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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Slovenia

* 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 thirty-fourth session from 4 to 15 November 2019. The review of Slovenia was held at the 13th meeting, on 12 November 2019. The delegation of Slovenia was headed by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, Dr. Miro Cerar. At its 17th meeting, held on 14 November 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Slovenia.
2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Slovenia: Bangladesh, Denmark and Egypt.
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 Slovenia:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/SVN/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/SVN/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/SVN/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Germany, Portugal, on behalf of Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up”, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America was transmitted to Slovenia through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 22 November 2019]

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

5. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Slovenia and enjoy the support of Slovenia:**
 - 5.1 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France); (Lithuania);**
 - 5.2 **Complete the process of ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);/Increase efforts towards ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Slovakia);**
 - 5.3 **Ratify and implement the International Labour Organization’s 2014 Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
 - 5.4 **Build on progress in ensuring independence of Slovenia’s national human rights institution and its promotion to the highest accreditation status (Ukraine);**
 - 5.5 **Improve access to affordable and good quality care for older persons and people with a mental or physical disability (Australia);**
 - 5.6 **Continue taking effective measures to protect the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities (China);**

- 5.7 Take appropriate measures for the effective implementation of the National Programme for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (Afghanistan);
- 5.8 Continue raising awareness in society of the need to eliminate discrimination, intolerance and hate speech (Slovakia);
- 5.9 Increase governmental efforts to combat racism, intolerance and hate speech (Egypt);
- 5.10 Further strengthen efforts in raising public awareness of the need to eliminate hate speech and intolerance (Lithuania);
- 5.11 Strengthen the legislative framework in cases of racist hate speech and racially motivated violence by ensuring effective investigation and appropriate prosecution and punishment of perpetrators (Rwanda);
- 5.12 Explicitly prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity and promote awareness-raising campaigns to combat stereotypes and prejudices against LGBTI people (Israel);
- 5.13 Strengthen the efforts to combat domestic violence (Iraq);
- 5.14 Continue efforts to combat domestic violence and strengthen protection mechanisms for the victims (Lebanon);
- 5.15 Take effective steps to finalise and implement a national plan for the prevention of family violence and violence against women, including guidelines for working with sexually abused children (Botswana);
- 5.16 Continue to strengthen its efforts through a comprehensive strategy to protect older persons from violence and all forms of abuse, and ensure that cases of elderly abuse are investigated and prosecuted (Maldives);
- 5.17 Strengthen measures to prevent trafficking for the purposes of sex and forced labour, including measures to identify and support victims and those at risk of trafficking, and dedicate resources to investigate, prosecute and punish perpetrators (Australia);
- 5.18 Continue efforts undertaken to combat trafficking in persons, particularly exploitation of children and women by strengthening the fight against traffickers (Djibouti);
- 5.19 Continue its efforts to prevent trafficking in persons particularly children (Myanmar);
- 5.20 Make additional efforts to investigate, prosecute and punish all human trafficking cases proportionally to the gravity of the crime (Serbia);
- 5.21 Continue efforts aimed at combating human trafficking and ensure the protection of the victims (Jordan);
- 5.22 Step up efforts in ensuring adequate mechanisms to identify and protect victims of trafficking, especially children, including providing comprehensive assistance based on their individual needs (Philippines);
- 5.23 Strengthen measures to identify and provide support to women at risk of trafficking, in particular Roma, migrant, refugee and asylum seeking women, and measures aimed at addressing the root causes of trafficking (Belarus);
- 5.24 Pursue policies which ensure victims of trafficking will be provided with adequate assistance and care (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 5.25 Continue efforts to reduce poverty and ensure greater inclusion of vulnerable groups, particularly the older persons (Bhutan);
- 5.26 Continue its efforts to combat poverty and inequality (Myanmar);

- 5.27 Continue implementation of measures to reduce the level of poverty and social exclusion, with special consideration to the welfare of the most vulnerable groups (India);
- 5.28 Continue the positive initiatives taken for the welfare of the older people (India);
- 5.29 Continue already commendable efforts to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment, including through greater participation by women in political life at the local and national level (Australia);
- 5.30 Continue efforts to eliminate discrimination against women, including in the labour market (Tunisia);
- 5.31 Continue implementing policies to promote the participation of women in public and political life and take further steps to combat and prevent violence against women and domestic violence (Republic of Moldova);
- 5.32 Continue taking measures for the protection of women's rights, particularly in preventing violence against women (Bhutan);
- 5.33 Revise the legal definition of rape in the Criminal Code so that it is based on the lack of consent rather than force, coercion or physical threat (Chile);
- 5.34 Continue policies aimed at preventing and combating all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence and sexual abuse (Georgia);
- 5.35 Continue efforts to prevent domestic violence and violence against women through the adoption of a national plan for this purpose (Luxembourg);
- 5.36 Further strengthen measures to prevent and combat violence against women (Myanmar);
- 5.37 Strengthen measures to prevent and combat violence against women, including domestic violence and sexual abuse (Maldives);
- 5.38 Revise the definition of rape in the Criminal Code so that it is based on the absence of consent (Greece);
- 5.39 Continue consolidating achievements in the promotion of rights, inclusion, equal opportunities and well-being of persons with disabilities within implemented national programmes (Dominican Republic);
- 5.40 Continue efforts to protect persons with disabilities and encourage involvement of civil society in drafting laws and plans that aims at improving their conditions (Lebanon);
- 5.41 Ensure the full integration of persons with disabilities in society through the programme of equal opportunities and ensure they are not discriminated against (Qatar);
- 5.42 Continue implementing activities that affirm the full integration of persons with disabilities into society (Montenegro);
- 5.43 Continue to devote great attention to the effective implementation of the existing legislative framework on the use of the minority language, with particular reference to the availability of bilingual personnel in public services, offices and the media (Italy);
- 5.44 Continue efforts to prevent discrimination against Roma (Albania);
- 5.45 Continue working in accordance with the national programme to combat discrimination against Roma minorities for 2017–2021 (Lebanon);
- 5.46 Continue making progress in the promotion of human rights and well-being of Roma communities, through the National Programme of Measures for Roma (Dominican Republic);

- 5.47 Further intensify the implementation of the National Programme of Measures for Roma for 2017–2021 (Georgia);
- 5.48 Step up policies ensuring that Roma children can participate in mainstream education system (Peru);
- 5.49 Continue promoting the implementation of policies for the integration of migrants (Dominican Republic);
- 5.50 Improve the living, working and social conditions of migrants and refugees and their access to health care (Turkey);
- 5.51 Continue efforts to promote the rights of migrants and asylum seekers (Iraq);
- 5.52 Ensure respect the principle of non-refoulement through individual assessment of each migratory situation (Peru);
- 5.53 Ensure that asylum seekers have access to fair asylum procedures (Afghanistan);
- 5.54 Ensure that all asylum-seekers have access to fair and effective asylum procedures and investigate all reported cases in this regard (Azerbaijan);
- 5.55 Provide training for law enforcement authorities to increase awareness and knowledge, and ensure that their actions related to the treatment of asylum seekers comply with European and international obligations and norms (Canada);
- 5.56 Ensure that all asylum seekers have access to legal representation, by providing free legal aid to those not in a position to pay for a lawyer (Cyprus);
- 5.57 Ensure that all asylum seekers have access to fair and effective asylum procedures in accordance with Slovenia's International Protection Law and international law (Honduras);
- 5.58 Take appropriate measures to guarantee the rights of persons erased from the Register of Permanent Residents, in compliance with the 2018 Constitutional Court decision (France).

6. The following recommendations will be examined by Slovenia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-third session of the Human Rights Council.

- 6.1 Complete the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Senegal);
- 6.2 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh); (Egypt);
- 6.3 Undertake measures to ratify the United Nations International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);/Consider the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Niger);/Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Philippines);
- 6.4 Complete the process of ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal);
- 6.5 Consider ratifying the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Uruguay);
- 6.6 Accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and put in place statelessness determination procedures to ensure the protection of stateless persons (Brazil);

- 6.7 **Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia); (Spain); (North Macedonia);**
- 6.8 **Sign and ratify the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Croatia);**
- 6.9 **Ratify the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other human rights instruments (Honduras);**
- 6.10 **Consider the ratification of the ILO Domestic Workers Convention no. 189 (Philippines);**
- 6.11 **Recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals or other State Parties (Lithuania);/Recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties (Slovakia);**
- 6.12 **Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.13 **Ensure that the Human Rights Ombudsman is fully autonomous and independent from the Government by amending public finance legislation (Denmark);**
- 6.14 **Ensure that the Ombudsman and other national human rights mechanisms are adequately funded and that financial control is fully independent of government (Ireland);**
- 6.15 **Intensify efforts to establish a national human rights institution (Jordan);**
- 6.16 **Consider establishing a national institution for the rights of the child (Lebanon);**
- 6.17 **Provide the Advocate of the Principle of Equality with additional resources for its full operational and effective functioning (North Macedonia);**
- 6.18 **Put in place measures to combat all forms of human rights violations against older persons (Angola);**
- 6.19 **Continue taking measures in order to promote and ensure the full realization of all human rights for young people (Republic of Moldova);**
- 6.20 **Implement the decisions of the Constitutional Court on which no action has been taken, in particular those concerning the need to revise the Mental Health Act (Mexico);**
- 6.21 **Increase the pace of implementation of the already existing and the newly adopted measures for all of the above (Turkey);**
- 6.22 **Strengthen, through a comprehensive strategy, the fight against discrimination in all its forms, including on the grounds of the status of migrant, refugee, asylum seeker, disability, or any other condition; and strengthen its policies to combat racism and hate speech (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.23 **Continue the revision of the law on equal opportunities for men and women (Albania);**
- 6.24 **Continue efforts to promote gender equality (Jordan);**
- 6.25 **Formulate a comprehensive anti-discrimination policy to prevent and eliminate racism and xenophobia (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.26 **Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination strategy in consultation with representatives of civil society (Luxembourg);**

- 6.27 Continue strengthening institutional and normative framework for protection against discrimination (Montenegro);
- 6.28 Design and fully implement strategies to prevent all forms of discrimination, including by integrating non-discriminatory values in its education curricula, to eliminate racism and xenophobia (Indonesia);
- 6.29 Explicitly incorporate in its legislation, policies and strategies to combat discrimination the recognition of multiple and intersectional discrimination based on sex, age, ethnic origin or sexual orientation, or by the status of migrant, asylum seeker, refugee, person with disability or any other condition (Honduras);
- 6.30 Develop public policies aimed at eliminating discrimination, including racial discrimination, and in this respect improve the response of the criminal justice system to cases of hate speech and violence committed on the grounds of race, by ensuring the investigation and prosecution (Costa Rica);
- 6.31 Identify measures to combat all forms of discrimination, particularly racial discrimination, with special focus on fighting hate speech and racist and xenophobic statements against minorities (Djibouti);
- 6.32 Strengthen activities to raise awareness in society of the need to eliminate discrimination, intolerance and hate speech (Greece);
- 6.33 Strengthen activities and laws aimed at the elimination of discrimination in society, other intolerance and hate speech against minorities and other groups, including based on sexual orientation, gender identity or sex characteristics (Iceland);
- 6.34 Take more effective measures against discrimination, hate speech and racism (Turkey);
- 6.35 Intensify measures and programmes to combat racism, xenophobia, and intolerance (Philippines);
- 6.36 Implement stronger measures to curtail instances of racial and ethnic discrimination, discourage hate speech, and commit to sustained efforts to deter racially motivated violence, especially towards vulnerable groups (Bahamas);
- 6.37 Take effective measures to prevent, investigate and punish racial crimes, racist hate speech and violence against minority groups, including migrants and refugees (Ecuador);
- 6.38 Adopt a comprehensive strategy on combating discrimination and racism through the consultation process with all interested parties (Uzbekistan);
- 6.39 Continue efforts taken to combat discrimination and hate speech against minorities and foreigners (Tunisia);
- 6.40 Intensify efforts to combat hate crimes and hate speech in line with the commitments made in the Durban Declaration and Program of Action (Afghanistan);
- 6.41 Intensify efforts to combat the increase of hate speech, particularly in social media, by condemning racially hostile language in the public domain and strengthen the response of the criminal justice system in this regard (Bangladesh);
- 6.42 Strengthen laws on racist hate speech and racially motivated violence to further support the work of the Advocate of the Principle of Equality and ensure punishment of perpetrators (Botswana);
- 6.43 Enact a comprehensive legislation to address incidences of hate speeches on social media and elsewhere (Ghana);
- 6.44 Continue efforts to combat hate speech, and strengthen the capacity of the criminal justice system to response to cases of hate crimes (Indonesia);

- 6.45 Undertake awareness raising campaigns to combat hate speech (Iraq);
- 6.46 Intensify efforts aimed at combating hate speech, racism against Muslims and ethnic minorities (Jordan);
- 6.47 Sustain efforts in combatting hate speech and other hate crimes (Nigeria);
- 6.48 Take measures to more effectively prevent and combat hate speech and incitement to violence against minorities, both online and offline (Republic of Korea);
- 6.49 Ensure zero tolerance to all cases of hate speech towards migrants and ethnic and religious minorities (Uzbekistan);
- 6.50 Deepen efforts to investigate and punish racist hate speech and cases of racially motivated violence, ensuring that they are investigated promptly and effectively (Argentina);
- 6.51 Strengthen the response of its criminal justice system in cases of racist hate speech and violence by ensuring effective investigation and appropriate prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.52 Strengthen the response of its criminal justice system in cases of hate speech and hate motivated violence by ensuring effective investigation and appropriate prosecution and punishment of perpetrators (Israel);
- 6.53 Strengthen the response of its criminal justice system in cases of hate speech and related violence by ensuring effective investigation and appropriate prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators (Pakistan);
- 6.54 Strengthen the criminal justice system to ensure effective and appropriate investigation, prosecution and punishment of the offenses of hate speech and racist violence (Luxembourg);
- 6.55 Amend its criminal code to highlight racist motives, which aggravate the related crimes and offences (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.56 Intensify efforts to combat stereotypes and prejudice against LGBTI persons, including by launching a nationwide awareness-raising campaign (Ireland);
- 6.57 Strengthen efforts to end discrimination against LGBTI people, including awareness raising to increase the social acceptance of the LGBTI community in all spheres of professional and social life (Netherlands);
- 6.58 Promote the access of same-sex couples to sexual and reproductive health programmes, ensuring in particular the availability of specific health services for trans persons (Uruguay);
- 6.59 Enact general legislation on the recognition of both same-sex parents involved in the growth of a child, as well as extending access to adoption to same-sex couples on par with others (Iceland);
- 6.60 Adopt legal provisions that will allow legal gender recognition to transgender individuals and take meaningful steps, to sensitise authorities and the public to their human rights (Malta);
- 6.61 Work towards ending protocols that aim to 'normalise' intersex bodies through harmful and medical practices including non-consensual surgeries (Malta);
- 6.62 Consolidate the progress made towards reaching the Sustainable Development Goals, and in the improvement of human development indicators (India);
- 6.63 Gradually increase official development assistance to reach the international target of 0.7% of gross national product (Luxembourg);

- 6.64 Increase the amount of humanitarian aid and development assistance to a level compatible with its GDP (Turkey);
- 6.65 Continue to ensure that the application of the preamble of the Paris Agreement is reflected in the next round of Nationally Determined Contributions due in 2020, in line with its commitments under the Paris Agreement (Fiji);
- 6.66 Ensure that women, children and persons with disabilities are meaningfully engaged in the development of legislation, policies and programs on climate change and disaster risk reduction (Fiji);
- 6.67 Provide specific funding to the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption to establish and enforce a code of conduct, including through the establishment of credible mechanisms for supervision, on the misuse of information and public resources by members of the National Assembly and National Council (United States of America);
- 6.68 Take the necessary measures to address and combat corruption and related impunity more effectively, to ensure the transparency in the management of the Public Administration (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.69 Strengthen oversight over Slovenian 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 (State of Palestine);
- 6.70 Strengthen measures to address domestic violence and sexual abuse including ensuring effective access to support services, remedies, and means of protection to women victims (Philippines);
- 6.71 Implement measures to ensure practical protection for older persons from violence and all forms of ill treatment as well as investigate such cases and prosecute perpetrators (Uzbekistan);
- 6.72 Take measures to combat domestic violence and to provide for the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons (Russian Federation);
- 6.73 Continue to reduce the backlog of judicial cases, by further improving the staffing and financial resources of the courts (Germany);
- 6.74 Ensure the right to justice for all detainees, through the provision of free public defence council in order to provide the rights to defence and fair trial (Costa Rica);
- 6.75 Ensure that all detained persons effectively benefit from the right of access to a lawyer from the very outset of their deprivation of liberty, if necessary free of charge (Denmark);
- 6.76 Improve the living conditions in detention facilities in line with the Nelson Mandela Rules (Angola);
- 6.77 Amend defamation legislation so that it is considered a civil, not criminal, offence (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.78 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, in particular through effective prosecution of perpetrators (Chile);
- 6.79 Increase efforts to prevent trafficking of persons and child exploitation and to protect and support victims (Egypt);
- 6.80 Continue efforts in combatting human trafficking and upholding the rights of victims of human trafficking as well as the rights of migrants (Nigeria);
- 6.81 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking and strengthen the monitoring and data collection mechanisms (Tunisia);

- 6.82 Continue to strengthen its institutional structure for combating trafficking in human beings and provide victims of trafficking with adequate access to health care, counselling and effective protection (Pakistan);
- 6.83 Investigate, prosecute and punish all cases of trafficking in persons and provide victims of such crimes with proper redress measures (Israel);
- 6.84 Strengthen its efforts in combatting trafficking in persons, specifically through ensuring the provision of adequate support and rehabilitative resources to victims, and through enhanced investigation and prosecutions efforts (Bahamas);
- 6.85 Continue its victim protection, law enforcement, prevention efforts by vigorously prosecuting sex and labor trafficking offenses and imposing adequate penalties, including significant prison terms, on all convicted traffickers (United States of America);
- 6.86 Ensure that victims of trafficking were provided with adequate assistance regardless of whether they cooperated with law enforcement authorities in investigations and criminal proceedings (Belarus);
- 6.87 Continue supporting the family as the fundamental and natural unit of society (Egypt);
- 6.88 Consider instituting anti-poverty policies and programmes that would ensure the full protection and promotion of the rights of the children (Ghana);
- 6.89 Accelerate the approval of a national housing policy that deals, among other things, with access to social housing for all its residents without discrimination, and that addresses the special needs of people with disabilities and the elderly in this area (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.90 Continue its achievements on improving access to health care for all and effectively implement the Resolution on the National Mental Health Programme 2018–2028 (Ethiopia);
- 6.91 Accelerate its efforts to improve access to health care services (Georgia);
- 6.92 Continue its efforts in regard to the right to health and provide equal access to quality health-care services to all persons including in rural areas, persons with disabilities and older persons (State of Palestine);
- 6.93 Ensure the availability and accessibility of palliative care for all older persons (Malaysia);
- 6.94 Develop the allocation of education funds to eliminate regional disparities in access to education (Algeria);
- 6.95 Ensure equal access to quality education for all students (Malaysia);
- 6.96 Continue measures to improve equal access to quality education for all addressing the problem of regional disparities in access to education (Nepal);
- 6.97 Develop actions and policies to ensure quality inclusive education at all levels (Israel);
- 6.98 Intensify efforts towards providing comprehensive human rights education programs to law enforcement officials on rights of migrants and refugees (Greece);
- 6.99 Continue making progress in the implementation of strategies to achieve gender equality in all areas of economic, political and social life, including employment and equal pay (Cuba);
- 6.100 Step up measures to increase the employment rate of women and their representation in the level of management (Myanmar);

- 6.101 Strengthen measures aimed at preventing and combatting violence against women, including domestic violence and sexual abuse by ensuring that victims have access to effective remedies and means of protection (Rwanda);
- 6.102 Increase public education and strengthen enforcement efforts to combat gender-based violence (Bahamas);
- 6.103 Amend its legislation to include all forms of violence against women and strengthen measures aimed at preventing and combating sexual abuse, guaranteeing access to effective protection services (Spain);
- 6.104 Continue efforts to combat violence against women, by aligning national legislation with international standards, particularly the Council of Europe Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (France);
- 6.105 Strengthen measures to prevent and curb all forms of violence against women including domestic violence, by among others ensuring effective remedies to victims (Malaysia);
- 6.106 Revise the definition of rape in the Criminal Code so that it is based on the absence of consent, bringing it in line with international human rights law and standards (Iceland);
- 6.107 Revise the definition of rape contained in the criminal code, so that it is based on the lack of consent and not on force or coercion, therefore aligning it with international standards, such as the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) (Mexico);
- 6.108 Strengthen quality accessible sexual and reproductive health public services to women belonging to vulnerable groups (Peru);
- 6.109 Encourage non-violent forms of discipline and conduct information campaigns to raise public awareness of the harmful effects of corporal punishment on children (Algeria);
- 6.110 Develop and implement a national strategy for the protection of child victims of exploitation and sexual abuses in order to identify, prevent and support child victims of various forms of exploitation and abuse (France);
- 6.111 Develop and implement a national strategy on the protection of children from sexual exploitation and abuse (Iceland);
- 6.112 Develop and implement additional policies for the protection of children to ensure that migrant children, Roma children and other vulnerable children have free access to education, health, decent housing and adequate nutrition, as well as to combat child poverty and social exclusion (Uruguay);
- 6.113 Review national legislation, policies and programmes to harmonize them with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Spain);
- 6.114 Take further steps to adopt specific legislation and policies regarding the protection of the rights of women and girls with disabilities (Bulgaria);
- 6.115 Consider the introduction of more detailed provisions on inclusive education of children with disabilities in existing legislation and policies (Bulgaria);
- 6.116 Ensure equal access to quality education for all students with disabilities without discrimination (Qatar);
- 6.117 Adopt a comprehensive strategy to prevent all forms of violence, abuse and ill treatments against persons with disabilities, particularly women, children and older persons with disabilities (Ecuador);

- 6.118 **Develop community-based and people-centred mental health services which, in line with CRPD, respect the rights, will and informed preferences of persons with mental health conditions or psychosocial disabilities (Portugal);**
- 6.119 **Review current relevant legislation to better protect the rights of all minorities and provide legislation on minority rights that would include additional provisions on minority-language education in areas where there is an interest (Serbia);**
- 6.120 **Ensure comprehensive legislation to protect the rights of minorities (Malaysia);**
- 6.121 **Continue to strengthen efforts to promote and protect the rights of minorities in an integrated, comprehensive and inclusive manner, especially by improving their access to key social services, such as housing, education, and safe drinking water and sanitation (Thailand);**
- 6.122 **Ensure adequate representation of minority ethnic groups in the elected bodies for their inclusion in governance (Nepal);**
- 6.123 **Redouble efforts in ensuring equitable access to basic services by minorities toward their social inclusion and the full realization of their human rights (Philippines);**
- 6.124 **Recognize the Slovenian sign language in the Slovenian constitution (Austria);**
- 6.125 **Engage in a structured dialogue with the German-speaking community including the Umbrella Organisation for the Cultural Associations of the German-speaking community, as also recommended by the Council of Europe (Austria);**
- 6.126 **Allocate additional resource to the preservation of the culture and language of the German-speaking community in Slovenia, as previously recommended (Austria);**
- 6.127 **Undertake all necessary steps to recognize the Croatian community as an autochthonous national minority and grant it the rights deriving from this status that has already been assigned to Italian and Hungarian communities (Croatia);**
- 6.128 **Continue its efforts to promote an environment inclusive of ethnic minorities and to fully guarantee their access to public services, including through the effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the National Programme of Measures for Roma for the period of 2017–2021 (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.129 **Continue to pay more attention to the issue of ethnic minorities, including the Roma (Russian Federation);**
- 6.130 **Address the continued discrimination against members of the socially marginalized Roma community in some parts of the country, especially with respect to their persistent difficulties securing adequate housing and obtaining public services, by continuing to implement its National Program of Measures for Roma for 2017–2021 (United States of America);**
- 6.131 **Enact and fully implement legislations that seek to improve the current situation in the Roma minority (Ghana);**
- 6.132 **Remove the distinction in legislation and other measures between “autochthonous” and “non-autochthonous” Roma communities (Greece);**
- 6.133 **Take further steps to uphold rights of Roma people and protect them against prejudice, discrimination and social exclusion, including by ensuring effective implementation of the National Programme of Measures for Roma (Brazil);**

- 6.134 **Review its National Programme of Measures for Roma to set clear priorities and timelines for the implementation of measures, particularly regarding access to basic services so as to ensure the full integration of Roma communities (Canada);**
- 6.135 **Strengthen the National Programme of Measures for Roma by identifying concrete targets, so as to further equal, legal and fair treatment of minorities, in line with Sustainable Development Goals 10 and 16 (Netherlands);**
- 6.136 **Conduct an independent evaluation in accordance with the National Programme of Measures for Roma for 2017–2021(Spain);**
- 6.137 **Improve the living standards of its Roma population, including by providing better access to basic utilities and services and improving education outcomes for Roma students at all levels (Australia);**
- 6.138 **Further the understanding that Anti-Gypsyism is a driver for social exclusion of Roma and Sinti, and strengthen efforts to improve their living-conditions, for example, by adopting measures to ensure their access to drinking water, sanitation and electricity (Austria);**
- 6.139 **Step up its efforts to provide safe-drinking water and sanitation services to the Roma population who live in informal settlements (Chile);**
- 6.140 **Continue efforts to improve the living conditions of Roma and particularly ensure the right to drinking water for everyone as laid down in the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia (Germany);**
- 6.141 **Further improve living conditions of the Roma population and better protect their right to education (China);**
- 6.142 **Adopt efficient measures and allocate sufficient resources to integrate Roma children in preschool institutions, put an end to segregation in schools and reduce school dropout cases (Costa Rica);**
- 6.143 **Continue efforts for the integration of Roma, migrants and other minorities, particularly for their access to education, health care, employment and housing, as well as ensure their participation in political and social life (Cuba);**
- 6.144 **Adopt a definitive legislative and policy framework in order to prevent groundless expelling of migrants workers (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.145 **Ensure that migrants, women, children and persons with disabilities are meaningfully engaged in the drafting and implementation of the Government's strategy on migration (Fiji);**
- 6.146 **Safeguard the rights of newly-arrived and all immigrants in line with Slovenia's international obligations and commitments (Thailand);**
- 6.147 **Guarantee full access to and improved quality of health, social services, and education to migrants, irrespectively of their migratory status, and implement alternative measures to deprivation of liberty for all migrant children (Portugal);**
- 6.148 **Continue to implement the state strategy regarding migration, in particular the efforts to ensure coordination of the work of relevant agencies in the situation of an increase in migration flow (Russian Federation);**
- 6.149 **Reform its national legislation in order to implement international obligations of Slovenia on migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Canada);**
- 6.150 **Strengthen education programs on the human rights of migrants and refugees, for migration officials, security forces, the army, prosecutors and judges, with special focus on the principle of non-refoulement (Mexico);**

6.151 **Work towards implementing additional measures to ensure that unaccompanied children or families with children are not held in detention (Cyprus);**

6.152 **Guarantee protection of the rights of separated and unaccompanied children, and facilitate family reunification processes as well as access for asylum seekers and refugees to social services such as housing, public health care and education on an equal footing (Ecuador);**

6.153 **Strengthen the asylum system to fully respect the principle of “non-refoulement” (Cyprus);**

6.154 **Ensure that border and police guards provide adequate information to asylum-seekers and migrants about relevant procedures and their rights in the language that they understand (Malta);**

6.155 **Deepen measures aimed at ensuring that "erased persons" can recover their permanent residence in an accessible and swift way by the law adopted in 2010 (Argentina);**

6.156 **Continue efforts to address effectively the “Erased Persons” issue (Slovakia);**

6.157 **Establish a procedure for determination and registration of stateless persons in order to ensure protection of their human rights (Costa Rica).**

7. 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 Slovenia was headed by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, Dr. Miro Cerar and composed of the following members:

- Dr. Dominika Švarc Pipan, State Secretary At The Ministry Of Justice – Deputy Head Of Delegation;
- Dr. Tanja Kerševan Smokvina, State Secretary, Ministry Of Culture;
- Mr. Stanko Baluh, Director, Government Office For National Minorities;
- Ambassador Sabina Stadler Repnik, Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the UN Office and Other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Nataša Potočnik, Director, Migration Office, Internal Administrative Affairs, Migration and Naturalization Directorate, Ministry of the Interior
- Ms. Špela Isop, Deputy Director General Of Directorate For Social Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs And Equal Opportunity;
- Mr. Robert Golobinek, Head of Punitive Law and Human Rights Division, Ministry of Justice;
- Dr. Roman Lavtar, Head of Local Self-Government Service, Ministry Of Public Administration;
- Ms. Nuša Majhenc, Head Of Labour Migration Division, Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs And Equal Opportunity;
- Dr. Marko Rakovec, Head Of Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Katarina Štrukelj, Director, Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants;
- Mr. Tomislav Omejec, Head of General Police Division, Ministry of the Interior, Police;
- Mr. Albert Černigoj, Head Of Counterterrorism and Extreme Violence Section, Ministry Of The Interior, Police;
- Ms. Alja Klopčič, Minister Plenipotentiary, Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Nadja Čobal, Secretary, Ministry of Health;
- Ms. Dragica Iskrenovič, Secretary, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning;
- Ms. Irena Vogrinčič, Undersecretary, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Saša Mlakar, Undersecretary, Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs And Equal Opportunity;
- Ms. Tjaša Herman, Senior Adviser, Government Office for National Minorities;
- Ms. Mija Javornik, Senior Adviser, Višja Svetovalka, Ministry Of Education, Science and Sport;
- Mr. Klemen Ponikvar, Counselor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations Office and Other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Urška Učakar, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva.