Bulgaria);
- 133.173 Fully implement the Roma integration strategy 2021–2030, including by ensuring it is adequately resourced, and ensure satisfactory and prompt redress of unlawful sterilizations (Belgium);
- 133.174 Effectively implement the Strategy for Roma Equality, Inclusion and Participation in order to ensure the integration of Roma children in the Czech

educational system and increase the number participating in preschool education (Finland);

133.175 Intensify its efforts for the social inclusion of the Roma community by providing equal access to employment, education, housing and social care, as well as fully implementing the Strategy for Roma Equality, Inclusion and Participation (North Macedonia);

133.176 Adopt measures to prevent violations of fundamental freedoms and rights of Roma children who are victims of segregation and institutionalized discrimination in Czechia (Cuba);

133.177 Ensure the full and timely implementation of the Roma Integration Strategy 2021–2030, including with regard to effectively ending the segregation of Roma children in the education system (Austria);

133.178 Stop discriminatory practices against Roma children, their segregation and forced placement in schools for students with developmental disabilities (Russian Federation);

133.179 Continue the integration of Roma children into the regular school system and fully implement the government Strategy for Roma Equality, Inclusion and Participation 2021–2030 (Switzerland);

133.180 End the practice of disproportionately enrolling Roma children in so-called practical schools, which only provide a reduced curriculum (Norway);

133.181 Ensure fair and equitable treatment of Roma children in the education system (Luxembourg);

133.182 Continue working on inclusive education for the Roma population, applying the necessary resources to guarantee the eradication of segregation (Spain);

133.183 Improve the compensation mechanism for Roma women who were forcibly sterilized (Norway);

133.184 Take measures to prevent crimes against minorities as well as vulnerable individuals and communities through education, dissemination of public information and training, and ensure that all hate crimes are effectively and promptly investigated and prosecuted (Canada);

133.185 Intensify efforts to provide minority communities with equal access to employment, education and housing (Pakistan);

133.186 Continue efforts to strengthen measures to ensure equality and the integration of minorities (Iraq);

133.187 Avoid any segregation based on ethnic affiliation (Islamic Republic of Iran);

133.188 Strengthen its efforts to eliminate discriminatory practices against the Roma community, provide Roma with equal access to employment, education, housing and social care and promote their social inclusion (Islamic Republic of Iran);

133.189 Continue strengthening domestic legislation and measures for the integration and inclusion of the Roma community (India);

133.190 Collect gender-disaggregated data on the inclusion of Roma in the education, employment, housing and health sectors in order to evaluate the effectiveness of existing measures (South Africa);

133.191 Continue the implementation of policies to fight discrimination and enhance the integration of minorities, with particular focus on the Roma population (Slovakia);

- 133.192 **Adopt measures to promote the participation of minorities, especially Roma communities, in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies related to their rights (Paraguay);**
- 133.193 **Increase awareness in mainstream education to overcome prejudices against some minorities and take steps for the preservation of minority groups' culture and linguistic identities (Pakistan);**
- 133.194 **Stop discriminatory practices against Russian citizens (Russian Federation);**
- 133.195 **Amend the Criminal Code to ensure that victims of crimes motivated by hate towards LGBTIQ+ persons receive the same protection as victims of other hate motivated crimes (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 133.196 **Review and strengthen efforts to decrease hate crimes, combat discrimination and protect from violence or threats of violence members of minority groups, including Roma and LGBTIQ+ persons (United States of America);**
- 133.197 **Form the public force on human rights, against racism, discrimination and hate speech, put an end to the growing impunity and punish hateful, racist, xenophobic crimes and behaviour against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and guarantee protection and assistance to victims (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 133.198 **Include sexual orientation and gender identity as a basis for hate crimes and ensure that victims enjoy the same protection as victims of hate crimes based on race, religion, nationality or ethnicity (Belgium);**
- 133.199 **Ban discrimination and hate crimes based on sexual orientation, gender identity and sex characteristics by amending the Criminal Code (Iceland);**
- 133.200 **Ensure legal and administrative reforms to guarantee non-discrimination of LGBTIQI persons, including by ensuring the right of marriage for same-sex couples, and by abolishing mandatory medical sterilization for transgender people who are seeking legal gender recognition (Norway);**
- 133.201 **Extend the right of marriage to same-sex couples by amending the Civil Code, thereby removing the discrimination children brought up by same-sex couples face compared to children brought up by heterosexual married couples (Slovenia);**
- 133.202 **Submit the draft law of 2018, or a similar one, to a vote, to fully recognize the equal marriage of same-sex couples, taking into account that current civil union regulations do not allow adoption, pension in case of death of one of the spouses, or joint properties (Spain);**
- 133.203 **Expand the right to marriage to same-sex couples by amending the Civil Code and thus removing inequalities between the rights of homosexual and heterosexual couples, in line with the principle of non-discrimination in accordance with article 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 14 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights) (Switzerland);**
- 133.204 **Pass legislation recognizing same-sex unions, ensuring same-sex and heterosexual couples enjoy equal rights and freedoms (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 133.205 **Enact legislation ensuring equal rights to same-sex couples, including their recognition and access to social security protection (Brazil);**
- 133.206 **Guarantee equal rights for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex couples in Czech legislation, including with regard to marriage (Canada);**
- 133.207 **Strengthen measures to fully guarantee equal treatment of same-sex unions (Colombia);**

- 133.208 **Reform the Civil Code to allow the marriage of same-sex couples (Costa Rica);**
- 133.209 **Extend the right of marriage to same-sex couples and ensure equal treatment and protection as enjoyed by heterosexual married couples (Denmark);**
- 133.210 **Amend the Civil Code to extend the right of marriage to same-sex couples (Germany);**
- 133.211 **Legalize same-sex marriage, allow same-sex couples to adopt and to own shared estate (Iceland);**
- 133.212 **Put in place legal provisions to ensure that there is no inequality of rights to the detriment of same-sex couples, particularly with regard to family law and social security (Luxembourg);**
- 133.213 **Establish mechanisms that prevent the segregation of LGBTI+ persons, migrants and refugees (Mexico);**
- 133.214 **Adopt measures to guarantee same-sex marriage and adopt legislation that allows same-sex couples access to joint adoption (Mexico);**
- 133.215 **Adopt affirmative action measures for the recognition of the gender identity of all people, in accordance with their personal autonomy and human dignity (Argentina);**
- 133.216. **Abolish the requirement for a medical procedure inducing sterilization in the process of legal recognition of gender change (Luxembourg);**
- 133.217 **Reform the legal framework in the light of international standards for gender recognition based on a process of self-determination (Mexico);**
- 133.218 **Abolish the requirement for sterilization in the process of legal gender recognition (Iceland);**
- 133.219 **Abolish the requirement for sterilization in the legal gender recognition process, which the European Court of Human Rights has found to violate the protection of the right to privacy under article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (Switzerland);**
- 133.220 **Endorse and implement the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (Indonesia);**
- 133.221 **Put an end to the detention of children and families of migrants, especially in closed immigration detention centres, and introduce feasible and accessible alternatives to detention, including non-custodial accommodation for migrant families with children (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 133.222 **Consider ending the practice of detaining children on immigration-related grounds, whether they are accompanied, unaccompanied or separated from their relatives (Argentina);**
- 133.223 **End the detention of children for immigration reasons (Jordan);**
- 133.224 **Make adjustments to discriminatory policies that have led to violations of the rights of refugees and immigrants (China);**
- 133.225 **Bolster measures to guarantee access to health care for all migrant children, regardless of their migrant situation and that of their parents (Peru);**
- 133.226 **Continue to make every effort to strengthen access to education and the integration of migrant children at all levels of ordinary education, including Roma and children with disabilities (Paraguay);**
- 133.227 **Strengthen and safeguard the economic and social rights of migrants and refugees, and facilitate their family reunification (Pakistan);**

- 133.228 **Ensure the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers, in line with the recommendation made by various United Nations treaty bodies, and put an end to the detention of children and families of asylum-seekers (Afghanistan);**
- 133.229 **Implement all necessary measures to guarantee the protection of the rights of migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless persons, particularly women, boys and girls (Uruguay);**
- 133.230 **Work to stop the detention of those in need of international protection, and provide basic needs, health care and education services in refugee reception centres (Jordan);**
- 133.231 **Pay increased attention in the context of the ongoing war in Ukraine to the protection of vulnerable groups, such as women and children fleeing the war, in order to prevent discrimination on any ground (Slovakia);**
- 133.232 **Take steps to ensure that refugees, including Roma, who fled Russia's war against Ukraine and seek protection in Czechia are not vulnerable to abuse, discrimination or exploitation, including human trafficking or forced labour (United States of America);**
- 133.233 **Provide adequate protection to refugees and asylum-seekers, without discrimination (Indonesia);**
- 133.234 **Provide asylum-seekers with the necessary protection, ensure their access to legal aid, facilitate family reunification procedures and ensure their access to social security (Egypt);**
- 133.235 **Introduce alternative accommodation to detention facilities for refugees and asylum-seekers and guarantee them access to legal aid (Afghanistan);**
- 133.236 **Protect migrants and refugees (Sudan);**
- 133.237 **Introduce a definition of stateless persons, in line with article 1 of the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and facilitate the acquisition of nationality for children who would otherwise be stateless, regardless of their parents' nationality, residence and marital status (Panama);**
- 133.238 **Establish a clear legal procedure for the determination of statelessness that guarantees basic rights and guarantees, including the right to residence, and leads to the granting of statelessness status under the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal 10.3 (Costa Rica);**
- 133.239 **Guarantee the right to nationality of children born in the territory of the State to stateless parents (Mexico);**
- 133.240 **Stop the policy of imposing and implementing unilateral coercive measures (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 133.241 **Stop supporting the activities of extremist structures aimed at implementing an unconstitutional change of power in Belarus, inciting social hatred and discord, and other actions detrimental to the Belarusian State and people (Belarus);**
- 133.242 **Refuse to use unilateral coercive measures as an instrument of pressure on sovereign countries that are contrary to international law and the Charter of the United Nations and that harm the social and economic rights of both the citizens of the affected countries and the initiators of sanctions (Belarus).**
134. **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 Czechia was headed by Ms. Klára Šimáčková Laurenčíková, Government Commissioner for Human Rights and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Jakub Machačka, Head of the Secretariat of the Government Council for Human Rights, Office of the Government;
  - Mr. Radan Šafařík, Director of Department of Gender Equality, Office of the Government;
  - Mr. Adam Gazda, Senior Ministry Counsellor, Unit of International Cooperation and EU, Ministry of Justice;
  - Mr. Matěj Czinege Senior Ministry Counsellor, Unit of Civil Legislation, Legal Department, Ministry of Justice;
  - Mr. Šimon Pepřík, Senior Ministry Counsellor, Unit of Criminal Legislation, Legal Department, Ministry of Justice;
  - Mr Michal Černý, Director of the Department of Primary Education and Youth, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports;
  - Mr. Pavel Janeček, Head of the International Cooperation Unit, Department for EU and International Cooperation, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs;
  - Ms Nataša Chmelíčková, Head of Unit of Asylum and Migration Legislation, Department of Asylum and Migration Policy, Ministry of the Interior;
  - Ms. Šárka Liolia, Ministry counsellor, Patient Support Unit, Ministry of Health;
  - Ms. Lucie Sršňová, Ministry counsellor, Unit for Sustainable Development, Ministry of the Environment;
  - Ms. Hana Brodská, UN Human Rights Agenda Co-ordinator, Human Rights and Transition Policy Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
  - Ms. Jitka Brodská, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
  - Ms. Eva Mazza, Human Rights Officer, Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
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