

N.	Recommendation	Acceptation	Implementation	Form of implementation
1	Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, recognizing the jurisdiction to receive individual complaints, as previously recommended	-	✗	Czechia does not consider ratifying the Convention at the moment.
2.	Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	-	✗	See Recommendation No. 1
3	Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as previously recommended	-	✗	See Recommendation No. 1
4	Ratify promptly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	-	✗	See Recommendation No. 1
5	Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	+	✓	The Government analysed the fulfillment of its obligations under the Covenant and then postponed the decision on ratification of the Optional Protocol until 2025, when it will reassess the fulfillment of its obligations under the Covenant.
6	Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	+	🔄	See Recommendation No. 5.
7	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	+	🔄	See Recommendation No. 5.
8	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	+	✓	Czechia ratified the Optional Protocol on 26 April 2013.
9	Ratify promptly the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	+	✓	Czechia ratified the Optional Protocol on 24 August 2021.
10	Swiftly ratify the United Nations Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in line with the National Action Plan to Promote Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (2015-2020)	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 9.
11	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 9.










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12	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by end of 2017, consistent with the National Action Plan to Promote Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 9.
13	Finalise the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 9.
14	Ratify the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)	-	✗	This convention is not relevant for Czechia as there are no indigenous or tribal people on its territory.
15	Ratify the International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention, 2011	+	✗	Czechia analyzed its legal system with regard to the possible ratification of the Convention. However, the identified necessary changes would be too extensive and complicated in comparison to the low number of domestic workers in Czechia. Therefore, Czechia is not currently considering the ratification of the Convention.
16	Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Council of Europe Istanbul Convention)	+	⌚	The government prepared the necessary legislative changes, which were approved in 2019. However, the ratification itself is still the subject of political debates and efforts to find a consensus among the current political representation. At this time, it is not possible to predict the timetable for ratification.
17	Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, without delay	+	⌚	See Recommendation No. 16.
18	Accelerate the process of ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention)	+	⌚	See Recommendation No. 16
19	Accelerate the steps towards ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention)	+	⌚	See Recommendation No. 16.
20	Ratify and begin implementing as soon as possible the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence	+	⌚	See Recommendation No. 16.

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21	Sign the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons	-	✗	Czechia considers this treaty duplicit to its other existing international obligations.
22	Consider the establishment or the strengthening of the existing national mechanism for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up, in line with elements arising from good practices identified in the OHCHR Study/Guide of 2016 concerning national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up	+	✓	In Czechia, reporting to UN treaty bodies and the monitoring and coordination of the implementation of their recommendations is performed by the Government Commissioner for Human Rights. The Commissioner is the Deputy President of the Government Council for Human Rights and other advisory bodies of the Government dealing with various human rights issues. There, the public administration and civil society meet and together discuss treaty body reports and the subsequent implementation of their recommendations. Czechia will continue to develop these mechanisms.
23	Consider establishing a human rights watchdog (at the national level with proper mandate and adequate resources) in line with the Paris Principles	+	✓	The mandate and work of the Ombudsperson are broadly in line with the Paris Principles. Czechia is planning to propose necessary legislative changes to enable its official accreditation.
24	Establish an A-status national human rights institution based on the Paris Principles	+	⚠	See Recommendation No. 23.
25	Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles	+	⚠	See Recommendation No. 23.
26	Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles	+	⚠	See Recommendation No. 23.
27	Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles	+	⚠	See Recommendation No. 23.
28	Amend the Public Defender of Rights Act to ensure that it is in line with the Paris Principles	+	⚠	See Recommendation No. 23.
29	Take steps aimed at proper accrediting the ombudsperson, taking into account that the Public Defender of Rights (ombudsperson) already complies with many of the Paris Principles	+	⚠	See Recommendation No. 23.
30	Expand the power of the Public Defender of Rights to enable it to comply with principles of national human rights institutions according to the Paris Principles	+	⚠	See Recommendation No. 23.
31	Strengthen the status and role of the National Human Rights Institution	+	⚠	See Recommendation No. 23.

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32	Strengthen the mandate of the ombudsperson and equip it to function in full conformity with the Paris Principles	+	🔄	See Recommendation No. 23.
33	Continue the efforts to ensure that the Public Defender of Rights also has the mandate to combat discrimination	+	✓	Since 2009, the Ombudsman has been the national body for equal treatment and protection against discrimination under EU law.
34	Strengthen the mandate of its national human rights institution and provide it with adequate support in terms of financial and human resources	+	🔄	See Recommendation No. 23. The budget of the Ombudsperson's Office in 2022 amounts to over CZK 158 million and it employs a total of 158 people, of which 105 are expert staff.
35	Provide the most efficient means possible of protection for victims of discrimination, including by improving and broadening the mandate of the Ombudsman so that it also covers combating discrimination	+	✓	Victims of discrimination may bring an action in court or fill a motion to an administrative body to investigate the offense. Concerning the Ombudsperson, see Recommendation No. 33.
36	Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections	+	🔄	The basic criterion in selecting candidates is their independence and expertise, which is assessed by the competent ministry. The final decision on the nomination is made by the minister of foreign affairs.
37	Take steps to increase Overseas Development Assistance to 0.7 per cent of the gross domestic product	+	✓	The share of ODA in GNI in 2020 was 0.13%. Czechia is gradually trying to increase national ODA to 0.33% of GNI by 2030. However, the growth rate depends on economic growth.
38	Continue its efforts in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, taking into consideration a human rights perspective	+	✓	The government strategy Czechia 2030 sets long-term priorities for sustainable development of Czechia. The document is directly based on the global Sustainable Development Goals and addresses all related human rights issues.
39	Intensify its efforts to oversee Czech companies operating abroad with regard to any negative impact of their activities on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly in conflict areas which includes situations of foreign occupation, where there are heightened risks of human rights abuses	+	✓	Czech criminal law applies to criminal offenses committed by Czech natural and legal persons abroad. It is also possible to prosecute administrative offenses committed by Czech persons outside the Czech territory, if they violated their obligation under Czech law outside its territory, including the obligation to respect human rights. Czechia also supports the current proposal for a European directive regarding due diligence of companies in the field of sustainability, which strengthens the due diligence obligations of certain types of companies. If adopted, the relevant legislation will be implemented in the Czech legal system, which will strengthen the responsibility of companies for their actions in Czechia and abroad.
40	Develop and implement a set of measures aimed at promoting peaceful co-existence between all groups of	+	✓	Czechia has long been implementing legislation to combat racism, hatred and discrimination (Criminal Code, Anti-Discrimination Act)

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	the population and at combating marginalization that may target individuals or communities, including ethnic and religious minorities			and relevant strategic documents (Policy Concept for Combating Extremism and Prejudicial Hate, Roma Integration Strategy). The government's campaign against hate also continues.
41	Promote more tolerance towards minorities and respect for their human rights through civic educational campaigns in traditional and social media	+	✓	The government continues the campaign against hate focusing on mutual tolerance, communication and understanding. Education for tolerance is a constant part of education at all levels of schools.
42	Increase its efforts to promote tolerance and anti-discriminatory attitudes among all the population and promote respect for human rights and social cohesion	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 41.
43	Continue working on closing the gaps that still exist between the rights enjoyed by same-sex couples, compared with couples of opposite sexes	+	✓	Disparities between opposite-sex marriages and same-sex partnerships still persist. Some of them were and are being removed by changes in laws or jurisprudence, which align, for example, the regimes of entry into marriage and partnership or the rules of adoption and family recognition. The government will support further adjustment of the legal conditions for registered partners. A bill is currently being debated in Parliament to introduce same-sex marriage with the same status as opposite-sex marriage.
44	Take measures for the full implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Act by law enforcement officials and judicial officials with a view to guaranteeing effective investigation and punishment of those who commit acts of discrimination against migrants, refugees and asylum seekers	+	✓	The Anti-Discrimination Act is a private law regulation that does not regulate criminal acts. Czech criminal law punishes crimes motivated by hate. The fight against them is the theme of the government's Concept of the fight against extremism and prejudiced hatred. Law enforcement authorities are educated and methodically guided to prosecute them effectively.
45	Raise awareness of anti-discriminations laws, including the Anti-Discrimination Act and relevant complaint mechanisms among law enforcement and judicial officials with a view to improving protection of victims	+	✓	See recommendation No. 44. The Judicial Academy offers educational courses on anti-discrimination law to judges, prosecutors and court staff, both in its own seminars (seminar Anti-discrimination law-current jurisprudence and interpretation problems) and through mediation of places at seminars organized by international partners (EJTN , ERA). Every year, the Judicial Academy also organizes a seminar on Roma in the courtroom and in judicial decision-making, which is aimed at participants from the majority society.
46	Strengthen the enforcement of the Anti-Discrimination Act and the implementation of the Roma Integration Strategy with a view to concrete and measurable progress in fighting all kinds of discrimination in society	+	✓	Victims of discrimination have at their disposal a lawsuit, where the court fee was reduced in 2017, as well as complaints to administrative authorities. Victims can also turn to the Ombudsperson. The

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				implementation of the new Roma Integration Strategy with its set of indicators goes on.
47	Raise awareness of the Anti-Discrimination Act among law enforcement and judicial officials	+	✓	Judges, prosecutors, lawyers and administrative officials are trained in anti-discrimination law. Every year, the Judicial Academy organizes the seminar "Anti-discrimination law".
48	Strengthen the implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Act in order to curb racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, propaganda and attacks	+	🔄	See Recommendation No. 44.
49	Amend its Anti-Discrimination Act to expand the grounds of discrimination explicitly prohibited by the Act	+	✗	The Anti-Discrimination Act covers grounds governed by EU law. Other prohibited grounds are regulated in the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms (sex, race, colour, language, creed and religion, political or other mindset, national or social origin, belonging to a national or ethnic minority, property or other status), which is part of the constitutional order, or in other regulations (Labour Code, Employment Act...).
50	Consider revising the Penal Code so that it includes all crimes of incitement to violence, discrimination and racist insults, and taking strict measures to combat extremism and hate discourse against the Roma minority, migrants and Muslims	+	🔄	No amendments of criminal offenses in the Criminal Code are being considered at the moment, as it already includes criminal offenses of incitement to hatred or defamation like violence against a population group and against an individual (Section 352 of the Criminal Code), defamation of a nation, race, ethnic or other group of persons (Section 355 of the Criminal Code) and inciting hatred towards a group of persons or restricting their rights and freedoms (Section 356 of the Criminal Code). From January 1, 2022, a new criminal offense of spreading a work to promote a movement aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms was enshrined (Section 403a of the Criminal Code). A hateful motive is a circumstance that justifies the use of a higher penalty rate, either explicitly for a given crime (e.g. murder or bodily harm), or as a general aggravating circumstance that allows to impose a higher penalty on the perpetrator of any crime. Measures to combat racism and extremism are part of the government's Concept of Combating Extremism and Prejudicial Hate.
51	Revise the Criminal Code to include offences of incitement to violence and discrimination, public insults of a racist nature and public expressions with a racist aim	-	✓	See Recommendation No. 50. These crimes are already included in the Criminal Code as incitement to hatred or defamation or other crimes.

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52	Conduct awareness campaigns for law enforcement officers to educate them, especially on the Anti-Discrimination Act	+		See Recommendation No. 44.
53	Continue the campaign for raising awareness of anti-discrimination laws and relevant complaint mechanisms	+		The Ombudsperson publishes information on protection against discrimination on their website, formulates recommendations and conducts research. They also provide assistance to victims of discrimination. The government's campaign against hate continues.
54	Take steps to prevent crimes motivated by racial or religious discrimination through education, awareness-raising and training, and ensure that any hate crimes are effectively and promptly investigated	+		See Recommendation No. 44.
55	Intensify awareness-raising campaigns to combat racial, Islamophobic, and xenophobic stereotypes and condemn strongly and publicly hate speech in the public sphere	+		See Recommendation No. 41.
56	Take further measures to tackle hate crimes and racial discrimination, including by promoting an understanding of cultural diversity in the society, assisting minority youth to access the labour market and adopting adequate social housing policies	+		See Recommendations Nos. 40, 41 and 44. Improvements in Roma employment and housing are one of the goals of the new Roma Integration Strategy. Government programs support youth employment or finance social housing.
57	Continue strengthening the implementation of public policies associated with combating discrimination in hiring practices	+		The prohibition of discrimination in the field of employment is regulated in the Anti-Discrimination Act and its victims can use all means of protection. State labor inspection authorities address anti-discrimination in their annual inspection programs.
58	Enhance efforts to address islamophobia, racial discrimination and intolerance including towards Roma, religious minorities and immigrants, as well as other related intolerance	+		See Recommendation Nos. 40, 41 and 44.
59	Ensure effective follow-up to the activities included in the campaign against racism and hate crimes, which officially ended in May 2017, possibly through the development of a new campaign on the same topic	+		See Recommendation No. 41. The new campaign successfully follows upon the old one and its achievements like the web and Facebook page or cooperation with schools and experts.
60	Continue efforts to combat all forms of racial discrimination making it possible for all persons to enjoy economic and social rights	+		The equal status of ethnic minorities is the subject of government strategies, especially the Roma Integration Strategy, which also focuses on access to economic and social rights.

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61	Continue to take measures to combat racism, violence and hatred and to fully respect the human rights of migrants and refugees	+	✓	See Recommendation Nos. 40 and 44.
62	Continue to closely monitor hate crime and discrimination cases, including on the Internet and social networks, based on the regular Crime Prevention Strategies adopted by the government	+	✓	See Recommendations Nos. 40 and 44. New measures to facilitate the investigation of crimes on the Internet include, for example, a public online report form or cooperation with social network platforms.
63	Increase efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, intolerance, racism, xenophobia and Islamophobia, including by taking further legislative measures to create policies to combat discrimination in the media and the political arena	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 62.
64	Step up efforts of the competent Ministries to effectively train professionals, such as judges, prosecutors and police officers for a prompt and independent investigation and effective prosecution of racist and hate crimes	+	✓	Programs at the Judicial Academy and police academies train judges, prosecutors and police officers to detect and prosecute hate crime. A number of seminars have been held on cybercrime and hate speech in the online environment. In 2018, cooperation with the OSCE-ODIHR was launched to train prosecutors on hate crimes. In October 2021, an expert seminar on "Hate crime" was organized for judges and prosecutors, and in 2022, three more trainings for specialists in prosecuting hate crimes at district and regional prosecutor's offices are planned. Trainers are also being trained. The Judicial Academy has prepared the course "Prejudiced criminal activity and hate speech", which will be launched in 2023 as part of the HELP program of the Council of Europe. The topic is also included in educational programs at police schools and the Police Academy. Probation officers are also trained to work with perpetrators of hate crimes.
65	Ensure that any crimes against minority and vulnerable individuals and communities are effectively and promptly investigated, and address any alleged discriminatory motive behind these crimes	+	🕒	See Recommendations 40, 44 and 64. Every criminal report must always be properly investigated. Law enforcement agencies are specially trained to detect discriminatory and hate motives.
66	Intensify its efforts to combat racial hatred and racially-motivated violence by allowing the introduction of public action for the victims	-	✗	Czech criminal law is based on the public action by the public prosecutor only. The victim can join in as the grieved party or can initiate civil compensation proceedings.

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67	Strengthen efforts to eradicate discrimination, hatred, stigmatization on racial grounds and racially-motivated violence, the propagation of prejudice and stereotypes about refugees and asylum seekers through speeches, web sites and social networks, the increase of Islamophobia and ensure that any act of discrimination or violence motivated by the national or ethnic identity of the victim is investigated and punished	+	✓	See Recommendation Nos. 40, 41 and 44. The Public Prosecutor's Office focuses both on the correct procedures in criminal cases related to crimes committed out of prejudicial hatred, as well as on the detection of hate motives of perpetrators in all types of crimes. The Judicial Academy has prepared the course "Prejudiced criminal activity and hate speech", which will be launched in 2023 as part of the HELP program of the Council of Europe.
68	Put an end to the increasing violent attacks and hate crimes against the Roma and punish those responsible	+	⚠	See Recommendation Nos. 40 and 44.
69	Take additional measures to prevent all manifestations of hate speech and criminalize incitement to violence and discrimination	+	✓	See Recommendation Nos. 40 and 44.
70	Ensure that government officials take a firm and consistent stance condemning anti-Muslim and anti-migrant hate speech	+	⚠	See Recommendation Nos. 40, 41 and 44.
71	Condemn categorically and unambiguously all forms of hate speech, investigate specific cases, prosecute, as appropriate, those responsible and ensure that victims of hate crimes receive the necessary support, whether legal or psychological	+	⚠	In accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, the public prosecutor has the duty to prosecute all crimes he becomes aware of. The law enforcement authorities proceed ex officio without the initiative of the parties to the criminal proceedings or third parties. Specialization for crimes committed out of racial, national or other hateful motives is established at all levels of the public prosecutor's office. On the basis of internal instructions, public prosecutors, when supervising cases of crimes committed with a hate motive, must pay extra attention to all actions necessary to determine the perpetrator's motive. Lower public prosecutor's offices are required to inform the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office about the investigation of hate crimes to allow for control and subsequent methodical guidance. Victims of hate crimes are, according to the Victims of Crime Act, particularly vulnerable victims if there is an increased risk of secondary harm in a specific case. As such they have free of charge access to psychological and social counseling, legal aid, legal information or restorative programs by registered providers of assistance to victims of crimes, which the Ministry of Justice supports with subsidies. This is, for example, the Justyna Counseling centre of

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				the organization In Iustitia, which primarily assists victims of hate crimes. This specialized counseling center for victims of hate crimes has been operating since 2013. Advice is provided in the form of one-off consultations and long-term cooperation. E.g. in 2020, a total of 176 victims were supported, of which 152 were new. Probation and Mediation Centers provide victims of hate crimes with legal information and restorative programs.
72	Establish national mechanisms to monitor and stop incitement to hatred, acts of racism, and islamophobia	+	✓	See Recommendations 40 and 44. These mechanisms include mainly law enforcement agencies.
73	Establish a national mechanism to ensure reparation for victims of incitement to hatred, acts of racism, and islamophobia	+	✓	Victims of hate crime who suffered bodily harm or their survivors can benefit from monetary assistance under the Victims of Crime Act. On the basis of the application, the victim has the right to public financial assistance to bridge the period of the worsened social situation after the commission of the crime. The assistance is provided in a flat amount of CZK 10,000 if the victim was harmed by a criminal act, or CZK 50,000 in case of serious injury. It is also possible to apply for monetary assistance on a larger scale up to the amount of CZK 200,000. In such a case, however, the victim must prove the occurrence of damage consisting of incurred treatment costs or loss of earnings that arose in connection with the crime. Financial aid can also be provided to survivors of victims, namely CZK 200,000, or CZK 175,000 for siblings of the deceased. If a greater number of survivors are entitled to monetary assistance, the total amount cannot exceed CZK 600,000. Assistance can be requested from the Ministry of Justice no later than two years from the day the victim became aware of the damage caused by the crime, but at the same time no later than five years after the crime was committed.
74	Take specific steps to stop the spread of discriminatory statements, prejudices and stereotypes against national minorities, refugees and asylum seekers in the mass media and in social networks	+	✓	See Recommendation Nos. 40, 41 and 44.
75	Condemn strongly hate speech, adequately investigate racist hate speech and racially motivated violence and prosecute the perpetrators	+	🔄	See Recommendation Nos. 40, 41 and 44.. The topic of perpetrators of hate crime is also addressed by The Probation and Mediation Service, which is a member of the European Commission's "Probation and Prisons" working group, which brings together experts from EU

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				member states dealing with perpetrators in connection with radicalization, terrorism and extremism. The group is a platform for the exchange of information and good practices and formulation of recommendations on programs to reduce the risk of radicalization of convicts while serving a prison sentence, measures contributing to the reduction of risks associated with their release from prison and increasing knowledge about the form and effectiveness of programs to prevent radicalization and for already radicalized offenders.
76	Develop strategies to stop the spread of xenophobic speech in the social and political spheres, that include mechanisms to ensure legal and social assistance to victims of racism and hate crimes	+	✓	See Recommendation Nos. 40, 41 and 73. The victims can also seek assistance by the Probation and Mediation Service.
77	Continue implementing and strengthening, if necessary, measures against all expressions of prejudice and discrimination such as hate speech, extremist movements and violent extremism, paying particular attention to expressions of racism, xenophobia, and other hate speech against a particular religion or ethnicity	+	✓	See Recommendation Nos. 40, 41 and 44.
78	Publicly condemn hate crimes and hate speech, and ensure the investigation, prosecution and punishment of discrimination or violence motivated by the victim's national, ethnic or religious identity	+	⌚	See Recommendation Nos. 40, 41 and 44. Many politicians and public figures, including the Government Commissioner for Human Rights, condemn hate crimes.
79	Continue fighting racial hatred and racially motivated violence against Roma by effectively and promptly investigating and addressing all crimes against them	+	✓	See Recommendation Nos. 40 and 44.
80	Continue its efforts to combat hate speech by public officials and to investigate racially motivated violence and prosecute perpetrators	+	✓	See Recommendation Nos. 40, 41 and 44.
81	Ensure that the authorities, especially the police, protect communities and groups threatened by violence and discrimination, and that the Roma can fully enjoy their human rights without intimidation or discrimination	+	⌚	See Recommendation Nos. 40 and 44. Roma communities are subject to both standard protection by public authorities and specific measures in the event of risks or threats.

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82	Put an end to surgical castration of detained perpetrators of sexual crimes, which is equivalent to degrading treatment under international law	+	✓	According to the law, surgical castration cannot be performed on imprisoned persons or in custody. Special conditions apply for securing free and informed consent with surgical castration, including permission by an expert commission and, in the case of persons in protective treatment, also by a court.
83	Include additional international norms into the domestic legal system with a view to improving conditions of detention	+	✓	Czech law is generally in line with international standards on restricting personal liberty. The government's Prison Concept until 2025 contains measures to further improve the situation in prisons, mainly in the area of prison accommodation and the treatment of prisoners. Following the recommendations of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the size of the minimum accommodation area for prisoners in cells has been extended from 1 January 2024. In a cell intended for the accommodation of several convicts, the accommodation area must be at least 6 square meters for the first convict and at least 4 square meters for each other. A cell designed to accommodate only one convict must not have an accommodation area of less than 6 square meters. In exceptional cases, the area may be smaller, but never below 3 square meters.
84	Pay further attention to the penitentiary policy of the country and increase public spending on prisons	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 83. Expenditure on prisons is increasing every year.
85	Accelerate measures to ensure adequate conditions for prisoners	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 83. Conditions for prisoners improve through the reconstruction of premises and the improvement of the treatment of prisoners.
86	Improve detention conditions	+	🟡	See Recommendations Nos. 83 and 85.
87	Take urgent measures to resolve the problem of overcrowding in prisons of the country	+	✓	See Recommendations Nos. 83 and 85. The concept also focuses on preventing prison overcrowding by expanding premises, preventing recidivism and strengthening the social reintegration of prisoners.
88	Endorse the UK Prime Minister's Call to Action and unite in our commitment to end forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking, and the worst forms of child labour in our world by 2030	+	✓	Czechia endorsed the call in 2018.

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89	Take further steps to ensure accountability for perpetrators of trafficking in persons	+	✓	The National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the years 2020–2023 contains measures to effectively punish various forms of trafficking, as well as to help and support its victims. Law enforcement bodies intensively focus on human trafficking.
90	Significantly step up actions to combat human trafficking in line with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 89. A cross-cutting priority of the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for 2020–2023 is the prevention and assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings, as well as the fight against child trafficking.
91	Combat more efficiently human trafficking, particularly of women and girls	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 90.
92	Continue efforts related to reducing crime rate	+	✓	Czechia is involved in the fight against all forms of crime in accordance with the Crime Prevention Strategy for 2022-2027. Thanks to the developed system of crime prevention from central to local levels, crime in Czechia is declining for a long time.
93	Combat all manifestations of religious hatred within the Czech society	+	✓	See Recommendation Nos. 40 and 44. In 2019, the Supreme defended a Muslim girl who was not allowed to wear a headscarf during classes.
94	Ensure the adoption of the legal aid system that is now in preparation, which is to improve the protection of victims of discrimination and introduce broader legal advice options for people in need, as from 1 July 2018	+	✓	From 1 July 2018, applicants with insufficient resources can apply to the Czech Bar Association to appoint a lawyer to provide legal advice. Their remuneration is then paid by the state. It is also possible to obtain free representation in court proceedings, in administrative proceedings and before the Constitutional Court.
95	Increase the participation of women in the decision-taking bodies and ensure that people with disabilities can participate in the voting process	+	⚠	The government Strategy for gender equality in Czechia for the years 2021 - 2030 sets out measures for improving the representation of women in decision-making positions. Laws on equal representation in elections is being prepared. Electoral laws also contain procedures to assist persons with disabilities in voting. The disenfranchisement due to limited legal capacity in active suffrage shall be abolished in the near future.
96	Provide necessary protection for the family as the natural and fundamental unit of the society	+	✓	The protection of the family and family ties in Czechia is guaranteed at the constitutional level and is the core of family law. The criminal law and administrative measures in the social and legal protection of children also contribute to the protection of the family. The government Family Policy Concept from 2017 contains specific measures to protect and support families with children.

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97	Complete the development of a new Family Policy to promote work-life balance and help improve gender equality in the workplace	+	✓	<p>Work-life balance and gender equality in the workplace are part of the Government Strategy for Gender Equality in Czechia 2021-2030 and the Family Policy Concept from 2017. Both support part-time jobs and flexible working hours as well as expanding the capacities of child care facilities. In 2018, a paternal postnatal care allowance was introduced, which can currently be drawn for 2 weeks after the birth of the child based on the participation in sickness insurance. The aim of the benefit is, among other things, to motivate men to participate in care. In Czechia, the long-term participation of men in caregiving has been low - for example, only around 2% of men draw parental allowance. Since its introduction, approximately 40% of fathers have used the benefit. In the monitoring period, the availability of long-term nursing care allowance improved and it can be drawn since the 4<sup>th</sup> day of hospitalization or without previous hospitalization for the care of persons who are in an incurable condition.</p> <p>Czechia has a long-term low participation of children under the age of three in pre-school education - in 2021 it was 4%. The government therefore plans to increase the capacity of childcare facilities. From 2021, funding for children's groups, the professional competence of caregivers and standards for the quality of care have been strengthened. The children's group can be attended by children from 6 months until the start of compulsory school attendance, however, they are mainly intended for children under 3 years of age. From next year, discounts on insurance premiums will be introduced for people who care for a child under the age of 10 and who are also employees in part time jobs.</p>
98	Develop and enforce a comprehensive social housing system and take measures in order to prevent the creation of segregated housing areas	+	⌚	In 2023, a bill on access to housing is to be submitted to the government to create a system of access to housing for low-income groups. The government supports the construction of social and affordable housing with subsidies and connected social work.
99	Put in place an adequate social housing system, with a clear definition of this concept and with broad social criteria for the allocation of these homes to the most needy families	+	⌚	See Recommendation No. 98.
100	Legalize its social housing to ensure access for all families	+	⌚	See Recommendation No. 98.

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101	Revise its position to provide compensation to Roma women who were victims of forced sterilization to properly recognize and provide just restitution for their suffering	-	✓	In 2021, Czechia adopted a special Act on Compensation of Victims of Unlawfull Sterilisations inbetween 1966-2012. The victims have 3 years to claim CZK 300, 000 for their harm at the Ministry of Health. The Ministry decides on compensation in administrative proceedings and there is a possibility of judicial review.
102	Take urgent measures to expedite judicial investigations and the punishment of the perpetrators of forced sterilizations carried out on Roma women, in the context of their efforts to combat stereotypes and prejudices against women.	-	✓	See Recommendation No. 101. Most of the cases are already time-barren for criminal prosecution.
103	Improve the situation of the Roma population, particularly as concerns compensation to women subjected to forced sterilization prior to 2004.	-	✓	See Recommendation No. 101.
104	Take effective measures to implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including with regard to the practice of sterilization of persons with disabilities without their free and informed consent	+	✓	For persons with limited legal capacity, the law allows sterilization only for medical reasons and with the consent of the guardian, an expert commission and the court. The person himself is informed about the matter, they are invited to the meeting of the commission and their opinion is taken into account.
105	Establish an effective mechanism of comprehensive reparation and compensation for victims of forced or non-consensual sterilization, and adequately bring the perpetrators of such practices to court	-	✓	See Recommendation No. 101.
106	Consider reviewing the three-year time limit for bringing compensation claims in cases of coercive or non-consensual sterilizations with a view to extending it	+	✗	Due to the adoption of the specific Act on Compensation of Victims of Unlawfull Sterilisations, Czechia is not cosidering changes in the limitation period. Also the extension could only apply to future case, e.g. not retroactively, in accordance with the principle of legal certainty. The courts shall not allow the objection of limitation to be invoked contrary to good morals.
107	Abolish the practice of sterilization of persons with disabilities without their free and informed consent	+	✓	See Recommendation No 104.
108	Make progress in establishing complaints and prevention mechanisms for the forced sterilization of women, particularly Roma women and women with disabilities, which include reparation measures for the victims	+	✓	The new health laws from 2012 regulate the performance of sterilizations with free and informed consent. Special procedures ensure the documented submission of relevant information as well as sufficient time to consider it. The law also regulates the filing of

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				complaints. Victims can then obtain compensation in court proceedings.
109	Give access to justice and adequate compensation to women victims of forced sterilization, independently of the date of the sterilization, ethnic origin, nationality or age	-	✓	See Recommendation No. 101.
110	Continue the positive trend of Roma integration by ensuring teachers are adequately trained in anti-discrimination measures, particularly in special needs education	+	✓	Under the new system of inclusive education, teachers and other pedagogical staff are trained in ensuring equal opportunities for all pupils with special educational needs, including Roma pupils.
111	Fully implement changes to the education law to comply with European court decisions and EU infringement proceedings to ensure that Roma children enjoy equal access to education	+	⚠	The new education system for pupils with special educational needs, effective from 2016, is based on their inclusion in mainstream education. Assignment to a special class or school is possible only where the individual integration of the pupil together with the application of support measures will not be sufficient to fulfill their educational possibilities and to exercise their right to education. These principles are also applied in practice.
112	Continue working for inclusive education, facilitating the enrolment of children with disabilities and Roma ethnicity in regular educational centres	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 111.
113	Monitor the implementation and impact of reforms to end the segregation of Roma children in the education system, and ensure that discriminatory attitudes and treatment of children by teachers and other staff are properly addressed	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 110. The implementation of support measures is monitored by the Czech School Inspectorate, which can receive complaints by individuals. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports then monitors the functioning of the system as a whole.
114	Monitor the impact of reforms aiming at inclusion of Romani pupils in mainstream schools, with regard to the continued segregation of Roma children from mainstream education	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 113.
115	Ensure that schools and counselling centres receive anti-discrimination training as well as adequate funding and guidance on objective standards and fair processes to support students with special needs	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 110. The system of support measures is financed from the state budget.









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116	Adopt concrete measures to prevent the segregation of Roma children and carry out educational campaigns to change the negative stereotypes against them and their families, within the framework of the national inclusive education policies	+	⌚	Educational segregation is illegal and is punishable by legal means. Every school has a duty to accept all children from its catchment area. Schools are supported in inclusive measures and education. The system is monitored by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and the Czech School Inspectorate
117	Ensure full implementation of the Schools Act by submitting a report to the Public Defender of Rights evaluating its impact on ending discrimination and segregation of pupils with mild mental disabilities, including children belonging to the Roma minority	+	⌚	See Recommendations Nos. 111, 113 and 115. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports also cooperates with the Public Defender of Rights in the application of inclusive education. The Defender monitors the system themselves and publishes annual analytic reports.
118	Take concrete and practical measures to combat discrimination in schooling and continue the process of reintegration of the Roma into the school system	+	✓	See Recommendations Nos. 111, 113 and 115.
119	Take all necessary measures to tackle prejudicial attitudes and ensure the integration of Roma children in the Czech educational system, including early childhood education and care, as provided for in the amended Schools Act	+	⌚	See recommendations No. 111, 113 and 115. Since 2017, one year of kindergarten before starting primary school has been part of compulsory education.
120	Ensure inclusive quality education, including teacher training on pupils with special needs as well as mentoring and career guidance in order to decrease the amount of Roma students opting out early from the educational system	+	⌚	See Recommendations 111, 113 and 115. Targeted career guidance for school pupils seeks to prevent early school leaving.
121	Ensure the effective implementation of the Inclusive Education Action Plan for 2016-2018 and monitor the impact of reforms aiming at inclusion of Romani pupils in mainstream schools	+	⌚	See Recommendations Nos. 111, 113 and 115. Inclusive and non-discriminatory education is part of the general Strategy of Czech Educational Policy 2030+
122	End all forms of segregation in the education system and develop an awareness raising campaign for educational staff and parents to curb negative societal perceptions about inclusive education	+	⌚	See Recommendations Nos. 111, 113 and 115.
123	Continue to focus and dedicate programmes on inclusive education for all, also with regard to ending segregation of Roma children	+	⌚	See Recommendations Nos. 111, 113 and 115.

N.	Recommendation	Acceptation	Implementation	Form of implementation
124	Put an end to discriminatory practices against Roma children, in particular the infringement of their right to education, segregation and forced placement in schools of children with developmental delays	+	🔄	See Recommendations Nos. 111, 113 and 115.
125	Eradicate persistent discrimination and segregation against Roma children who are forced to attend schools for children with mental disabilities	+	🔄	See Recommendations Nos. 111, 113 and 115.
126	Implement the Education Act and other measures to strengthen gender equality	+	✓	Gender equality is one of the basic goals of education according to the Education Act. Measures in education are also applied on the basis of the government's Strategy for gender equality in Czechia for the years 2021 - 2030.
127	Address gender inequality, protect the rights of women, improve their social status and effectively combat violence against women	+	✓	The government Strategy for gender equality in Czechia for the years 2021 - 2030 addresses many aspects of gender equality and the protection of women's rights. The government also approved an Action Plan for the Prevention of Domestic and Gender-Based Violence for 2019 - 2022.
128	Further strengthen measures aimed at accomplishing equality between women and men in Czechia	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 127.
129	Implement effectively the Strategy for Equality between Women and Men covering the period of 2014-2020	+	✓	A new strategy has been adopted in 2021, following up on the previous one and addressing new as well as persistent challenges.
130	Pursue the implementation of the national plans for equality between men and women, for the eradication of domestic and gender-based violence and to combat trafficking in persons, ensuring sufficient financial resources to carry out these plans	+	✓	See Recommendations No. 127 and 129. The fight against trafficking in human beings is also dealt with in the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Czechia for the period 2020 - 2023.
131	Fully implement its gender equality programmes, including the Strategy for Equality between Women and Men in order to address the gender equality gaps in various sectors	+	🔄	See Recommendations No. 127 and 129.
132	Continue efforts aimed at combating and eliminating discrimination against women in order to ensure full gender equality in life and in public policies	+	✓	See Recommendations No. 127 and 129.
133	Improve women's rights in the labour market, notably in relation to pay gaps between men and women	+	🔄	The project of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs 22% TO EQUALITY analyzed the gender pay gap, created tools for their detection for employers and employees and tools for labor inspectorates to control equal pay. The project also includes awareness

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				campaigns for professionals and the general public. Based on the project, an Action Plan for Equal Remuneration for Women and Men is to be created.
134	Address the large wage gap between men and women and prohibit the termination of employment of women upon their return from maternity leave	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 133. The Labor Code prohibits giving notice during pregnancy, maternity or parental leave. After returning from maternity leave, the employer is obliged to place the employee in her original job and workplace.
135	Redouble efforts in the implementation of measures seeking to reduce the gender pay gap	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 133. Following the Gender Equality Strategy for the years 2021-2030, an Action Plan for Equal Remuneration for Women and Men for the years 2022-2026 was drawn up, which is expected to be submitted to the government in the following months. The measures of the Action Plan focus, for example, on supporting transparent remuneration, control of equal remuneration, work-life balance or education and awareness measures. The gender pay gap amounted to 16.4% in 2020, thus continuing the decreasing trend, in comparison to 21.5% in 2016.
136	Adopt a law on the rights of patients, including women's rights in the field of reproductive health, and organize the training of personnel involved in the supervision of reproductive health services in order to preserve the fundamental rights of women and girls in the area of obstetrics and gynecological health care	+	✓	The Health Services Act contains a wide catalog of patients' rights in accordance with international standards, including women's rights in reproductive health such as choosing a care provider, respecting patient wishes, ensuring privacy and dignity, presence of a close person, etc. Doctors are obliged to respect these wishes and are also educated in approaching patients.
137	Increase legislative and practical efforts to reduce violence against women and domestic violence	+	✓	The Criminal Code contains several criminal offenses through which domestic violence can be punished as bodily harm (Section 146 of the Criminal Code), serious bodily harm (Section 145 of the Criminal Code), extortion (Section 175 of the Criminal Code), oppression (Section 177 of the Criminal Code of the Code), mistreatment of a trusted person (§ 198 of the Criminal Code) or mistreatment of a person living in a common dwelling (§ 199 of the Criminal Code). The key document is the Action Plan for the prevention of domestic and gender-based violence for the years 2019-2022, which includes, among others, prevention measures like awareness-raising activities, the education of experts in the most frequent contact with victims or education in schools, as well as the support of therapeutic programs for violent people. An important task is also to ensure the availability and sufficient and predictable financing of specialized social services

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				for victims of domestic and gender-based violence and their children, such as secret shelters and crisis beds located in every region. There are also several telephone lines for victims of domestic violence such as the free European crisis line 116 006 operated by the White Circle of Safety since 2015. The White Circle also launched the first mobile counseling center for victims of crime and domestic violence in June 2021, allowing for consultations to be provided anywhere in terrain. Victims of domestic violence are also helped by the free Bright Sky app, which acts as a signpost for people in an abusive relationship. Specific government projects are devoted to prevention and education.
138	Continue the efforts to prevent and address gender-based violence, and in this context, ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence	+	✓	See Recommendations Nos. 16 and 137. The Judicial Academy organizes a certified course "Violence against women and domestic violence" as part of the Program for the Education of Legal Professionals in the Field of Human Rights (HELP).
139	Take measures to effectively prevent and prosecute acts of domestic and sexual violence and assist victims of such violence	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 137. Victims of domestic and sexual violence are particularly vulnerable victims according to the Act on Victims of Crime, on the basis of which they are provided with professional assistance free of charge, legal aid and financial aid. The category of particularly vulnerable victims has recently been expanded to include victims of rape, abuse of a trusted person and abuse of a person in a shared dwelling, without no longer being necessary to assess their increased vulnerability in individual cases. The law also limited the possibility of questioning on the intimate area of the victim in order to reduce the risk of secondary victimization and to encourage their reporting. Probation and Mediation Centers provide victims of domestic and sexual violence with legal information and restorative programs.
140	Continue its efforts in combating sexual abuse, including by ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 139. There are ongoing discussions about the possible redefinition of the crime of rape and the tightening of the penalties imposed
141	Continue to take action towards a comprehensive gender equality strategy, and introduce effective legislative measures to increase women's participation in political life and decision-making	+	🔄	See Recommendation No. 95. Public authorities should strive for a balanced gender representation in government bodies and in leading positions in the state administration and in the bodies of companies owned by the state. The Gender Equality Strategy includes, for example, measures to support gender-sensitive advertising and the establishment of gender-mixed selection committees. A methodology











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				is also currently being developed for the public administration to support the gender balanced representation in decision-making positions, for which departmental gender equality coordinators will be trained. The law introduced the obligation of companies tradable on the stock exchange to publish in their annual reports information on the steps taken to achieve a gender balanced representation in their management. Gender audits are also supported in companies. Educational activities and cooperation between the state and private sectors are supported through the strategy.
142	Continue efforts to eradicate stereotypes regarding the position of women in society and to set specific goals, targets and time frames to increase the representation of women, including Roma women, in legislative assemblies and government positions	+	🔄	See Recommendation No. 141. Among political parties as well as in the private sphere, education takes place primarily through seminars and training. In connection with the low representation of women in politics, a manual to provide political parties and movements across the political spectrum was updated in 2022 with concrete recommendations and proven tools to support greater participation of women in politics.
143	Continue efforts to promote equality between men and women by promoting a balanced representation in decision-making bodies as well as in the labour market and entrepreneurship, among other initiatives	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 141.
144	Continue its efforts on creating an Ombudsman for children's rights	+	✓	Together with the reforms enabling the accreditation of the Ombudsperson as an NHRI a special vice-ombudsperson for children's rights shall be established.
145	Consider the creation of an Ombudsman for children's rights in order to further advance the status of children	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 144.
146	Continue to promote and protect the rights of the child, also by considering the creation of a national Ombudsperson for children	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 144.
147	Establish a separate Ombudsperson particularly dedicated to the rights of children	+	🔄	See Recommendation No. 144.
148	Continue to effectively and fully implement the National Strategy to Protect Children's Rights for the term 2012-2018	+	✓	Czechia adopted a new strategy on children's rights for 2021-29, following up on the previous one and addressing new as well as persistent challenges.

N.	Recommendation	Acceptation	Implementation	Form of implementation
149	Strengthen its child protection system by explicitly prohibiting all forms of corporal punishment of children in all settings	-		See Recommendation No. 150.
150	Consider the further harmonization of the prohibition of corporal punishment against children with international standards	+		Czechia considers violence against children completely unacceptable. Currently, corporal punishment of children is prohibited in all public settings, such as schools or institutional child care facilities. In the family, parents can only apply such educational practices that do not threaten the child's dignity, health, mental or emotional development and are appropriate for the situation. A proposal is now being discussed to introduce an explicit legal regulation, according to which corporal punishment, causing mental hardship and other humiliating measures affect the human dignity of the child. At the same time, education, campaigns for positive parenting and especially available support services for parents and children will also be supported.
151	Strengthen national measures to address abuses towards children and end corporal punishment	+		See Recommendation No. 150. In cases of serious threat or disruption of the child's favorable development in the family, the court may remove the child from the care of the parents and, as a last resort, limit or deprive them of parental rights. Violence against children can also be prosecuted in criminal or administrative law.
152	Undertake practical steps to put an end to corporal punishment of children in all settings	+		See Recommendation No. 150. The new strategy on children's rights contains educational and awareness raising measures on positive parenting
153	Prohibit by law corporal punishment of children in all settings, including at home	-		See Recommendation No. 150.
154	Take further legislative and policy measures to discontinue the institutionalization of children under three years of age	+		Czechia has legally forbidden the institutional care for children under 4 years of age since 2024 except for medical reasons or to keep siblings together. It has long supported substitute family care and so the number of children in general institutional care is declining.
155	Continue with efforts to abolish the practice of placement of children under 3 years of age in institutionalized organized care and further strengthen the system of family foster care, as the main alternative to institutionalization	+		See Recommendation No. 154.
156	Continue finding alternative family care for vulnerable children so as to avoid placing them in institutional care	+		See Recommendation No. 154.

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157	End institutionalization of children under the age of three	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 154.
158	Strengthen its child protection system by enhancing its efforts to end or limit the institutionalization of children under three years of age	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 154.
159	Take additional social and legal protection measures for vulnerable children who are victims of sexual abuses and for their families	+	✓	Child protection authorities continue to protect vulnerable children, including victims of violence and abuse, and their families. Support is also provided by accredited entities under the Act on Victims of Crime. According to this act, a child is considered a particularly vulnerable victim without further ado. A particularly vulnerable victim has the right to free professional aid; a strengthened right to prevent contact with the suspect; the right to be interrogated in a particularly sensitive manner by a person specially trained; the right to be interviewed without repetition and some others. A victim under the age of 18 is also entitled to legal assistance provided by an attorney free of charge, regardless of their financial situation.
160	Adopt specific legislation that recognizes the crime of commercial sexual exploitation and prostitution of children	-	✓	Such crime exists in Czechia mainly as human trafficking.
161	1 Adopt a clear and broad definition of child pornography and child prostitution in accordance with international law. Eliminate the possibility that children between 15 and 18 years of age can legally engage in prostitution	-	✓	See Recommendation No. 160. No children can legally engage in prostitution.
162	Allocate adequate resources for community-based services to prevent family separation, including for children with disabilities	+	🔄	In line with the deinstitutionalisation of social services and the withdrawal from institutional care, in-field services for families with children are being supported.
163	Adopt all necessary measures to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities, eliminate restrictions that may limit their legal capacity and in particular encourage access to effective judicial and administrative procedures for persons with disabilities facing situations of discrimination and inequality	-	🔄	The system of limiting the legal capacity of persons with mental or psychic disabilities is being assessed now for further measures to adopt. Persons with disabilities can defend their rights in court or administrative proceedings on their own or with the help of their guardian or other necessary assistance

N.	Recommendation	Acceptation	Implementation	Form of implementation
164	Ensure the rights of people with disabilities during their employment, especially in public bodies or authorities	+	🔄	Persons with disabilities are protected by the Anti-Discrimination Act against discrimination in access to employment, its performance and its conditions in the public and private spheres. On the contrary, they are entitled to appropriate measures to facilitate their access to employment, if they do not impose a disproportionate burden on employers. Each employer must either employ at least 4% of employees with disabilities or purchase products from other employers who do so. The state supports the employment of people with disabilities with various subsidies which are now being raised.
165	Prohibit, in law and in practice, discrimination in employment of persons with disabilities, and adopt legislative measures to ensure their insertion in the labour market	+	✓	The Anti-Discrimination Act prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in access to employment and these people can be fully integrated into the labor market.
166	Strengthen measures to combat discrimination against Roma and to bridge the gap between Roma and the rest of society in the field of education, employment, housing, health care and social protection	+	✓	The new Strategy for Roma Integration for 2021-2030 contains measures in all those areas, as well as the social integration of Roma and the fight against their discrimination. The aim of the strategy is to ensure equal access for Roma to their rights. The fulfillment of the strategy is will be continuously monitored and evaluated.
167	Continue practical efforts to bridge gaps between the Roma community and the rest of society, including: implementing legislation and practical measures to eliminate discrimination against the Romani individuals; ensuring the police protect Roma communities threatened with violence and discrimination; and ensuring equal access to education, employment, housing, health and social care for all	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 166. The strategy also addresses the issue of anticiganism and hate crime.
168	Protect the rights of Roma people and other minorities through legislation, law enforcement and administrative measures, eradicate racial discrimination and xenophobia, and effectively combat racially motivated violence	+	🔄	See Recommendations Nos 41, 44 and 166
169	Improve the situation of the Roma population, particularly as concerns housing	+	🔄	The Roma integration strategy also addresses Roma access to housing. Roma housing is also supported by the construction of affordable and social housing on the basis of government subsidy programs and activities of individual municipalities to support access to housing.

N.	Recommendation	Acceptation	Implementation	Form of implementation
170	Take all necessary steps to end discrimination and to improve the living conditions of the Roma population, inter alia, through the provision of adequate housing and public infrastructure	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 169
171	Implement the Roma Integration Strategy for 2015-2020, which was adopted during the Hungarian Presidency of the Council of the European Union	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 166.
172	Ensure effective implementation of the Roma Integration Strategy for 2015-2020	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 166.
173	Ensure the effective implementation of the Roma Integration Strategy 2015-2020, with particular attention for equal access to education, health, housing and employment	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 166.
174	Intensify efforts on social inclusion and protection of the rights of the vulnerable groups, in particular, provide equal access to the Roma community in employment, education, housing and social care	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 166.
175	Strengthen measures to ensure that the Roma population can fully enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights, in a way comparable to the rest of the population	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 166.
176	Continue to take measures to ensure the full implementation of the Roma Integration Strategy 2015–2020	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 166.
177	Resolve the question of the commemoration of the memory of the Roma who died during the Second World War in the Nazi camp in the village of Lety	+	✓	In 2018, the state bought a pig farm on the site of a former Roma camp. The pig farm is now being demolished and at the same time preparations have begun for the construction of a new monument. The winning design was selected in 2020 and the construction of the memorial will begin in 2022. The administration of the memorial was entrusted to the Museum of Romani Culture in Brno.
178	Adopt legal and administrative measures to ensure the full integration of Roma people into the Czech society and increase efforts to combat discrimination on the grounds of Roma women’s rights and Roma children’s education	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 166.

N.	Recommendation	Acceptation	Implementation	Form of implementation
179	Allocate sufficient funding and make available adequate human resources for the implementation of the Roma Integration Strategy 2015-2020 and the Inclusive Education Action Plan for 2016-2018	+		See Recommendation No. 166. Adequate funding is provided for the measures of the strategy.
180	Better protect the rights of foreign workers, who are non-European Union citizens	+		All foreign workers enjoy the protection of the Labor Code when performing their work. Labor exploitation is prosecuted or fined as a misdemeanour or a crime of human trafficking.
181	Ensure that the rights of migrants and refugees, especially children, are guaranteed	+		The Act on Asylum and the Act on the Residence of Foreigners guarantee the rights of immigrants and refugees, including children, in accordance with international standards.
182	Take necessary measures to promote and protect the human rights of migrants in the country	+		See Recommendation No. 181. Czechia pays attention to the protection of the human rights of migrants in its legislation and in practice and in all amendments to legal regulations.
183	Continue to tackle prejudice, stigmatization and discrimination suffered by some asylum seekers, migrants and refugees	+		See Recommendations Nos. 181 and 182. The campaign against hate mentioned in Recommendations 40 and 41 also addresses the issues to foreigners and refugees.
184	Undertake legislative amendments to ensure migrant women and girls have equal access as nationals to public health care services	+		Migrant women have the same access to health care as Czech women and cannot be denied it on the basis of their residence status.
185	Ensure that the national practice on providing asylum is in line with international standards on the protection of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons	+		Legal regulations governing the granting of asylum and other forms of international protection are in full compliance with Czechia's international obligations, including EU law.
186	Protect the rights of refugees and migrants, in particular the rights of women and children who are refugees and migrants	+		See Recommendations Nos. 181 and 182.
187	Provide necessary protection to asylum seekers, preserve their dignity and guarantee their access to legal aid and facilitate family reunification for migrants and provide them with social security and review asylum procedures to ensure its compliance with the non-refoulement principle	+		See Recommendations Nos. 181 and 182. The asylum procedure is fully in line with the principle of non-refoulement. Legal aid is provided in asylum proceedings by non-governmental organizations whose representatives visit the facilities and provide advice to applicants. In these facilities, applicants are provided with paid health care and all basic necessities of life. Asylum or subsidiary protection may also be granted for the purpose of family reunification.
188	Strengthen the institutional capacities of support for asylum seekers and migrants in full respect of their human rights	+		See Recommendation No. 187. Asylum seekers are provided with fully adequate care in residential facilities. The facilities are currently being modified and reconstructed.

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189	Create effective legal mechanisms that would make it possible to reduce the time that people spend in temporary camps for refugees	+	✓	Asylum seekers are usually placed in a residence center to verify their identities. Then they can stay in an open residential center, where they are not restricted in their movement. They can only be detained in justified cases, for a maximum of 120 days, against which they can defend themselves in court.
190	Revise the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals so that migrants and refugees do not pay the costs of their detention	-	✗	Persons in asylum or detention facilities pay a contribution to the cost of their lodging. In the asylum facilities, where the stay is not obligatory, the resident has to be left the subsistence minimum means. For illegal workers, the cost are paid by their employer.
191	Ensure that asylum seekers are not imprisoned with regular offenders and that their treatment is reasonable and proportionate to individual cases and circumstances	+	✓	Foreigners are never detained in prisons, but in special detention facilities. In these facilities, adequate conditions are always provided for them in accordance with international standards.
192	Improve the situation of asylum seekers and take measures to end the detention of all refugee children	+	🔄	Detention of foreigners is used as a last step if alternative measures cannot be used. This is especially true for minors or families with children. Thanks to that, their detention is really minimal.
193	End the detention of migrants and refugees, in particular children, whether accompanied, unaccompanied or separated	-	✗	See Recommendation No. 192.
194	Put an end to the detention of all migrant children, accompanied or unaccompanied or separated from their family	-	✗	See Recommendation No. 192.
195	Implement without delay alternative measures to deprivation of liberty in law and in practice, ensuring that detention is only applied as a last resort, especially to accompanied, unaccompanied and separated children	+	✓	See Recommendations No. 192
196	End the detention of all children, whether accompanied, unaccompanied or separated, and implement, without delay, alternatives to detention in law and in practice	-	✗	See Recommendation No. 192.
197	Review its national laws and practices to end the detention of all migrant children	-	✗	See Recommendation No. 192.
198	Find a solution to improve the treatment of refugees in transit zones at airports and in migrant camps	+	✓	Both asylum facilities and detention facilities for foreigners are equipped for a dignified stay and provide services to foreigners in accordance with international standards.

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199	Ensure that the conditions of all immigration detention and reception centers are in conformity with international standards	+	✓	Asylum centers as well as facilities for the detention of foreigners are adequately equipped for their life, food and leisure activities. It provides health and social services and offers education and other activities for children and their parents.
200	Ensure that the living conditions in all detention or reception centers of migrants are in accordance with international standards and put an end to the practice of issuing expulsion orders before registering applications for asylum	+	✓	See Recommendation No. 199. In Czechia, the law prohibits the administrative expulsion of a foreigner before the end of international protection proceedings. The competent authorities are obliged to receive the application for international protection at the border crossing point, in the asylum reception center and in the detention facility.
201	Fully abide by its commitment to the European Union relocation scheme, put an end to the practice of issuing expulsion orders prior to registering asylum applications and fully comply with the principle of nonrefoulement	-	✗	The Czech Government decided not to participate in the EU relocation scheme. See also Recommendation Nos. 181, 182 and 187.
	Explanatory notes:			
	ACCEPTED	+		
	NOTED	-		
	FULFILLED/IMPLEMENTED		✓	
	IN THE PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION		⌚	
	NOT FULFILLED/IMPLEMENTED		✗	