

Responses to Recommendations

SLOVENIA

Review in the Working Group: 16 February 2010
 Adoption in the Plenary: 09 June 2010

Slovenia's responses to recommendations (as of 28.06.2010):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
No response, all pending.	92 accepted among which 14 are considered implemented in great extent (n°10, 11, 22, 27, 33, 34, 35, 36, 47,50, 51, 52, 90, 91) and 10 fully implemented (n°13, 17, 18, 30, 31, 53, 61, 69, 70, 72); 5 rejected; 3 commented on without giving a clear position on	No additional information provided	Accepted: 92 Rejected: 5 No Clear position: 3 Pending: 0

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/14/15:

111. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below will be examined by Slovenia, which will provide responses in due course, but no later than the fourteenth session of the Human Rights Council, to be held in June 2010.

NC - 1. To examine the possibility of joining (Algeria)/sign and ratify (Egypt)/ratify (Bosnia and Herzegovina)/consider the ratification (Argentina) of the Convention on Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria, Egypt, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Argentina);

A - 2. To ratify (Spain)/consider the possibility of ratifying (Argentina) the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Spain, Argentina) and of accepting the jurisdiction of the competent committee (Argentina);

NC - 3. To ratify the ILO Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118) and A - the ILO Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, 1993 (No. 174) (Argentina);

- A - 4. To adjust its legal framework to international human rights standards, in particular with regard to persons with disabilities, migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, women and children (Nicaragua);
- A - 5. To take the measures necessary to ensure that same-sex partners are treated equally with opposite-sex partners throughout Slovenian law (Netherlands);
- A - 6. To continue to implement legislation recognizing equal rights for same-sex couples (Colombia);
- A - 7. To eliminate all other forms of disparity in the treatment of heterosexual and same-sex couples, in order to ensure full equality and non-discrimination (Canada);
- A - 8. To adopt the latest draft amendments to the Marriage and Family Relations Act that equalize same-sex unions and other family unions and ban the corporal punishment of children (Norway);
- A - 9. To add a provision to the Marriage and Family Relations Act prohibiting other forms of the demeaning treatment of children, such as psychological violence (Norway);
- A - 10. To strengthen the Slovenian Human Rights Ombudsman (Egypt);
- A - 11. To continue to enhance the capacities of the inter-ministerial working group on combating the trafficking in persons, with the involvement of civil society, to prosecute cases of trafficking, provide assistance to victims and raise awareness (Philippines);
- A - 12. To move further ahead in drafting and implementing a national action plan to address the issue of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Qatar);
- A - 13. To share the experiences regarding the first Programme for Children and Youth, in particular the approach of including the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Moldova);
- A - 14. To make further efforts to promote gender equality by working to close the gender pay gap and encouraging women into top jobs and roles traditionally filled by men, which should be carried out through the National Programme for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men for 2005-2013 and other relevant programmes (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- NC - 15. To continue to implement the 1995 Programme of Measures for Assisting the Roma, and to introduce annually reviewed targets to measure progress (United Kingdom);
- A - 16. To provide adequate human and financial resources for the full implementation of the Action Plan Against Human Trafficking for 2008-2009, to establish specialized services to assist the victims of trafficking, and to decrease the vulnerability of women and girls to trafficking (Czech Republic);
- A - 17. To develop a national plan of action aimed at addressing the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and to provide adequate human and financial resources for its implementation (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 18. To accept the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to develop a comprehensive strategy or action plan to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, and to develop an effective institutional mechanism for coordinating, monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of the measures taken (Malaysia);
- A - 19. To submit its pending periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Pakistan);
- A - 20. To make sure that there are no delays in submitting answers to the thematic questionnaires of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Russian Federation);
- A - 21. To provide due legal protection against discrimination on all grounds on its soil (Pakistan);
- A - 22. To further strengthen measures against discrimination with regard to women, national minorities, persons of minority sexual orientation or gender identity and persons with disabilities (Czech Republic);

A - 23. To establish Government plans as a follow-up to the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to promote greater representation by women in all areas, particularly at work, without discrimination of any kind, as well as to prevent and eradicate domestic violence and all forms of violence against women and girls. Such plans should contemplate establishing institutional mechanisms for monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of all measures (Mexico);

A - 24. To adopt effective measures to strengthen the system for the protection and promotion of the rights of women and children (Uzbekistan);

A - 25. To intensify its efforts to change stereotypical images and discriminatory attitudes and perceptions regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and girls and men and boys in the family and in society (Portugal);

A - 26. To take more effective measures to combat racial discrimination and intolerance, including by promptly investigating and taking stern action against the perpetrators of hatred, racist and xenophobic acts and speeches, and against those who have desecrated the premises of worship and memorial landmarks (Malaysia);

A - 27. To strengthen measures, including at the local level, to combat cultural stereotypes and discrimination against minorities and migrants (Philippines);

A - 28. To step up efforts and adopt appropriate measures to combat any form of discrimination against minorities as a whole (Uzbekistan);

A - 29. To take measures to address stereotypical attitudes towards the Roma community and to promote access to education, health and employment for the Roma community (Bhutan);

A - 30. To take appropriate measures to prevent and punish all forms of ill treatment by law enforcement officials (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 31. To provide mandatory human rights education and training to police, prison and detention staff and members of the judiciary, including awareness-raising regarding the protection of the rights of minorities, women and children, and to ensure their accountability for any violation of human rights (Czech Republic);

R - 32. To promulgate a law on domestic violence that includes penalties and options for the treatment of those responsible for such crimes, and

A - to undertake an awareness-raising campaign regarding domestic violence (Spain);

A - 33. To address the issue of gender-based violence, and to develop a comprehensive strategy or action plan for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls (Norway);

A - 34. To address the issue of gender-based violence in a comprehensive manner (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 35. To strengthen measures to combat violence against women and girls (Azerbaijan); to continue to promote the comprehensive strategy to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls (Italy); to continue to make progress in implementing measures and programmes aimed at preventing and eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls (Colombia);

A - 36. To pursue efforts to combat domestic violence, and to place particular emphasis on the implementation of an awareness-raising training policy aimed at contributing to changes in behaviour and of attitudes (France);

A - 37. To ensure that a sufficient number of safe crisis centres and shelters are available to women victims of violence, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Kazakhstan);

A - 38. To adopt effective and comprehensive measures to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, and to intensify campaigns to raise awareness about the criminal nature of domestic violence (Ghana);

A - 39. To implement more effective protection measures to address the problem of the sexual harassment and the trafficking in women, and, in that context, to implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Human Rights Committee (Kazakhstan);

A - 40. To continue efforts to combat all forms of human trafficking, and to intensify efforts to bring perpetrators to justice (Netherlands);

A - 41. To combat all forms of the trafficking in women and girls (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 42. To strengthen the preventive measures aimed at combating the trafficking in persons (Algeria);

A - 43. To effectively apply the biennial action plans to prevent the trafficking in human beings, whose victims are often women and children forced into prostitution against their will, and to establish mechanisms for border and airport control to prevent such crimes, as well as conduct information campaigns and provide adequate assistance to victims (Mexico);

A - 44. To increase its efforts to fight human trafficking (Azerbaijan);

A - 45. To continue to vigorously investigate sex and labour trafficking offences and increase trafficking prosecutions and convictions; to continue to provide trafficking awareness training for judges; to ensure that a majority of convicted traffickers serve time in prison; and to continue to refer a significant number of identified victims for assistance (United States of America);

A - 46. To seek improved detection of instances of human trafficking into and out of the country (United States);

A - 47. To support awareness programming to make potential victims more aware of the risks associated with trafficking and better prepare them to identify potential situations in which they could be trafficked (United States);

A - 48. To improve its control mechanisms at borders and entry points, in order to detect cases of trafficking, in accordance with its domestic legislation (Nicaragua);

A - 49. To further prevent and combat human trafficking, including by enhancing the mandates of relevant mechanisms so that socially vulnerable individuals enjoy improved legal protection (Kyrgyzstan);

A - 50. To continue to step up efforts to combat the trafficking in human beings, and in particular to establish criminal liability for the production and dissemination of materials advocating the trafficking in children, child prostitution and child pornography (Belarus);

A - 51. To continue its efforts to effectively protect children's rights and to combat child trafficking, child prostitution and pornography (Ukraine);

A - 52. To criminalize the production and dissemination of materials advertising the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and to bring its Penal Code into conformity with the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Ghana);

A - 53. To continue its efforts, in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, to prevent the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Kyrgyzstan);

A - 54. To implement the reforms already made by the Pahor Government to improve efficiencies in the Slovenian judicial system (Australia);

A - 55. To take further measures to reduce the case backlog before its courts (Canada);

- A - 56. To take the steps necessary to further reduce court backlogs (Netherlands);
- A - 57. To continue its efforts to ensure the rights to trial without undue delay and to a fair trial (France);
- R - 58. To establish specialized tribunals with a view to accelerating trials related to family cases, in which the best interests of children should prevail, and
- A - to implement measures enabling socio-economically disadvantaged persons to receive free legal aid (Chile);
- A - 59. To ensure freedom of religion, as stipulated in the 2007 Religious Freedom Act and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Pakistan);
- A - 60. To take special and effective measures to guarantee freedom of religion (Kyrgyzstan);
- A - 61. To adopt a law banning incitement to religious and racial hatred, and to formulate concrete measures to guarantee the political, economic and cultural rights of religious and ethnic minorities, including Muslim minorities (Kazakhstan);
- A - 62. To take more effective steps to ensure that the process of building places of worship for Muslim and other minority groups is facilitated with a view to ensuring freedom of religion for all segments of society (Malaysia);
- A - 63. To take responsible measures against the continuous public manifestations of hate speech by some politicians (Kazakhstan);
- A - 64. To strictly implement the criminal provisions concerning hate speech and hate crimes, while conducting awareness-raising campaigns promoting tolerance (Czech Republic);
- A - 65. To further promote the position of women in decision-making, and to guarantee equal remuneration between men and women (Algeria);
- A - 66. To strengthen its efforts to increase the number of women participating in political life, in particular at the national level, and to revise the national Assembly Elections Act to accelerate the political advancement of women in the forthcoming elections (Norway);
- A - 67. To continue to empower women by enhancing their status and increasing their participation in decision-making processes (Turkey);
- A - 68. To strengthen the position and the participation of women in public life by introducing regulations guaranteeing their participation (Argentina);
- A - 69. To continue to implement measures aimed at addressing women's occupational segregation and the diversification of their academic and professional choices, including in non-traditional fields (Portugal);
- A - 70. To take the measures necessary to end discrimination against women in the workplace, and to implement ILO recommendations to ensure equal remuneration for work of equal value in the public and private sectors (Kazakhstan);
- A - 71. To continue to take effective measures to prevent the Roma from being victims of discrimination, in particular at work (Chile);
- A - 72. To adopt legislative measures to counter sexual harassment in the workplace, including penalties and opportunities for women victims to report such situations (Chile);
- A - 73. To continue to improve the living conditions of the Roma population (Australia);
- A - 74. To take effective steps to reduce the high maternal mortality rate (Azerbaijan);

A - 75. To pursue its national efforts to integrate human rights education into the education system and training programmes, and to continue to pursue that issue at the international level (Morocco);

A - 76. To strengthen appropriate measures aimed at promoting and protecting the cultural rights of certain ethnic groups, in particular the rights of children belonging to those groups (Albania);

A - 77. To enact appropriate legislation and accelerate the process of recognizing “erased” citizens (Australia);

A - 78. To adopt legislative and other measures aimed at including all “erased persons”, regardless of where they currently reside (Norway);

A - 79. To grant, upon request, permanent residency to any person who was a citizen of another republic of the former Yugoslavia and who was a permanent resident of Slovenia immediately prior to its independence, as well as to his or her descendants; to provide appropriate compensation to those who were disadvantaged as a result of their “erasure”; and to conduct an outreach campaign concerning those measures to inform those now living abroad (Canada);

A - 80. To retroactively re-register the affected persons, in keeping with the relevant decisions of the Slovenian Constitutional Court from 1999 and 2003, to allow for the full enjoyment of their civil as well as their economic and social rights (Slovakia);

A - 81. To launch an outreach campaign directed towards “the erased” living abroad, informing them about the adoption of any new legislative measures and the possibility of benefiting from them (Poland);

A - 82. To place a greater focus on the issue of “erased persons” in the forthcoming period, given the long period of time for which those people have awaited a solution to the problem (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

A - 83. To continue its efforts regarding the issue of “erased persons” in order to help facilitate the most appropriate remedies for that population in a dignified and efficient manner (Serbia);

R - 84. To adopt further measures to facilitate access for “erased persons” to Slovenian citizenship (Czech Republic);

A - 85. To fully implement the intention of the Government of Slovenia to resolve the status of so-called “erased persons” in the near future (Russian Federation);

A - 86. To restore permanent residency status to the citizens of the former Yugoslavia permanently residing in Slovenia, and to restore the rights of victims (Mexico);

A - 87. To take into account comments made by members of civil society regarding the rights of those who have lost permanent residency status and who may be entitled to regain it (Philippines);

R - 88. To implement the mechanisms for guaranteeing the legal residency of minorities living in Slovenia to ensure that they have access to essential services and employment opportunities (Argentina);

A - 89. To adopt measures to protect minorities not explicitly defined in the Constitution, and to adopt additional measures to promote, develop and preserve their ethnic and national identities (Czech Republic);

A - 90. To take the measures necessary to respect and protect the political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights of all ethnic communities, without any discrimination (Pakistan);

A - 91. To continue to strengthen its measures aimed at the promotion and protection of the human rights of its minorities (India);

A - 92. To devote greater attention to the rigorous enforcement of the rights of the autochthonous Italian minority in Slovenia (Italy);

R - 93. To take further appropriate steps to support and to enhance the status of the German-speaking communities in Slovenia (Austria);

A - 94. To take urgent and concrete measures to ensure the practical enjoyment by the Roma of their rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 95. To continue to improve the situation of the Roma, and to consider implementing, as appropriate, the recommendations of human rights treaty bodies and special procedures in that regard (Jordan);

A - 96. To consider the observations of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees regarding the International Protection Act and the screening of asylum seekers and refugees (Philippines);

A - 97. To establish an effective and inclusive process for follow up on the recommendations resulting from the present review (Norway).

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