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

#### **Slovenia**

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\* The annex to the present report is circulated as received

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## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its twentieth session from 27 October to 7 November 2014. The review of Slovenia was held at the 13th meeting on 4/November 2014. The delegation of Slovenia was headed by Mr. Goran Klemenčič, Minister of Justice. At its 17th meeting held on 6/November 2014, the Working Group adopted the report on Slovenia.
2. On 15 January 2014, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Slovenia: Botswana, Italy, and Viet Nam.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to 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.6/20/SVN/1);
  - (b) A compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/20/SVN/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/20/SVN/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Slovenia through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Slovenia reiterated that human rights were among the key principles upon which the Republic of Slovenia was built. It reported that since the submission of its national report, the participation of women in the national assembly and in the government had increased. Since mid-October an important new draft of Law on same-sex civil partnerships was in public discussion.
6. The delegation stated that the Government had substantially reduced backlog in reporting to human rights Treaty Bodies, and added that in July Slovenia submitted its 3rd report to ICCPR and initial report under ICRPD. It also just submitted updated Common Core Document.
7. Some areas were highlighted, where Slovenia has achieved significant progress since 2010. The delegation underscored measures to resolve the status of the persons erased from the Register of Permanent Residents. A law regulating their status was passed in 2010 and gave the erased the possibility to regulate their status and obtain permanent residence permit from the erasure onwards. A special compensation scheme took effect in June 2014 according to which a beneficiary can claim compensation.
8. Slovenia stated it further reduced court backlogs to the point where they can no longer be considered a systemic problem.

9. Touching upon austerity measures the delegation assured those were carefully re-examined with a view to minimizing the impact on the most vulnerable. Social transfers play a very important role in poverty reduction in Slovenia.
10. The delegation addressed questions received in advance of the UPR inter-active dialogue, first providing additional information regarding questions received from the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Mexico on the erased, presenting concrete measures of the Compensation Act.
11. On the questions received in advance from Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland about the Roma, the delegation referred to the improvement of the housing conditions of the Roma, which is a priority of the National Programme of Measures for Roma for the period 2010-2015 and with progress reached in many Roma settlements during recent years.
12. On trafficking in human beings, upon inquiries by the Netherlands, Norway, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Mexico, the delegation reiterated the importance it attaches to the issue. The delegation asserted that the National Co-ordinator reports annually to the Government and the National Assembly on preventive measures and assistance to all victims of trafficking.
13. In answering Belgium on discrimination against children of same-sex couples in schools, based on their family's sexual orientation, the delegation, in presenting relevant awareness raising activities, highlighted a book 'My name is Damjan' on LGBTIs that all secondary school students were receiving during the current school year. It explained, based on the question by Spain, that Slovenian Ministry of Health and blood transfusion service were currently considering the existing practice with a view to adapting it to both medical requirements for ensuring a high protection for blood receivers and non-discrimination principle.
14. In addressing Mexico's question, the delegation reiterated that in Slovenia gender equality is a right, a goal and a horizontal principle permeating all spheres of life of both women and men during all periods of life. Slovenia further specified the position of women in labour market, whereby the wage gap is among the lowest in Europe, i.e. approximately 2.5% in 2012. He also presented, in combatting violence against women, an important awareness raising project »VESNA – to live a life free of violence. «
15. The delegation addressed questions by Norway about overcrowding in Slovene prisons, explaining that overcrowding was only an issue in one prison during a short time period and was being remedied by various measures. On the European Court on Human Rights ruling about Ljubljanska banka foreign currency savers, the Government appointed a Working group for its implementation and was preparing an action plan, which will be presented to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe by mid-January 2015.
16. The delegation also underscored that discussions on the strengthening of the Human Rights Ombudsperson to qualify under Group A of the Paris are currently ongoing.
17. The delegation addressed questions by Belgium explaining that inter-ministerial coordination procedures were under way regarding ratifications of the Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the CRC and ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance was under discussion in Slovenia, as was also the ratification of the amendment to the article 8 to the ICERD.

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

18. During the interactive dialogue, 72 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

19. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed signature and ratification of international instruments, and changes to healthcare legislation, including the Health Services Act. It reiterated concerns expressed by OHCHR regarding violence against women and children, domestic violence, and violence against Roma.

20. Iraq commended actions to implement the recommendations accepted during the first UPR cycle. It also welcomed measures regarding domestic violence, trafficking in persons, and the protection of children. It noted guarantees of equal treatment for all and protection from discrimination.

21. Ireland welcomed the standing invitation to special procedures and progress regarding “erased” persons, reiterating concerns on implementation in that regard. It noted slow progress regarding A status for the Human Rights Ombudsman, despite acceptance of the relevant recommendation.

22. Israel welcomed measures regarding social protection, children and youth, and trafficking in persons. It expressed concern regarding discrimination towards citizens and migrants, noting failure to implement recommendations regarding discrimination against Roma accepted during the first UPR cycle.

23. Italy welcomed measures to combat violence against women, asking for implementation details and any best practices regarding the National Programme on Prevention of Family Violence, and whether a new programme was being considered. It noted efforts regarding Roma rights and minority languages.

24. Kuwait welcomed efforts regarding women’s and children’s rights, education, integrity and corruption, and to reduce the court backlog. It called for more women in high-level political positions and implementation of the Special Rapporteur’s recommendations on water and sanitation, noting cooperation.

25. Malaysia appreciated measures to implement recommendations accepted during the first UPR cycle, particularly progress on facilitating places of worship for minority groups, on which it urged further action. It called for policies and programmes to reduce prejudice towards minority groups.

26. Montenegro noted implementation of previously accepted recommendations, welcoming Criminal Code amendments. It asked how the Employment Relationship Act had affected women’s participation in public and private labour markets, and requested information on the National Programme of Measures for Roma, noting progress.

27. Morocco noted information on implementation of previously accepted recommendations and measures to strengthen the institutional framework, notably through the Human Rights Ombudsman. It welcomed Criminal Code amendments and measures to incorporate human rights education into school programmes and training modules.

28. The Netherlands welcomed progress regarding the efficiency of the legal system and the backlog of cases. It commended efforts on gender equality and violence against women, stressing the importance of protecting women and girls and improving the treatment of minorities.

29. New Zealand welcomed the opportunity to discuss human rights issues of shared concern and recognized the challenges faced. It offered to share its own experiences in dealing with the issue of domestic violence with Slovenia.

30. Nicaragua highlighted Slovenia's progress in combating trafficking in persons, in line with the recommendations made during the first cycle. It also welcomed Slovenia's progress made in terms gender equality and the empowerment and increased participation of women in decision making.
31. Nigeria applauded progress made regarding children's rights and urged incorporation of the views of children into relevant decision-making processes. It acknowledged the compulsory health insurance scheme, and encouraged introduction of better provisions for retired persons and ill persons.
32. Norway regretted the reduced inclusivity of the UPR process, noting interruptions in the work of the relevant Interdepartmental Committee. It noted previous recommendations accepted regarding Roma, welcoming cooperation in that regard. It welcomed measures regarding human trafficking and children's rights.
33. Pakistan called for further efforts to address discrimination against religious and ethnic minorities, particularly regarding health, education, and prevention of torture by law enforcement agencies. It echoed concerns raised by CERD on inadequate prosecution of racially-motivated offences.
34. The Philippines welcomed Slovenia's efforts to fight trafficking in persons, and to protect the rights of migrants. It stressed that adequate resources are needed for the implementation of programs on family violence, children and youth, persons with disabilities and anti-discrimination.
35. Poland welcomed efforts by Slovenia to comply with the recommendations accepted during the first UPR cycle. However, it expressed concern regarding the juvenile justice system, and the situation of children from minority groups.
36. Portugal welcomed efforts to enhance the role of women in society and the labour market, and the plan to implement Security Council Resolution 1325, which represented progress towards ending violence against women and girls. It commended efforts to combat discrimination.
37. The Republic of Moldova inquired about the effects of applying the upgraded police restraining orders. It noted with appreciation the steps taken by Slovenia to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.
38. The Russian Federation noted Slovenia's efforts to protect human rights. It noted, however, that the situation of Roma remained problematic and the special legal status and rights granted to the Roma community has not been implemented in practice.
39. Saudi Arabia noted institutional changes and the adoption of laws and policies to protect and promote human rights. It also noted programs implemented to address needs of persons in poverty and the rights of children.
40. Senegal noted with satisfaction the progresses made in the area of social protection, childhood, fight against discrimination and domestic violence as well as housing and healthcare for migrants and asylum seekers.
41. Serbia encouraged Slovenia to continue its efforts in implementing the recommendations from the first review and to have an inclusive interpretation of the Act on the Legal status of Citizens of Former Yugoslavia living in Slovenia.
42. Sierra Leone commended Slovenia for setting up robust legal and institutional frameworks to address human rights, ensure social rights and to reduce poverty despite the economic situation. It encouraged Slovenia to bring the Office of the Ombudsman in line with the Paris Principles.

43. Slovakia commended Slovenia for ratifying several international human rights instruments and for the efforts to improve the integration of Roma and combat discrimination against Roma. It encouraged Slovenia to continue modernising Roma settlements and ensuring funding for Roma teaching assistants.
44. Spain welcomed Slovenia's institutional structure to combat discrimination, yet stressed the need for enhanced coordination within. It lauded Slovenia's progress in the protection of persons with disabilities, yet expressed concerns regarding the rights of Roma and homosexual couples.
45. Sri Lanka commended the efforts to enhance legal and institutional framework and to promote the rights of women, children and the Roma. It encouraged Slovenia to safeguard the rights of most vulnerable groups through social assistance.
46. Sweden welcomed Slovenia's commitment to combat violence and discrimination on all grounds, including sexual orientation and gender identity. However, it noted the concern expressed by the CRC about discrimination against children of same-sex couples.
47. Thailand noted with appreciation inclusive compulsory health insurance scheme. However, it noted reports of increasing number of persons without adequate health insurances and asked for more information about existing gaps. It also noted challenges faced by minorities.
48. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia welcomed the ratification of international human rights instruments and progress since the first UPR cycle regarding "erased" persons and the consultative body for the situation of members of former Yugoslav republics. It requested information on monitoring and corrective measures concerning discrimination against Roma.
49. Tunisia noted the ratification of regional and international instruments, the amended Constitution and Criminal Code, and efforts against human trafficking and racial discrimination. It encouraged Slovenia to reform the Human Rights Ombudsman to comply with the Paris Principles.
50. Turkey asked for more information on the Resolution on the National Social Assistance Programme 2013-2020 and the National Reform Programmes. It observed Slovenia's determination to resolve the issue of "erased persons".
51. Ukraine recognized Slovenia's commitment to human rights and efforts to improve the institutional and legislative framework, including ratification of international instruments. It noted steps to protect persons with a disability, and encouraged Slovenia to continue related programmes and to allocate resources for their implementation.
52. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland noted steps to resolve the status of "erased" persons. It encouraged Slovenia to make further efforts for the restoration of their rights and close legal gaps in this regard. It also encouraged measures to eliminate discrimination against Roma.
53. Regarding the rights of the Roma population, the delegation of Slovenia recalled that Roma had special protection under the Constitution and through the 2007 Roma Community Act. A National Programme of Measures for Roma for the Period 2015–2020 was being developed to follow-up on the existing one, and would focus on living conditions, employment, social inclusion, health, culture and languages.
54. Recognizing the ongoing challenge of human rights and social inclusion, he noted a significant improvement, owing to government efforts and those of the international community and non-governmental organizations. Dialogue between the government and communities had improved. Targeted programmes included community policing and

training for police officers, and the first female Roma police officer entered the police force.

55. School classes were not segregated; Roma children were part of the mainstream education system. However, under the Strategy of the education of Roma, Roma teaching assistants were employed to improve school achievement and attendance; and provided a bridge between the school and national authorities and the Roma community.

56. The delegation asserted that few Roma settlements did not have access to water, following enforcement of legislation requiring every settlement with more than fifty permanent residents to have a public water supply. Remaining problems were being resolved, following recommendations by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation. Slovenia was considering elevating the right to water to the constitutional level.

57. Slovenia drew attention to the role of the Government Council for Issues concerning the National Communities of Members of Nations of the Former SFRY in Slovenia as a consultative body.

58. Recalling that 25 000 people had been “erased” from the Register of Permanent Residents, Slovenia noted that their change in status had not affected their citizenship, but had impacted their enjoyment of rights accorded to residents only. 13 000 persons had had their status restored, while others had returned to their own nations. The Act Regulating the Legal Status of Citizens of Former Yugoslavia Living in Slovenia covered all “erased” groups and their children, including those living abroad; and the Act on Compensations for Persons Erased from the Register of Permanent Residents applied to all persons irrespective of the success of their residence claim. The delegation recognized that the system still faced challenges, with large numbers of cases and the legislation being challenged before the Constitutional Court. However, prejudice against “erased” persons had reduced dramatically.

59. It highlighted that in Slovenia, hate speech, promoting intolerance and xenophobia were crimes and resulted in prosecution and that however, Slovenia did not experience a lot of hate speech against minorities or religious intolerance.

60. Returning to the promotion of gender equality, the delegation reiterated that the situation had improved significantly in the media, politics and the public sector, where 70% of judges were women; but noted ongoing challenges in the corporate sector, where only 5% of CEOs were women.

61. Legislation and programmes had been adopted, in conjunction with the police and social services, to combat gender-based and domestic violence and to raise awareness of that issue.

62. Italian and Hungarian minorities had special constitutional status; they were allocated two seats in the Parliament, and at least four public prosecutors were required to have good knowledge of either the Italian or Hungarian languages. Funding was also allocated to minority languages within the education system and the media.

63. Children’s rights were enshrined in the Constitution and various Acts, and were protected within the education system; a special department had also been established under the Human Rights Ombudsman. Within criminal proceedings, the law provided for free and impartial legal assistance for children who were witnesses or victims of crime, and perpetrators of crime over the age of sixteen years were prosecuted under a juvenile justice system; in line with international standards.

64. Regrettably, some children had experienced poverty as a result of the recent economic crisis. Social transfers, school grants, free school lunches, subsidies, free access

to health care for children and adolescents were ways in which Slovenia sought to mitigate the impact of that crisis on children. The 2015 budget would take into account the need for ongoing provision of social assistance.

65. Regarding the rights of the elderly, Slovenia explained that a special office would be established under the new coalition agreement and recognized that elderly persons were a vulnerable group. Despite the financial crisis, pensions had not decreased and there was a highly developed network of public and private care homes.

66. Responding to queries on trafficking in persons, Slovenia confirmed that it implemented a human rights-based approach and that all relevant conventions had been ratified. Awareness and training programmes had been introduced in cooperation with the National Coordinator, the Prosecutor's Office and non-governmental organizations, as well as safe houses. However, the National Coordinator's Office required strengthening and more funding.

67. Slovenia acknowledged a past violation of Article 3 of the European Convention of Human Rights. However, it asserted it had made dramatic changes, notably establishing an independent department in the Prosecutor's Office to examine alleged human rights violations by security forces. Police legislation and complaints procedures had been updated and international monitoring bodies now considered the police to be responsive regarding human rights protection.

68. A new draft law regarding same-sex civil partnerships was under public discussion. Previous efforts in that regard had failed; the coalition agreement had reviewed the issue and the new law would hopefully be adopted in 2015.

69. The delegation stated it would strive to make progress in ratifying outstanding conventions.

70. The United States of America urged the acceleration of efforts to compensate "erased" persons. It expressed concern regarding ongoing discrimination and harassment of the Roma, limited access to justice and unclear sanctions for employers interfering with trade unions.

71. Uruguay noted the Strategy for the inclusion of Roma for 2015-2020 and encouraged Slovenia to redouble efforts regarding persons pertaining to minorities, considering their particular vulnerability and difficulty in accessing basic rights.

72. Uzbekistan commended strengthened regulatory and institutional human rights mechanisms, and improvements to the health and education systems. It referred to concerns expressed regarding marginalization of Roma, prison overcrowding, gender-based violence, and trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation.

73. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed Slovenia's efforts to combat domestic violence, and to protect migrants. It expressed concerns regarding the corporal punishment of children, trafficking in persons, ill treatment during detention, the persistent case backlog, and discrimination against Roma and "erased" persons.

74. Viet Nam welcomed the implementation of recommendations accepted during the first UPR cycle, and encouraged further efforts towards the full enjoyment of human rights. It took note of measures to improve the normative and institutional framework.

75. Afghanistan commended efforts undertaken since the first UPR cycle, including ratification of international instruments. It noted steps to ensure gender equality and prevent gender-based discrimination, particularly in the labour market; and the criminalization of trafficking in persons.

76. Algeria welcomed the strengthened legal framework to combat the sexual exploitation of children, and measures against hate speech and intolerance. Despite economic difficulties, legislation had been amended to ensure financial support of minority groups. It noted ratification of regional instruments.
77. Angola welcomed the particular attention given to the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities. While recognizing positive reforms of the law on minorities, Angola remained concerned by certain acts of intolerance against them.
78. Argentina welcomed advances regarding persons with disabilities, such as the Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and the Action Program for Persons with Disabilities 2014-2021.
79. Armenia commended legislative and administrative initiatives, including towards gender equality, right to health, combating discrimination, and trafficking in persons. It noted Slovenia's commitment to human rights education, which was included in the national school system and in training programmes.
80. Australia noted the progress regarding the issue of "erased persons", but remained concerned that "erased" citizens and Roma population continued to face discrimination and violations of their rights. It welcomed the establishment of equality bodies.
81. Austria welcomed National Programme of Measures for Roma People aimed at combating discrimination; and the study on the "Ethnic Vitality of Areas Inhabited by Small Minority Ethnic Groups and Autochthonous Peoples", aiming at identifying the cultural needs including of German-speaking communities.
82. Azerbaijan noted institutional and legal reforms and steps towards establishing a national human rights institution. It expressed concern regarding reports of discrimination, particularly against Roma; and ongoing trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation of children.
83. Bahrain commended progress since the first UPR cycle. It noted measures to guarantee the rights of minorities, but remained concerned about persistent discrimination against ethnic minorities. Bahrain urged measures to ensure their social integration.
84. Belgium welcomed political measures on social protection; children; protection against domestic violence; trafficking in persons and Roma. However, it noted that progress can still be made in fighting against discrimination.
85. Benin welcomed the ratification of the Convention of the European Council on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse as well as the adoption of a national programme of measures for Roma for the period 2010-2015.
86. Bosnia and Herzegovina commended the mid-term UPR report, amended Criminal Code and improved rights of migrant workers. It asked about plans to implement European Court of Human Rights rulings regarding 'erased' persons, and plans to expand the list of constitutionally-recognized minorities.
87. Brazil noted progress in children's rights, and efforts to promote gender equality and empowerment of women. It welcomed the National Programme of Measures for Roma. It expressed concern regarding the rights of "erased" persons, encouraging efforts to provide compensation.
88. Bulgaria acknowledged the ratification of a number of international treaties since the first review and asked further information about the current state of ratification process. It also assessed the positive development in addressing non-discrimination of certain groups.
89. Chile highlighted the implementation of public policies, the evolution of the normative and institutional frameworks, reflected in the adoption of laws such as the

modification of the Penal Code and the Law on Migration, as well as the ratification of several international instruments.

90. China noted with satisfaction awareness raising measures to combat discrimination, hate speech and intolerance. Slovenia promoted gender equality, enacted laws to guarantee the rights for persons with disabilities and took measures to improve the rights of the Roma and other minorities.

91. Costa Rica encouraged the ratification of ICPPED and highlighted efforts to achieve an increase in the percentage of women in posts involving political accountability, in order to promote the empowerment of women.

92. Côte d'Ivoire noted with satisfaction the reforms in the education system to make it inclusive; policies to protect the environment to ensure a healthy living environment and measures to protect vulnerable people.

93. Croatia commended the implementation of recommendations from the first UPR, especially those related to the strengthening of the legislative framework; and efforts regarding the most vulnerable social groups. It asked about the intention to re-establish the former Office for Equal Opportunities.

94. Cuba expressed concern about the effects of the economic crisis on economic and social rights of the population, and stated that unemployment, the decrease in the income of the population and the increase in the number of persons in risk of poverty have to be specially attended.

95. The Czech Republic welcomed the measures taken regarding "erased persons" and trafficking in human beings. However, it highlighted that according to the report of the Council of Europe's expert group on human trafficking; additional improvements remain to be made.

96. Ecuador welcomed efforts to comply with recommendations from the 2009 UPR, particularly regarding the ratification of ILO Conventions No. 144, 151, 155, 171, 183, and 187, inter alia, on harsher sentences for prostitution, trafficking and pornography of children.

97. Egypt commended commitments to human rights of women and children since the last review; amendment of Criminal Code; adoption of National Plan on Youth; and strengthening anti-corruption measures. It encouraged addressing issues reported by the UN human rights mechanisms.

98. Estonia noted the progress in almost all human rights areas and implementation of most of the recommendations. It commended measures regarding trafficking in human beings; gender equality and discrimination against women; violence against women and domestic violence; and most vulnerable groups.

99. France welcomed the delegation of Slovenia and made two recommendations.

100. Greece noted several changes in the normative and institutional framework in the protection and promotion of human rights. It asked Slovenia for an evaluation of the performance of the new Office responsible for dialogue with civil society and coordination of citizen's initiatives.

101. Guatemala welcomed projects for the promotion and protection of human rights, such as the "Achieve Equality within Diversity" which included a raising awareness of the campaign "Equal in Diversity - Getting There".

102. Hungary believed that the situation of autochthonous Hungarian community could be improved in the fields of political participation, education and the use of national

language. It also noted that many children were still stateless because their parents were part of the so-called “erased” group.

103. India welcomed the National Programme of Measures for Roma People and the Legal Status Act 2010. However, it remained concerned at the discrimination faced by Roma and the so-called “erased people”. India welcomed the amendments to the Criminal Code expanding the definition of human trafficking.

104. Indonesia welcomed the steps taken to combat trafficking in persons. While appreciating the initiatives carried out to fight discrimination, Indonesia encouraged Slovenia to continue to step up its efforts in this regard.

105. Peru welcomed Slovenia’s measures to combat trafficking in persons, the approval of a plan of action on persons with disabilities, and the ratification of the European conventions on violence against women, and on the protection of children against sexual exploitation.

106. Mexico welcomed the changes made to the Penal Code to criminalize the abduction of children under 15 for sexual purposes, and welcomed the Law Regulating the Legal Status of Citizens of Former Yugoslavia Living in Slovenia.

107. Romania appreciated the ratification of some international instruments relating to human rights and the adoption of legislative and policy measures aimed at fighting the trafficking in persons. It also appreciated the fact that Slovenia had provided an UPR mid-term report.

108. The delegation of Slovenia noted significant improvements in court backlogs thanks to targeted improvement measures and despite a reduction in the number of judges, owing to judicial reforms. While issues remained, the system was becoming more effective.

109. Trade unions enjoyed strong legal protection and were powerful interlocutors in public and private sectors.

110. Slovenia stressed that corporal punishment was not used in schools and institutions and was generally considered unacceptable. The Family Violence Prevention Act prohibited all violence against children. The Family Code due for adoption in 2015 would contain a full ban on corporal punishment.

111. The cultural rights of ethnic minority groups were upheld by the Constitution and Ministry of Culture. The Ministry of Culture financed increased numbers of programmes in support of minority groups each year. For example, a bilateral agreement between Slovenia and Austria on cooperation in culture, education and science served the German-speaking population of Slovenia, and special attention had been paid to that group under the national culture programme.

112. Slovenia noted that, despite a ban on child labour, some isolated cases had been observed in 2013. The Government had responded by commissioning a study and raising awareness among inspection bodies.

113. Regarding persons with disabilities, Slovenia believed that the current normative system was adequate. However, barriers to participation still existed, and Slovenia had implemented various measures in response.

114. In conclusion, Slovenia reconfirmed its desire to progress in protecting human rights, describing the UPR process as an opportunity for constructive dialogue. It expressed it would endeavour to tackle new challenges and recurring recommendations and issues, following up immediately on the second UPR cycle through discussions with all stakeholders.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations\*\*

115 The recommendations listed below will be examined by Slovenia which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 28th session of the Human Rights Council in March 2015:

- 115.1. Take further steps for the ratification of several international treaties in the field of human rights that were signed by Slovenia since the first UPR cycle (Croatia);
- 115.2. Expedite the process of ratification of the amendment to article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Belgium);
- 115.3. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure (Portugal); (Slovakia);
- 115.4. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain); (Tunisia); (Portugal);
- 115.5. Proceed with the ratification of the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which was the object of a recommendation accepted by Slovenia during the first cycle (Spain);
- 115.6. Ratify ICRMW (Iran (Republic Islamic of));
- 115.7. Consider taking initial steps towards the ratification of the ICRMW (Philippines);
- 115.8. Ratify ICRMW (Senegal); (Sierra Leone); (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)); (Peru); (Uruguay);
- 115.9. Consider ratifying the ICRMW (Sri Lanka);
- 115.10. Ratify the ICRMW (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 115.11. Consider the possibility of ratifying the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ecuador);
- 115.12. Ratify the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Family, based on the facts that the national report indicates in the paragraph 98 that it is currently under examination (Egypt);
- 115.13. Continue its efforts to ratify ICRMW (Indonesia);
- 115.14. Ratify the International Convention on Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);
- 115.15. Ratify the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay);
- 115.16. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Belgium); (France); (Tunisia); (Sierra Leone); (Argentina);

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Conclusions and recommendations will not be edited

- 115.17. **Accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and take all relevant measures in order to reduce the number of stateless persons (Hungary);**
- 115.18. **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, also known as the Istanbul Convention, which it signed on September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2011 (Turkey);**
- 115.19. **Repeal provisions of the Marriage and Family Relations Act that are not compliant with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Israel);**
- 115.20. **Draft a comprehensive law on children to incorporate in Slovenian domestic law all the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Viet Nam);**
- 115.21. **Ensure that Slovenia's national legislation is fully harmonised with international standards to comply with its commitments under international treaties, especially with regard to CEDAW, CRC and CERD (Bahrain);**
- 115.22. **Broaden the mandate and powers of the institutions tasked with guaranteeing the principle of equality and non-discrimination (Israel);**
- 115.23. **Continue its efforts in the promotion and protection of women's and children's rights (Kuwait);**
- 115.24. **Continue its efforts with a view to the effective implementation of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training (Morocco);**
- 115.25. **Place a particular focus on the education and employability of Roma women in integration policies, since women and children are the most vulnerable groups within the Roma community (Norway);**
- 115.26. **Consider the establishment of an office of the Ombudsman for Children's Rights, devoted purely to the protection of the rights of children (Poland);**
- 115.27. **Consider developing National Human Rights Indicators as an instrument that allows for a more precise and coherent evaluation of the effective implementation of human rights (Portugal);**
- 115.28. **Enact a unified and comprehensive laws on child rights (Saudi Arabia);**
- 115.29. **Continue efforts towards the introduction of human rights training in the educational system and training programmes (Senegal);**
- 115.30. **Continue the steps aimed at the promotion of human rights education at the national and international levels (Armenia);**
- 115.31. **Broaden the mandate of its equality bodies and increase their human and financial resources (Australia);**
- 115.32. **Take further steps towards strengthening the mandate of the Human Rights Ombudsman in order to ensure full compliance with the Paris Principles (Ireland);**
- 115.33. **Bring its Human Rights Ombudsman's Office into compliance with the Paris Principles, including by providing it with adequate financial and human resources (Malaysia);**

- 115.34. Strengthen the mandates of the Ombudsman for Human Rights and the Defender of the principle of equality and avoid any overlap in the execution of their respective mandates (Morocco);
- 115.35. Accelerate the process of reform of the Ombudsman for Human Rights in order to comply with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);
- 115.36. Bring the National Human Rights Institution into compliance with the Paris Principles and broaden its mandate to carry out investigations into allegations of torture and ill-treatment (Ukraine);
- 115.37. Create the conditions that allow the Human Rights Ombudsperson to acquire the A status according to the Paris Principles, by enlarging its mandate to receive allegations of torture and abuse and by providing this body with the necessary resources to enable it to fulfil its functions (Chile);
- 115.38. Ensure the compliance of its National Ombudsman with the Paris Principles (Egypt); Continue with the efforts to guarantee the compliance of the Human Rights Ombudsperson with the Paris Principles (Peru); Take more effective measures in order to bring the Ombudsman's Office in compliance with the Paris Principles (Azerbaijan);
- 115.39. Take the necessary steps to include the human rights Ombudsman under the Group A of the Paris Principles relating to the status of National Human Rights Institutions (Greece);
- 115.40. Implement the 2006-2016 Programme for Children and Youth (Israel);
- 115.41. Adopt amendments to the Marriage and Family Relations Act in line with previous efforts, and add a provision that prohibits other forms of demeaning treatment of children, such as psychological violence (Norway);
- 115.42. Implement the child and youth program of 2013-2016 (Saudi Arabia);
- 115.43. Increase cooperation with relevant UN treaty bodies, in particular, by submitting its periodic report to the Human Rights Committee overdue since 2010 (Uzbekistan);
- 115.44. Address discrimination by public and private sectors as a matter of priority (Israel);
- 115.45. Step up efforts to prevent or limit hatred, racist and xenophobic acts and speeches, including on the Internet (Malaysia);
- 115.46. Take necessary steps for criminalization of all acts of intolerance and hate speech (Pakistan);
- 115.47. Strengthen measures to combat discrimination and facilitate victims' access to remedies (Senegal);
- 115.48. Establish a better coordination between the different institutional bodies competent in matters of non-discrimination (Spain);
- 115.49. Intensify its efforts to fight discrimination and intolerance, particularly against Muslims, immigrants and people of African descent, and encourage senior State officials and politicians to take a clear stand against racist or xenophobic political discourse (Tunisia);

- 115.50. **Adopt policies to ensure equality of rights for all persons, without discrimination of gender, religion, race or sexual orientation, in line with international standards (Uruguay);**
- 115.51. **Take the necessary measures to effectively fight against the discrimination by public and private actors (Belgium);**
- 115.52. **Strengthen measures to ensure that there are effective remedies for potential victims of discrimination (Benin);**
- 115.53. **Continue to formulate, implement and enhance public policies aimed at raising awareness of discrimination-related issues in society and ensure effective remedies to victims of discrimination and statelessness (Brazil);**
- 115.54. **Pursue and strengthen policies against discrimination and intolerance (Côte d’Ivoire);**
- 115.55. **Ensure the follow up of the legislative measures of protection and inclusion of foreigners (Côte d’Ivoire);**
- 115.56. **Take concrete measures to prevent racially motivated crimes and investigate and prosecute all acts of political discourse against minorities (Egypt);**
- 115.57. **Continue with the campaigns to eliminate all forms of discrimination, particularly from school age, and through human rights education (Mexico);**
- 115.58. **Ensure a thorough implementation of the anti-discrimination legislation in order to prevent and combat the discrimination based on any criteria, notably racial and ethnic (Romania);**
- 115.59. **Continue making efforts to achieve full social equality between men and women (Nicaragua);**
- 115.60. **Adopt proactive measures to ensure access to equal opportunities and promote equal gender representation in decision-making positions, and implement non-discriminatory policies to ensure equal pay for women and men (Bahrain);**
- 115.61. **Take appropriate measures to enable more women to hold elective offices (Benin);**
- 115.62. **Increase its efforts to combat against racial discrimination racist attacks, particularly against the Roma (Iran (Republic Islamic of));**
- 115.63. **Introduce measures that will prevent discrimination against Roma and make further efforts to combat all forms of intolerance and racism (Nigeria);**
- 115.64. **Continue its policy to establish a climate of trust, understanding and mutual respect between the different religions in the country (Morocco);**
- 115.65. **Adopt non-discriminatory policies with regard to realization of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of all ethnic and religious communities without any discrimination (Pakistan);**
- 115.66. **Continue to combat intolerance based on the ethnic origin and to ensure the full respect of the human rights of the so called “erased” people (Portugal);**

- 115.67. Ensure that Roma children have equal opportunities in access to quality education at all levels (Slovakia);
- 115.68. Strengthen efforts to combat discrimination against children belonging to national minorities, particularly Roma, and reduce the number of children living in poverty (Poland);
- 115.69. Step up efforts to combat discrimination against national minorities, including Roma, and provide the victims of discrimination with access to effective legal protection (Russian Federation);
- 115.70. Criminalise all acts of discrimination directed against the Roma persons (Sierra Leone);
- 115.71. Take further measures to combat all forms of discrimination against the Roma community, and ensure equal opportunities for their enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, including education, health, employment and housing (Sri Lanka);
- 115.72. Further improve the living conditions of Roma especially to ensure access to running water, electricity, housing, as well as to provide education, employment and health care for all members of Roma community (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);
- 115.73. Measurably improve access to the legal system for Roma individuals and other individuals belonging to groups facing discrimination, and carry out a campaign to increase awareness among these minorities of their rights and means of redress when infringements occur (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 115.74. Strengthen legislative and practical measures to prevent all forms of discrimination against ethnic minorities and foreigners (Uzbekistan);
- 115.75. Guarantee the right of Roma people to adequate housing, water and sanitation, work, education, and their security of tenure of their settlements (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 115.76. Take necessary measures to fight all forms of intolerance and hate speech against persons belonging to minorities (Algeria);
- 115.77. Strengthen its policy aimed at combating prejudices against minorities (Angola);
- 115.78. Take additional measures necessary to eliminate discrimination against the Roma community and other vulnerable groups in the country (Argentina);
- 115.79. Strengthen its human rights framework, including access to human rights training, in order to increase protections for Roma people against violations of their rights (Australia);
- 115.80. Combat discrimination against Roma and implement special measures in education, housing, health and employment spheres, as well as to investigate and prosecute all discriminatory acts directed at Roma children (Azerbaijan);
- 115.81. Adopt immediate and positive measures to combat all forms of discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against the Roma communities and other ethnic groups, with regard to access to housing, quality education, employment and healthcare (Bahrain);

- 115.82. Take further measures to provide security of tenure and to promote access to water, sanitation, education, health and employment for all Roma communities (Brazil);
- 115.83. Intensify its efforts to ensure that the Roma are not victims of discrimination, especially in areas such as access to housing and the right to drinking water and sanitation (Chile);
- 115.84. Continue to increase input in the education for Roma and other minorities (China);
- 115.85. Strengthen the activities to raise awareness in society about the need to eliminate discrimination, intolerance and hate speech against minorities and other groups (Costa Rica);
- 115.86. Continue reinforcing measures to guarantee respect for the human rights of national communities, Roma and other ethnic groups (Cuba);
- 115.87. Strengthen measures to combat discrimination, with special attention to the situation of minorities, by adopting laws and policies for the effective promotion and protection of their rights (Ecuador);
- 115.88. Take further measures to combat marginalization and discrimination against Roma (Greece);
- 115.89. Accelerate the approval of the reforms of the Roma Community Act and strengthen the coordination with all actors involved to address the strategies of the National Programme of Measures for Roma (Mexico);
- 115.90. Continue to improve Roma's conditions, access to housing, water, sanitation, education and employment and make further efforts to combat all forms of intolerance and racism against them (Thailand);
- 115.91. Strengthen efforts to reduce disparities in the enjoyment of rights between children of minority groups, particularly Roma children, and children of the majority of population (Austria);
- 115.92. Harmonize the rights of homosexual couples with those of heterosexual couples (Spain);
- 115.93. Heed the Committee of the Rights of the Child's call to regularise the status of children of same-sex couples, and to ensure their protection against discrimination (Sweden);
- 115.94. Bring forward legislation providing a clear legal process for the restoration of rights for individuals affected by the erasure (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 115.95. Enact comprehensive legislation addressing the situation of the "erased", ensuring them appropriate assistance and protection (Uruguay);
- 115.96. Immediately reconstitute permanent residence for the "erased" persons and adequately compensate them (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 115.97. Recognise fully the civil and political rights of 'erased' citizens and facilitate their complete social integration (Australia);
- 115.98. Adopt the same sex partnership act in order to further improve the rights of the LGBTI persons (Croatia);
- 115.99. Adopt further measures to facilitate effective access of the so-called "erased" to permanent residency and citizenship (Czech Republic);

115.100. Take all appropriate measures to enable and facilitate the acquisition of Slovenian citizenship by the “erased persons”, paying particular attention to children of “erased persons” in 1992 who are still stateless. Ensure compensation for all “erased persons” and in this regard, review their compensation schemes, on the basis of the amounts and criteria established by the European Court of Human Rights; and ensure the implementation of measures to reintegrate “erased persons” (France);

115.101. That the youth guarantee scheme is implemented without discrimination and sufficient budget allocated for its effective implementation (India);

115.102. Take comprehensive measures to protect the rights of all national minorities including the so called erased people and promote their full integration into society (India);

115.103. Take legal measures aimed at preventing ethnically motivated crimes (Iran (Republic Islamic of));

115.104. Establish a clear and comprehensive definition of violence against children, and prosecute all forms of violence, including domestic violence (Sierra Leone);

115.105. Take necessary measures for setting up a comprehensive national strategy to prevent and address all forms of violence against women and children (Iran (Republic Islamic of));

115.106. Take further steps to implement the National Programme of Family Violence Prevention (Netherlands); Ensure implementation of the National Programme of Family Violence Prevention (2009-2014) and prevent all forms of violence against women and children, including domestic violence (Bahrain);

115.107. Concentrate attention on domestic violence (New Zealand);

115.108. Adopt a national strategy on combating domestic violence (Russian Federation);

115.109. Strengthen the measures undertaken to combat domestic violence in general and violence against children in particular (Algeria);

115.110. Broaden the definition of violence in the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence, according to international standards, with the view of eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls (Mexico);

115.111. Establish an institutional mechanism to combat discrimination and violence against women and children, particularly children from minority peoples (Viet Nam);

115.112. Adopt a comprehensive national strategy to prevent and combat all forms of violence against children (Iraq);

115.113. Continue to strengthen normative frameworks for the protection of children from violence and abuse, and develop awareness-raising programs aimed at educating the public about the harmful effects of corporal punishment and enhancing capacities of educators and the media to promote good practices and more positive methods of child-rearing (Philippines);

115.114. Ensure that legislation is drafted and enacted to prohibit all corporal punishment of children, including in the home (Sweden);

- 115.115. Legally prohibit the abhorrent practice of corporal punishment against children, and adopt an Integral Law on Children, which compiles the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 115.116. Explicitly prohibit in national legislation corporal punishment in all settings, including at home (Austria);
- 115.117. Take appropriate measures to prevent forced labour of children in the country (Azerbaijan);
- 115.118. Adopt a comprehensive legal framework on the rights of the children aiming also at completely outlawing the violence against children (Romania);
- 115.119. Intensify its work to provide specialised training for investigators, prosecutors and judges in applying the human trafficking statute (Norway);
- 115.120. Further provide protection to victims of trafficking in human beings, on the basis of a human rights-based approach, and ensure that they are systematically informed on the possibility of a recovery and reflection period (Republic of Moldova);
- 115.121. Step up efforts to combat trafficking in human beings, including broadening international cooperation on this matter (Russian Federation);
- 115.122. Combat trafficking, punish perpetrators, and compensate and rehabilitate victims (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 115.123. Further strengthen the steps taken in regard to trafficking, particularly in reference to women and children (Afghanistan);
- 115.124. Continue the efforts directed towards combating trafficking in human beings (Armenia); Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, by prosecuting the perpetrators (Costa Rica); Take effective measures to prevent trafficking in persons, including women and children (Uzbekistan); Combat trafficking in persons, especially in women and children, as well as to prosecute and investigate all perpetrators of these crimes (Azerbaijan);
- 115.125. Invest in the human and financial resources of the secretariat of the Working Group and the National Co-ordinator dealing with trafficking in human beings so that they can effectively carry out the full range of tasks within their mandate (Czech Republic);
- 115.126. Redouble its efforts regarding trafficking with a special focus on trafficking in children (India);
- 115.127. Take appropriate steps to ensure effectiveness of its Inter-Ministerial Working Group for Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings and of the National Coordinator on human trafficking and continue to improve public awareness about this issue (Indonesia);
- 115.128. Increase the efficiency of court case management, thereby ensuring access to trial without undue delay (United States of America);
- 115.129. Adopt a Professional Code of Conduct for judges and prosecutors (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 115.130. Address the lack of special provisions for children in Slovenian Criminal Code and bring its juvenile justice system fully into compliance with international standards (Poland);

- 115.131. **Provide protection to the family as the basic and fundamental unity of the society (Egypt);**
- 115.132. **To bring its national legislation fully in line with international standards on freedom of expression by decriminalizing defamation in domestic law (Estonia);**
- 115.133. **Consider the ratification of ILO Convention 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers (Nicaragua);**
- 115.134. **Enact and fully implement the necessary laws to ensure protection against interference in the establishment, functioning, and administration of worker organisations, consistent with the recommendations of the ILO (United States of America);**
- 115.135. **Improve the social protection and living conditions of the most vulnerable groups of the population (Algeria);**
- 115.136. **Apply more effective actions to face the negative effects of the economic crisis on the population (Cuba);**
- 115.137. **Continue its positive efforts in reducing the numbers of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 2020 (Malaysia);**
- 115.138. **Provide legal protection against forced evictions (Nigeria);**
- 115.139. **Implement recommendations by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights to Water and Sanitation regarding access to water for Roma (Israel);**
- 115.140. **Continue to take measures in order to guarantee universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation (Portugal);**
- 115.141. **Accelerate its efforts to finalize the National Mental Health Programme, with the aim of reducing the suicide rates (Costa Rica);**
- 115.142. **Consider appropriate means to reach out to achieve universal access to health services and to consider expanding the coverage of health services under the compulsory health insurance schemes to include appropriate secondary and tertiary services (Thailand);**
- 115.143. **Ensure that Slovenia's facilities regarding compulsory Health Insurance Scheme are available at the secondary and tertiary levels (Nigeria);**
- 115.144. **Provide further resources for the preservation of the languages and culture of national communities, including the German-speaking community, which has for a very long time formed an important part of Slovene society (Austria);**
- 115.145. **Allocate sufficient resources to promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Viet Nam);**
- 115.146. **Continue to strengthen protection of persons with disabilities through increasing employment opportunities to fundamentally improve their living conditions (China);**
- 115.147. **Review the current practice of participatory rights of persons with disabilities in elections with the aim of identifying the necessary changes in consultation with relevant stakeholders and implementing measures to ensure the voting rights of persons with disabilities (Hungary);**
- 115.148. **Continue improving the accessibility to transports and infrastructure for persons with disabilities (Spain);**

- 115.149. Ensure the full enjoyment of the political, civil, economic and social rights of “erased” people, including health, social security, education and employment by regulating the status of the remaining “erased” persons and providing adequate reparation to those affected (Ireland);
- 115.150. Implement the recommendations accepted by Slovenia during its first UPR on the subject of discrimination against Roma (Israel);
- 115.151. Continue to devote great attention to the effective implementation of the existing legislative framework on the use of the minority languages (Italy);
- 115.152. Adopt the necessary measures in order to better comply with the recommendations on the use of minority languages released by the Council of Europe, with particular reference to the rights of the autochthonous Italian minority (Italy);
- 115.153. Continue strengthening institutional framework for promotion and protection of minority rights in the country (Montenegro);
- 115.154. Take all necessary measures to ensure equal, legal and fair treatment of minorities, including Roma (Netherlands);
- 115.155. Continued efforts in addressing and protecting the rights of ethnic minorities, including in particular the situation of Roma living in Slovenia (New Zealand);
- 115.156. Reconsider the grounds for recognising national minority status (Serbia);
- 115.157. Consider including in future census a question of national ethnicity, so as to determine the different ethnic groups living in Slovenia (Serbia);
- 115.158. Continue increasing the allocation of additional resources to improve the living conditions of the Roma population in the informal settlements, by strengthening the security in tenancy, and ensuring the human right to drinking water and sanitation and access to electricity (Spain);
- 115.159. Involve Romani organisations and communities in the development and implementation of the strategy for Roma inclusion (United States of America);
- 115.160. Continue working to safeguard the human rights of the minorities in the country (Guatemala);
- 115.161. Regularise the status of all erased persons of origin from other former Yugoslavian republics (Sierra Leone);
- 115.162. Take additional measures to tackle the problem of assimilation and to reduce the gap that exists between the legislative framework and its implementation with regard to the use of minority languages in public services (Hungary);
- 115.163. Establish conventions that will guarantee the non-violation of migrants’ rights (Nigeria);
116. 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 H.E. Mr. Goran Klemenčič, Minister of Justice and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Bogdan Benko, Ambassador, State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Deputy Head of Delegation;
- Mr. Stanko Baluh, Acting Director, Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for National Minorities;
- Ms. Ružica Boškič, Acting Director-General, Family Affairs Directorate, Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities;
- Ms. Nina Gregori, Acting Director-General, Internal Administrative Affairs, Migration and Naturalization Directorate, Ministry of the Interior;
- Mr. Sašo Gazdić, Secretary, Head of the Cultural Diversity and Human Rights Service, Ministry of Culture;
- Mr. Ivo Holc, Police Councillor, Ministry of the Interior;
- Ms. Eva Tomič, Minister Plenipotentiary, Head of Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Nadja Čobal, Secretary, Ministry of Health;
- Mr. Sandi Čurin, Undersecretary, National Coordinator for Fight against Trafficking in Persons, Ministry of the Interior;
- Ms. Dragica Iskrenovič, Secretary, EU Coordination and International Affairs Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food;
- Ms. Jana Lovšin, Secretary, Social Affairs Directorate, Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities;
- Ms. Breda Bunič, Undersecretary, Ministry of Defence;
- Ms. Erika Rustja, Undersecretary, Ministry of Education, Science and Sport;
- Mr. Zoran Skubic, Undersecretary, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Karmen Šterbenc, Senior Adviser II, Labour market and Employment Directorate, Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities;
- Ms. Nina Ban Zlatev, Senior Adviser, Coordinator for International Cooperation, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Polona Mal Bitenc, Attaché, Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- H.E. Mr. Vojislav Šuc, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Slovenia to the Office and other International Organisations in Geneva;
- Ms. Špela Košir, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the UN Office and other International Organisations in Geneva;
- Ms. Urška Čas Svetek, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the UN Office and other International Organisations in Geneva.

