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Universal periodic review

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

Slovenia

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-eighth session from 20 to 31 January 2025. The review of Slovenia was held at the 13th meeting, on 28 January 2025. The delegation of Slovenia was headed by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, Tanja Fajon. At its 17th meeting, held on 31 January 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Slovenia.
2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Slovenia: Dominican Republic, South Africa and Thailand.
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);<sup>1</sup>
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica and Maldives), Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the 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

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the delegation informed the Human Rights Council that the national report had been prepared inclusively, involving government institutions, the Human Rights Ombudsman and civil society. The national Interministerial Commission on Human Rights monitored implementation of recommendations, with a voluntary midterm report submitted in 2022. Slovenia had fully or partially implemented 180 of the 182 recommendations from the previous cycle.

6. The human rights framework remained strong, with the Ombudsman and the Advocate of the Principle of Equality as independent institutions. The Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman had been accredited with A-status under the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) in 2021. Slovenia had strengthened efforts to combat hate speech, establishing the Strategic Council for the Prevention of Hate Speech in 2023 and amending the Criminal Code to introduce a provision on hate crime. Public awareness campaigns and the upcoming amendments to the Media Act had further reinforced those efforts.

7. The Long-Term Care Act adopted in 2023 had enhanced access to care. Housing reforms was aimed at increasing affordable public rental units. A homelessness prevention strategy was set for adoption in early 2025. Gender equality advanced with nearly 40 per cent of parliament composed of women. Measures had been included in the National Programme

<sup>1</sup> A/HRC/WG.6/48/SVN/1.

<sup>2</sup> A/HRC/WG.6/48/SVN/2.

<sup>3</sup> A/HRC/WG.6/48/SVN/3.

for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men, while the National Programme for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Violence against Women had introduced targeted protections. In 2021, the Criminal Code had been amended to include an affirmative consent model in defining rape.

8. Slovenia had promoted disability inclusion, amending the Constitution in 2021 to recognize Slovenian Sign Language and tactile sign language for deafblind persons. In 2023, disenfranchisement of persons under guardianship due to intellectual or psychosocial disabilities had been abolished. Child protection had been reinforced with the opening of the first Children's House (Barnahus) in 2022. The Government continued supporting the Italian and Hungarian national communities and the Roma population through targeted education, social inclusion and improvements to living conditions.

9. Migration policy had progressed with an Integration Strategy in 2023 and a new Immigration Strategy in 2024. Legislation had been amended to safeguard migrant rights, and accommodation expanded for asylum-seekers. Permanent centres for unaccompanied minors with professional support teams had been opened in 2024. On “erased persons” (persons from the former Yugoslavia who had been removed from the country’s Register of Permanent Residents in 1992 following the independence of Slovenia in 1991), the Constitutional Court had upheld compensation legislation in 2024 and pending cases continued to be resolved.

10. Slovenia maintained one of the lowest rates of unimplemented judgments of the European Court of Human Rights due to a well-coordinated approach. In 2021, it had ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. A strategy to combat antisemitism had been adopted in 2023.

11. On international commitments, Slovenia was in the process of ratifying the International Labour Organization Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), while the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was under review. While the International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), was not planned for ratification, domestic workers had equal rights under national law. In January 2024, the Government had submitted a draft law to ratify the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

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

12. During the interactive dialogue, 94 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

13. North Macedonia welcomed the ratification by Slovenia of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

14. Oman commended Slovenia for its efforts to meet the housing needs of young people, the elderly and vulnerable groups.

15. Pakistan acknowledged the progress made by Slovenia in addressing discrimination against minorities, including Muslims, and the treatment of migrants.

16. Paraguay welcomed the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

17. The Philippines commended Slovenia for its leadership and initiatives on human rights education and the rights of older persons.

18. Poland had closely followed the human rights achievements of Slovenia since the previous cycle and encouraged further efforts.

19. Portugal commended Slovenia for the adoption of its action plan on combating trafficking in persons and the progress made on the rights of older persons.

20. Qatar commended Slovenia for its efforts to improve social justice and national initiatives to promote inclusive education programmes.

21. The Republic of Korea commended Slovenia for its efforts to combat hate speech and promote the social inclusion of the Roma community.
22. Romania commended Slovenia for its progress on gender equality and women's empowerment and on fighting hate crime and hate speech.
23. The Russian Federation was concerned about the high number of hate crimes and the alarming situation in the penitentiary system.
24. Rwanda commended Slovenia for having introduced reforms to establish the office of the child rights ombudsman and amended its Criminal Code to introduce hate speech and hate crimes as mandatory aggravating circumstances during sentencing.
25. Samoa appreciated the contribution of Slovenia to the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council, and recognized its efforts in advancing the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.
26. Senegal commended Slovenia for its cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms and progress in the implementation of recommendations from the previous cycle.
27. Serbia commended Slovenia for its efforts on ensuring safe and stimulating learning environments for children with special needs, migrant trauma and mental health conditions.
28. Sierra Leone encouraged Slovenia to ensure that the treatment of migrants was consistent with the government strategy on immigration and international best practices.
29. Slovakia praised the efforts of Slovenia on migration and international protection through the establishment of regular safe and orderly migration and effective management of migration flows.
30. South Sudan appreciated the contribution of Slovenia to the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council.
31. Spain commended Slovenia for its commitment to gender equality and progress in combating discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.
32. Sri Lanka commended Slovenia for its ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
33. The State of Palestine commended Slovenia for its recognition of the State of Palestine and its efforts in demanding a permanent ceasefire and the protection of civilians.
34. Thailand commended the accreditation of the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman with A status and efforts to end statelessness.
35. Timor-Leste commended Slovenia for its adoption of the national programme for equal opportunities for women, aiming to ensure equal economic independence and eliminate gender stereotypes.
36. Togo underscored the efforts of Slovenia to fight against all forms of discrimination and to ensure the rights of minorities, women, children and persons with disabilities.
37. Türkiye commended Slovenia for its promotion of tolerance, including policy to embrace the needs of Muslim citizens and programmes for Roma.
38. Ukraine welcomed the significant progress of Slovenia in promoting gender equality.
39. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed amendment of the legal definition of rape and the extension of marriage rights to same-sex couples.
40. Uruguay commended Slovenia for its efforts towards ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
41. Uzbekistan noted legislative and institutional improvements, cooperation with treaty bodies and the steps taken to protect and promote human rights.

42. Vanuatu recognized the commendable progress achieved by Slovenia on human rights protections and the Child Guarantee National Action Plan to promote equality and prevent poverty.

43. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed concern about labour market gender segregation and limited healthcare access for marginalized women and persons with disabilities.

44. Viet Nam commended Slovenia for its commitment to human rights through policies combating discrimination, promoting equality and addressing environmental challenges.

45. Zambia noted efforts in promoting environmental rights, including new targets for renewable energy and emissions reduction.

46. The delegation of Slovenia stated that the Government had addressed prison overcrowding, which had been largely due to illegal border crossings and a shortage of judicial police officers, by transferring inmates, granting conditional and early releases, and providing a legal basis for enacting temporary measures. Two temporary measures had been activated in October 2024. A new prison in Ljubljana, due to be finalized in 2025, was expected to ease overcrowding and provide inclusive facilities. Alternative sanctions, including weekend jail, house arrest and community service, had also been promoted.

47. Slovenia emphasized that hate speech and hate crime harmed individuals and society. In 2023, the Criminal Code had been amended to make bias motivation an obligatory aggravating circumstance in sentencing. In the prosecution policy of 2024, the State Prosecutor General had prioritized hate speech-related offences, which were also a key focus of the National Programme of Crime Prevention and Suppression. The Strategic Council for the Prevention of Hate Speech, established in 2023, collaborated with non-governmental organizations, experts and State bodies.

48. Since 2019, victims' rights had been reinforced, ensuring access to information and individualized assessments. The efforts of the police and judiciary had improved victim support, with victim support services established in the two largest district courts and plans for expansion. Training for professionals covered gender-based violence, child protection, and domestic abuse.

49. Amendments to the Human Rights Ombudsman Act, drafted in 2023, aimed to expand its mandate to monitor State actions against trafficking in persons and oversee public services. The proposal included establishing a child rights ombudsman, who might also be granted the power to monitor implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The new ombudsman was expected to take office in 2025. The budget of the Human Rights Ombudsman had steadily increased and was submitted directly to the National Assembly following a ruling in 2020 by the Constitutional Court.

50. Slovenia prioritized gender equality. The National Programme for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men addressed gender mainstreaming, intersectionality and discrimination. Slovenia had one of the lowest gender pay gaps in the European Union, at 4.5 percentage points, and was developing a pay gap information tool, with planned awareness campaigns and employer training.

51. Amendments introduced in 2023 required publicly listed companies to ensure at least 40 per cent gender representation on supervisory boards by 2026. Efforts to combat domestic and gender-based violence included expanding crisis accommodation and shelters, with placements increasing by 10.5 per cent since 2019. The Love Does (Not) Hurt campaign, launched in 2023, raised awareness through public figures and social media. The Criminal Code was being amended to allow ex officio prosecution of marital rape and sexual violence.

52. Slovenia reaffirmed its commitment to disability rights. The Action Programme for Persons with Disabilities addressed diverse needs, and a research project on violence against women with disabilities aimed to improve data collection. Accessibility regulations required all public buildings to be fully accessible by 2025, and a national information centre had been established in 2024. Deinstitutionalization efforts continued, relocating residents to community-based housing. Since 2019, individuals with disabilities had a legal right to personal assistance.

53. The Programme for Children covered key areas of child welfare, with more than €500 million having been allocated in 2024. Slovenia had one of the lowest child poverty rates in the European Union, with 9.3 per cent of children at risk of social exclusion. The Child Guarantee National Action Plan ensured equal access to education, healthcare, nutrition and housing for at-risk children.

54. The anti-discrimination framework protected individuals regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Amendments to the Family Code had redefined marriage as a union between two persons, granting same-sex couples equal adoption rights. A national strategy to promote LGBTQ+ rights and eliminate discrimination was in progress.

55. Slovenia remained committed to protecting older persons, given the demographic trends of an ageing population. The Long-Term Care Act had established an accessible public care system focused on individual choice and expanding community-based support. Measures were in place to prevent violence against older persons, including training and research initiatives.

56. Slovenia continued efforts to protect Roma rights. The National Programme of Measures for Roma remained the main policy framework, with combating anti-Gypsyism as a key priority. Awareness campaigns and school-based initiatives addressed discrimination and early or forced marriages. Social inclusion focused on education, employment, healthcare and public services. Roma enrolment in schools had increased, supported by additional staffing and language programmes. The National Programme for Language Policy promoted the Roma language, while employment initiatives improved training and job opportunities.

57. Albania acknowledged the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

58. Algeria noted the efforts of Slovenia in implementing the recommendations of the previous cycle.

59. Armenia welcomed the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

60. Australia welcomed progress on LGBTQIA+ equality, including same-sex marriage and adoption rights, and efforts to address past wrongdoings against “erased” persons.

61. Austria expressed concern over the unrecognized status of the German-speaking minority and the prolonged denationalization proceedings still pending.

62. Azerbaijan commended Slovenia for the establishment of the Strategic Council for the Prevention of Hate Speech and efforts to promote tolerance, diversity and equal educational opportunities.

63. Bahrain commended Slovenia for its measures to improve human rights.

64. Bangladesh noted the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

65. Belarus took note of the national report of Slovenia.

66. Belgium commended Slovenia for having ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

67. Bhutan welcomed the adoption of the Programme for Strengthening Integrity and Transparency in the Public Sector 2023–2026.

68. Brazil welcomed the pledge by Slovenia to accede to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

69. Bulgaria highlighted the efforts of Slovenia to combat all forms of discrimination and to fight hate speech and hate crimes.

70. Burkina Faso welcomed the adoption of the resolution on the National Programme for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men 2023–2030.

71. Cabo Verde hailed the contribution of Slovenia to the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council.
72. Canada welcomed the positive steps to strengthen democratic institutions and the protection of human rights in Slovenia.
73. Chile congratulated Slovenia on having ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
74. China was concerned by barriers to the social integration of refugees and migrants and the risk of trafficking in persons.
75. Colombia commended Slovenia for its promise to accede to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
76. Costa Rica applauded efforts to reduce discrimination against the Roma population through workshops for social activation, integration and empowerment.
77. Croatia regretted the lack of any progress regarding the rights of the Croatian minority, the largest Indigenous minority in Slovenia.
78. Cuba highlighted the achievements of Slovenia on the legal front with the amendment of the Family Code.
79. Cyprus welcomed the adoption of the resolution on the National Programme for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men.
80. Djibouti welcomed the steps taken by Slovenia to implement the recommendations supported in the previous cycle.
81. The Dominican Republic hailed the adoption of the Programme of Action for the Protection of Persons with Disabilities 2020–2030.
82. Egypt noted the national report of Slovenia, including implementation of recommendations supported during the previous cycle.
83. Estonia commended the various initiatives taken by Slovenia to advance human rights and its approach to migration management.
84. Ethiopia noted progress in advancing gender equality and the proactive approach in tackling environmental challenges.
85. France commended Slovenia for its efforts in protecting human rights since its previous review, including in relation to children.
86. The Gambia noted progress in addressing hate speech, advancing gender equality and improving access to justice and education.
87. Georgia noted the efforts of Slovenia to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and of older persons, and to combat domestic violence.
88. Germany encouraged Slovenia to take further measures to support a conducive environment for journalists.
89. Ghana noted the adoption of legislation and policies to tackle hate speech and hate crimes, and immigration strategies.
90. Greece noted the amendment to the Criminal Code, providing for an affirmative consent model in relation to rape.
91. Slovenia had adopted the Strategy for the Development of Health Services in Primary Healthcare until 2031 to ensure an accessible, fair and sustainable healthcare system, supported by the National Mental Health Programme 2018–2028. Universal healthcare was guaranteed through mandatory health insurance. To address waiting times, the Government had expanded medical training and introduced new regulations to improve access to specialist care. Fifteen new outpatient clinics had been opened to strengthen primary care, and measures had been implemented to increase initial medical examinations and reduce waiting times, acknowledging the strain delays placed on patients and the healthcare system.

92. Slovenia had addressed constitutional shortcomings regarding the Mental Health Act, as identified by the Constitutional Court in 2015 and 2019. Amendments adopted in 2023 had clarified admission conditions for secure social welfare institutions, ensuring both security and appropriate therapeutic services. The Government was committed to ongoing monitoring of those regulations and was preparing further amendments to expand community-based services and reduce involuntary treatment.

93. A new immigration strategy had been adopted in 2024, focusing on safe and legal migration, protecting dignity and preventing exploitation and hate speech. The Integration Strategy introduced in 2023 prioritized linguistic, educational and labour market integration, particularly for vulnerable groups, such as migrant women. A new language course for beginners, introduced in 2024, had enrolled 995 participants, most of whom were women.

94. Slovenia upheld international protection and the principle of non-refoulement. However, it faced a sharp increase in irregular border crossings, with more than 100,000 in 2023 and 2024, 95 per cent of whom had sought asylum. The Ministry of the Interior had issued guidelines to ensure the humane treatment of vulnerable migrants, including families and unaccompanied minors. Overcrowding in 2022 and 2023 had led the Government to expand capacity for housing asylum-seekers and open two new centres in 2024, ensuring access to accommodation, food and basic necessities.

95. Since 2021, asylum-seekers had been allowed to leave reception centres before making formal applications. Detention remained strictly regulated on the basis of individual assessments and subject to legal remedies. Special attention was given to vulnerable individuals, including unaccompanied minors and victims of trafficking. Under the European Union Pact on Migration and Asylum, Slovenia had strengthened its capacity to identify vulnerable individuals, upgraded legal guardianship and enhanced staff training. A legal framework introduced in 2023 provided for the systematic provision of accommodation and 24-hour support for unaccompanied minors, including psychological assistance and education.

96. Slovenia had reinforced efforts to combat trafficking in persons through two-year action plans, awareness campaigns and professional training, with guidelines issued for employers and labour inspectors to prevent forced labour. Specialized police units collaborated with international partners on cross-border investigations, resulting in five convictions in 2024, with further cases ongoing.

97. In 2024, Slovenia had proposed a new media law to protect freedom of expression, improve protections for journalists and combat hate speech. While existing laws banned incitement to violence and hatred, enforcement remained weak due to a lack of sanctions. The new law had extended those prohibitions to digital media, including online influencers, and introduced penalties. Additional measures included State support for quality journalism and media literacy programmes and new rules for government advertising.

98. The Government had also issued guidelines for moderating discussions on public social networks and launched awareness campaigns to tackle online hate speech. In education, protocols for addressing peer violence had been updated to explicitly recognize online abuse. The National Assembly had passed an act on the cultural rights of ethnic communities of the former Yugoslavia, ensuring protections for language, media content and cultural heritage. Dialogue with the German-speaking ethnic group continued.

99. Slovenia remained committed to climate action and environmental protection, with the right to a clean environment enshrined in its Constitution. Significant progress had been made in rehabilitating damaged areas, and a third version of the Environmental Protection Act was being prepared to introduce further improvements.

100. As part of its just transition strategy, Slovenia had committed to phasing out coal by 2033. Recognizing climate change as a global security challenge, it actively participated in international climate discussions. The Government aimed for climate neutrality by 2050 and was exploring ways to accelerate achieving that goal. The first national law on climate was in its final coordination phase (before government approval) and would provide a legal framework for stronger climate action.

101. Slovenia had increased climate financing by 40 per cent in 2023, fulfilling its commitment to double funding for adaptation measures. It pledged a 150 per cent increase in contributions to the Green Climate Fund and supported the establishment of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage.

102. Iceland welcomed the presentation of the national report.

103. India noted the efforts of Slovenia in implementing recommendations from the previous cycle pertaining, inter alia, to affordable housing.

104. Indonesia expressed concern about the protection of migrants, journalists, Muslim communities and Roma.

105. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concerned about the situation of women and the rise of hate speech against migrants and Muslims.

106. Iraq appreciated the efforts of Slovenia in the preparation and submission of the national report.

107. Ireland encouraged Slovenia to launch an awareness-raising campaign to combat discriminatory attitudes and prejudice against LGBTQ+ persons.

108. Israel expressed concern about the increase in antisemitic incidents in Slovenia, especially since 7 October 2023.

109. Italy welcomed the adoption of the resolution on the National Programme for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Violence against Women.

110. Japan welcomed the positive steps taken by Slovenia since its previous review.

111. Jordan noted efforts to promote peace in the Middle East and to implement recommendations from the previous cycle.

112. Kazakhstan welcomed legislative and policy advances, demonstrating the commitment of Slovenia to addressing human rights obligations.

113. Lebanon welcomed the efforts made by Slovenia in promoting tolerance, combating hate speech and preventing domestic and gender-based violence.

114. Libya commended Slovenia for its steps to promote and protect human rights.

115. Lithuania commended Slovenia for its active role in multilateral organizations and reforms to protect children's rights.

116. Luxembourg welcomed the efforts made by Slovenia to implement the recommendations from the third cycle.

117. Malawi commended Slovenia for its ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

118. Malaysia acknowledged the commitment of Slovenia to combating and criminalizing hate speech and urged it to implement related measures without bias.

119. Maldives commended Slovenia for its ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

120. Malta highlighted the commitment of Slovenia to the equality of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and considered it necessary to further address the issue of “erased” persons.

121. Mauritius welcomed the contribution of Slovenia to the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council.

122. Mexico recognized progress in reducing child poverty and the legal recognition of same-sex marriage.

123. Montenegro commended Slovenia for its measures to promote equality and combat hate speech, and protect older persons, women and girls.

124. Morocco welcomed the determination of Slovenia to fight hate speech and discrimination through legal, policy and institutional measures.

125. Nepal commended the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman for having been accredited with A status, and Slovenia for its performance on child poverty reduction and equal opportunities for women and men.

126. The Kingdom of the Netherlands applauded Slovenia on strengthening the rule of law and efforts to guarantee the rights to information and freedom of expression.

127. Nigeria commended efforts to combat trafficking in persons and protect the rights of migrants.

128. Yemen commended Slovenia for its efforts to promote human rights.

129. Slovenia reaffirmed its constitutional commitment to non-discrimination, ensuring equal rights for all. The Protection against Discrimination Act and other legislation, including Protocol No. 12 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights), provided strong safeguards. While there was no single anti-discrimination strategy, measures were integrated into policies on gender equality, antisemitism, disability rights, child protection, migration and Roma inclusion. A national LGBTQ+ equality strategy was being prepared, with efforts focused on promoting tolerance and diversity in education and training for professionals in law enforcement, social services and the media.

130. Slovenia acknowledged a shortage of 15,000 public rental homes and was committed to investing €100 million annually in housing projects until 2035. The Family Code prohibited marriage under 18, with rare exceptions for those aged 15 or older deemed sufficiently mature, requiring court approval based on input from the minor, their intended spouse, parents and social workers. Since April 2019, only four underage marriage cases had been adjudicated.

131. Slovenia was preparing legislation on strategic lawsuits against public participation to protect journalists and human rights defenders. The Government strongly supported Directive (EU) 2024/1069 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on protecting persons who engage in public participation from manifestly unfounded claims or abusive court proceedings (“Strategic lawsuits against public participation”). The draft law being prepared had undergone public consultation in December 2024 and was expected to exceed the scope of the European Union Directive.

132. In early 2025, the Government had adopted a new resolution on preventing corruption and submitted it to the National Assembly for approval. The independent Commission for the Prevention of Corruption issued recommendations, imposed fines for minor offences and reported annually to the National Assembly.

133. Slovenia maintained a well-organized reproductive healthcare system, with low maternal mortality and an adolescent birth rate of 3.5 per cent in 2023. Every woman had access to affordable sexual and reproductive healthcare, and transgender individuals had equal access to health services. The Mental Health Act specified that mental disorders alone were not a valid reason for sterilization or termination of pregnancy. Public healthcare provided family planning services through primary, secondary and tertiary reproductive health teams.

134. On women’s employment, Slovenia had seen steady progress, with the employment rate for women aged 20–64 rising from 72.9 per cent in 2019 to 74.3 per cent in 2023. Unemployment stood at 3.7 per cent, with near gender parity. Amendments to the Employment Relationships Act in 2023 had incorporated Directive (EU) 2019/1158 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on work-life balance for parents and carers, introducing five days of unpaid family caregiving leave and the right to disconnect, ensuring worker protections and gender equality in the labour market.

135. Slovenia had addressed gender reassignment by allowing registration based on a medical attestation. Individuals received a new personal identification number and their birth certificate reflected the new gender without noting the reassignment.

136. Defamation remained a criminal offence but was prosecuted by the victim, in a similar fashion to civil cases. Courts could reduce sentences if the accused apologized or retracted their statements. Penalties for criminal offences against honour and reputation were low, typically three to six months of imprisonment, with higher sentences for severe cases. The Constitutional Court had confirmed that such criminal legislation was compatible with the Constitution and the European Convention on Human Rights.

137. Slovenia continued to introduce reforms to the juvenile justice system. Although a draft bill on juvenile offenders had been prepared in 2019, legislative challenges had delayed its adoption. A comprehensive analysis had been conducted with European Union technical assistance, leading to a new draft bill that had been submitted for public consultation in January 2025. Meanwhile, amendments to the Criminal Procedure Act in 2020 and 2024 had improved protections for minors during criminal proceedings.

138. Slovenia reaffirmed its commitment to human rights at the national and international levels, viewing them as central to sustainable development, peace and stability. Slovenia prioritized gender equality, the rights of women and girls, children and older persons, environmental protection, human rights education and minority rights, which would remain key in its foreign policy.

139. The Government pledged to carefully review recommendations from the review process, engaging ministries, government agencies, national human rights institutions and civil society in the follow-up. The delegation expressed its appreciation to all those delegations that had participated in the review, the secretariat, interpreters and the troika for their contributions.

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

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

140.1 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria) (Cabo Verde) (Paraguay) (South Sudan) (Sri Lanka) (Togo) (Uruguay) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

140.2 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and align national legislation with its provisions (Egypt);

140.3 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Rwanda);

140.4 Envisage the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal);

140.5 Open a regional discussion to overcome the obstacles that prevent the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco);

140.6 Consider further necessary measures to protect migrants and refugees, including by ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Nigeria);

140.7 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Maldives) (Portugal);

140.8 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in order to continue advancing the international promotion and protection of human rights (Spain);

140.9 Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Rwanda);

- 140.10 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Malawi);
- 140.11 Accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, in line with the pledge announced during the 2023 Global Refugee Forum (North Macedonia);
- 140.12 Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and join the Global Alliance to End Statelessness led by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Montenegro);
- 140.13 Finalize the accession process to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Rwanda);
- 140.14 Complete the process of ratification of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Togo);
- 140.15 Continue the harmonization of the legislative framework and national laws with the requirements of ratified international conventions in the field of human rights (Djibouti);
- 140.16 Take measures aimed at strengthening the capacity of national human rights mechanisms, especially in protecting victims of gender-based violence (Uzbekistan);
- 140.17 Strengthen cooperation with civil society organizations to raise awareness of human rights at the local level through awareness campaigns and educational programmes (Jordan);
- 140.18 Adopt the necessary measures to ensure the independence and financial autonomy of the Human Rights Ombudsman (Algeria);
- 140.19 Further strengthen the independence of the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman (Kazakhstan);
- 140.20 Advance in the establishment of a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up of recommendations on human rights (Paraguay);
- 140.21 Continue strengthening the Interministerial Commission on Human Rights, guided by international best practices as consolidated in the Marrakech Guidance Framework, and consider joining the International Network of National Mechanisms for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-Up (Morocco);
- 140.22 Adopt and implement a comprehensive national strategy to combat all forms of discrimination, including intersectional discrimination (South Sudan);
- 140.23 Develop and adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination strategy that includes all grounds of discrimination, especially racial discrimination (Ghana);
- 140.24 Adopt and implement a comprehensive strategy to combat discrimination, with an emphasis on addressing hate speech (Mexico);
- 140.25 Develop a comprehensive anti-discrimination strategy that includes actions to counter hate speech directed against marginalized groups, including migrants, Muslims and Roma (Costa Rica);
- 140.26 Take further measures to fight intolerance and ensure that all forms of discrimination are combated (Egypt);
- 140.27 Intensify efforts to combat hate speech, particularly against migrants, Muslims and other minority groups (Gambia);
- 140.28 Enhance Slovenia's hate speech prevention strategy to fully address all forms of religious discrimination, including Islamophobia (Malaysia);
- 140.29 Accelerate the full-scale implementation of Slovenia's antisemitism strategy, with a view to strengthening awareness-raising across authorities and civil society (Germany);

- 140.30 Publicly condemn antisemitic incidents and hate speech, take effective legal action against perpetrators to ensure accountability, and implement comprehensive education and awareness initiatives to prevent antisemitism and promote tolerance and understanding (Israel);
- 140.31 Step up the fight against racism and hate speech, and take measures to safeguard the rights of minorities, such as Roma, in education, employment and healthcare (China);
- 140.32 Continue to strengthen efforts to thoroughly combat discrimination, intolerance and hate speech, in order to minimize the impunity gap and effectively prosecute and sanction all instances of hate speech (Romania);
- 140.33 Strengthen efforts to combat all forms of racism and discrimination (Bahrain);
- 140.34 Strengthen the fight against hate speech and racist violence (Albania);
- 140.35 Strengthen measures to combat all forms of racism, hate speech and discrimination (Croatia);
- 140.36 Continue its fight against discrimination and protect all individuals (State of Palestine);
- 140.37 Strengthen efforts to combat hate speech by enhancing inter-agency collaboration and establishing a comprehensive national action plan (Sierra Leone);
- 140.38 Make further efforts to curb hate crimes and ensure redress (Bangladesh);
- 140.39 Continue and strengthen actions taken in the fight against hate speech (Senegal);
- 140.40 Redouble efforts to combat hate speech and all forms of discrimination (Azerbaijan);
- 140.41 Take effective measures to combat the growth of crimes based on hate language, as well as correct the lack of effective prosecution for cases related to hateful statements and report on progress in the next national report (Russian Federation);
- 140.42 Intensify measures to combat all forms of discrimination with particular emphasis on combating hate speech and racist and xenophobic rhetoric against minorities within the framework of the National Programme of Crime Prevention and Suppression 2024–2028 (Djibouti);
- 140.43 Prevent hate speech and acts of violence based on ethnicity, gender identity and sexual orientation, particularly by ensuring that perpetrators of these acts are punished accordingly (Luxembourg);
- 140.44 Undertake effective prosecution of cases of hate speech (Armenia);
- 140.45 Take steps to build the capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice officials to address hate crimes, including more comprehensive hate crime recording and collection of data on the bias motivations of hate crimes (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 140.46 Continue developing State policies and programmes to tackle violence and discrimination in education centres (Cuba);
- 140.47 Continue efforts to combat discrimination on the grounds of disability (Sri Lanka);
- 140.48 Lift restrictions on dual nationality for naturalized Slovene citizens (Türkiye);
- 140.49 Continue efforts to reduce overcrowding in detention centres (North Macedonia);

- 140.50 Reduce overcrowding in prisons and improve detention conditions in line with international standards (Libya);
- 140.51 Make efforts to eliminate overcrowding in prisons, by improving infrastructure conditions and resorting to non-custodial measures (Mexico);
- 140.52 Redouble efforts to reduce prison overcrowding, including through increased use of non-custodial measures (Burkina Faso);
- 140.53 Continue to address the issue of overcrowding in prisons and to give the attention needed to juvenile justice (Lebanon);
- 140.54 Take effective measures to resolve the alarming situation in the penitentiary system, including overcrowding of prisons, unsatisfactory conditions for detainees and the absence of medical care (Russian Federation);
- 140.55 Continue its commendable efforts to uphold its responsibilities as a third State Party in preventing genocide demonstrated by joining South Africa's case at the International Court of Justice (State of Palestine);
- 140.56 Continue to consolidate the principles of integrity in the public sector in order to further promote transparency in public administration (Oman);
- 140.57 Increase the resources allocated to the commission in charge of corruption prevention for its administrative investigation missions (France);
- 140.58 Set concrete steps and a time frame to conclude the last pending denationalization proceedings (Austria);
- 140.59 Refrain from the practice of applying unilateral coercive measures that have a widespread negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights (Belarus);
- 140.60 Continue to strengthen the justice system's response to counter growing hate speech, particularly in the online domain (Pakistan);
- 140.61 Adopt a juvenile justice act, as foreseen by the Criminal Code adopted in 2008 (Poland);
- 140.62 Ensure that all minors facing criminal charges are represented by a lawyer of their choice or ex officio (Poland);
- 140.63 Strengthen legal and institutional protections for journalists to promote a safe and independent media environment, including by ensuring accountability for harassment and abuse against female journalists (Indonesia);
- 140.64 Continue strengthening measures on the protection of journalists and other media workers, particularly against the threats and sexual abuse against female journalists made online and offline (Lithuania);
- 140.65 Take effective measures to ensure the independence and freedom of the press and reinforce the protection of journalists (Belgium);
- 140.66 Continue to strengthen the independence of journalists and the media, including by further improving national legislation (Austria);
- 140.67 Continue strengthening journalistic professional standards to ensure the autonomous role of journalists (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 140.68 Continue fostering the political independence of the public media in its various forms by providing structural financial support (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 140.69 Decriminalize defamation and place it within a Civil Code in accordance with international human rights standards (Ireland);
- 140.70 Amend defamation legislation so that it is considered a civil, not a criminal, offence (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- 140.71 Continue its efforts for the Islamic community members in Slovenia, such as more State funding for building new mosques and introducing halal meal options for schools so that community members can better exercise their religious freedoms and duties (Türkiye);
- 140.72 Adopt new measures to facilitate the restoration of legal status and constitutional rights of the remaining “erased” persons (Canada);
- 140.73 Continue taking adequate measures to conclude all outstanding issues relating to “erased” persons since 1992 (Malta);
- 140.74 Adopt a law allowing all “erased” persons to regularize their situation (Luxembourg);
- 140.75 Adopt a law to restore permanent residency rights to the “erased” people (Ireland);
- 140.76 Strengthen ongoing efforts to provide human rights education and training to law enforcement officials and other relevant professionals (Japan);
- 140.77 Amend the Marriage and Family Relations Act and all related national legislation in order to eliminate obstacles to raising the minimum age of marriage to 18 for both women and men (Colombia);
- 140.78 Amend the Marriage and Family Relations Act and all related legislation to eliminate all exceptions to marriage under the age of 18 (Iceland);
- 140.79 Remove all exceptions to the legal minimum age of marriage at 18 for both women and men (Estonia);
- 140.80 Consider amending the Marriage and Family Relations Act to ensure that all exceptions allowing marriage for girls or boys under the age of 18 years are removed (Mauritius);
- 140.81 Ensure that relevant laws and policies respect the rights and duties of parents or legal guardians of children, in accordance with international law (Nigeria);
- 140.82 Step up its efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, in particular by strengthening the procedure for early detection of victims among people in vulnerable circumstances, such as asylum-seekers and migrants, including unaccompanied minors (Paraguay);
- 140.83 Step up efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, in particular by strengthening the procedure for early detection of victims among vulnerable persons, with the necessary resources to that end (Colombia);
- 140.84 Redouble efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons by strengthening the early detection procedure for victims among people in vulnerable circumstances (Chile);
- 140.85 Continue efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, including by strengthening the procedure for the early identification of victims among persons in vulnerable circumstances (Uzbekistan);
- 140.86 Continue and intensify efforts to combat trafficking in persons by strengthening victim protection mechanisms, providing support services and ensuring the effective prosecution of traffickers (Nigeria);
- 140.87 Continue its efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, including strengthening the regular mandatory training that was provided to immigration and law enforcement officials on early identification and referral of victims of trafficking to the appropriate services (Serbia);
- 140.88 Enhance efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons by improving procedures for identifying child victims, providing them with specialized assistance and strengthening the criminal justice response (Republic of Korea);

- 140.89 Increase efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, including by establishing effective procedures for the identification and referral of victims among vulnerable groups (Kazakhstan);
- 140.90 Continue with its efforts at preventing and combating trafficking in persons (Georgia);
- 140.91 Continue to make every effort to combat trafficking in persons (Italy);
- 140.92 Enhance efforts aiming at fighting trafficking in persons (Lebanon);
- 140.93 Redouble efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Nepal);
- 140.94 Intensify its efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 140.95 Intensify efforts to protect victims of trafficking in persons (Azerbaijan);
- 140.96 Intensify efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, and to protect the life and dignity of migrants (Bangladesh);
- 140.97 Continue ongoing efforts to fight trafficking in persons and ensure better protection and assistance to victims (Algeria);
- 140.98 Take further action to combat trafficking in persons and child exploitation, and ensure the necessary protection and support for victims (Egypt);
- 140.99 Continue providing mandatory training on early identification and referral of victims of trafficking, especially children, to the appropriate services (Cyprus);
- 140.100 Step up efforts to identify victims of trafficking and strengthen the criminal justice reforms in relation to trafficking in persons (Israel);
- 140.101 Continue to strengthen efforts to address the low conviction rate in cases of trafficking in persons (Philippines);
- 140.102 Continue efforts to strengthen the criminal justice response to trafficking in persons, to ensure that all trafficking cases are prosecuted and that traffickers are adequately punished (Burkina Faso);
- 140.103 Combat trafficking in persons by dedicating resources to improve victim identification and enhancing investigation and prosecution efforts against traffickers (Australia);
- 140.104 Intensify efforts to combat trafficking in persons and strengthen accountability and reparations measures for victims, especially asylum-seekers and migrants (Iraq);
- 140.105 Strengthen measures to combat trafficking in persons, including by allocating additional resources aimed at providing greater support to victims, providing for prompt investigation and addressing the vulnerabilities of refugees and migrants to trafficking (Timor-Leste);
- 140.106 Allocate sufficient resources to support victims of trafficking and adopt comprehensive measures to address the vulnerabilities of refugees and migrants to trafficking (Ghana);
- 140.107 Continue its efforts to implement the Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings and the guidelines for labour inspectors on identifying victims of trafficking in persons (Greece);
- 140.108 Take more effective measures to prevent and combat crimes related to trafficking in persons (Belarus);

- 140.109 Strengthen measures aimed at preventing trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation and forced labour, prioritizing the identification of victims and people at risk (Dominican Republic);
- 140.110 Further ensure accessible and effective compensation mechanisms for victims of trafficking, including by providing legal support, among others (Philippines);
- 140.111 Enhance efforts to effectively combat trafficking in persons and ensure the rehabilitation of victims, including by addressing resource gaps and strengthening victims' support mechanisms (Indonesia);
- 140.112 Strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons by means of measures such as improving victim identification and referral, especially for vulnerable groups; enhancing training for immigration and law enforcement officers; addressing low prosecution and conviction rates; and creating an independent mechanism to monitor anti-trafficking measures (Brazil);
- 140.113 Adopt targeted measures to increase women's participation in the labour market, especially in innovation sectors (Lebanon);
- 140.114 Improve the social security system to protect the rights of vulnerable groups like women, children and persons with disabilities (China);
- 140.115 Continue to cater to the housing needs of vulnerable groups (Sri Lanka);
- 140.116 Strengthen efforts to address housing challenges by increasing the availability of affordable public rental housing, particularly for low-income families and other vulnerable groups, to ensure adequate living conditions for all (Viet Nam);
- 140.117 Continue taking concrete and targeted actions to reduce poverty and inequalities within society (Sierra Leone);
- 140.118 Accelerate reform efforts in the health sector, with a view to reducing waiting times for patients and improving access to primary healthcare (Germany);
- 140.119 Provide adequate access to primary healthcare for all (Ukraine);
- 140.120 Take the necessary measures to address the shortage of health professionals and ensure timely access to comprehensive medical care for all (Spain);
- 140.121 Continue to take effective measures to improve access to health services and mainstream education, especially for women and girls with disabilities (Japan);
- 140.122 Ensure affordable access to health services for disadvantaged groups, including women with disabilities (Cyprus);
- 140.123 Ensure that women and girls belonging to disadvantaged groups, such as persons with disabilities, have affordable access to healthcare (Zambia);
- 140.124 Ensure that women, girls and persons with disabilities, as well as other vulnerable groups, have rapid and effective access to healthcare that takes into account each of their particular needs (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 140.125 Continue its effort to promote rights to health and the protection of vulnerable groups, including women, persons with disabilities and older persons (Vanuatu);
- 140.126 Accelerate implementation of programmes to prevent disease among women, as well as expand access to health services for women, including those who are marginalized (Belarus);

- 140.127 Address the high premature mortality rate and the child mortality rate faced by the Roma population by improving their access to quality healthcare services, including through targeted outreach and preventive care programmes (Indonesia);
- 140.128 Consider integrating gender-responsive, age-appropriate education on sexual and reproductive health (Ukraine);
- 140.129 Include in the school curricula, at all educational levels, sexual and reproductive health and rights education that incorporates a gender perspective and is age-appropriate and accessible (Colombia);
- 140.130 Incorporate education on sexual consent in official school curricula, adapting it to the evolving capacity of the students (Costa Rica);
- 140.131 Make efforts to enshrine the right to education in the Constitution and guarantee in legislation the right to education for everyone and at every level of education (Bangladesh);
- 140.132 Enshrine the right to education in its regulatory framework and guarantee by law the right to education for all, to at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education (Paraguay);
- 140.133 Establish in its legislation at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education for all, aiming at the fulfilment of the right to education and the guarantee of free, universal and inclusive access to quality education for all (Portugal);
- 140.134 Consider guaranteeing in legislation at least one year of free and compulsory pre-primary education and 12 years of free primary and secondary education (Bulgaria);
- 140.135 Consider strengthening its legislative framework to ensure that at least 12 years of compulsory primary and secondary education are provided (Mauritius);
- 140.136 Continue efforts to provide free primary and secondary education also through relevant legislative arrangements (Slovakia);
- 140.137 Introduce legislation to make pre-primary education free for all categories of children (Zambia);
- 140.138 Intensify efforts to tackle the low enrolment rates of girls with disabilities in mainstream education, to successfully ensure access to education for all children at all levels, without discrimination (Romania);
- 140.139 Continue to work towards the elimination of regional disparities in access to education (Armenia);
- 140.140 Strengthen youth rights through national programmes that ensure equal opportunities in education (Qatar);
- 140.141 Continue to invest in digital technology literacy projects and their development in the field of education (Oman);
- 140.142 Develop digital literacy initiatives for primary and secondary education and prioritize education in science, technology, engineering, the arts and mathematics, especially for girls and female adolescents (Costa Rica);
- 140.143 Continue developing programmes to promote digital inclusion and integrate digital literacy education into school curricula (Estonia);
- 140.144 Strengthen the promotion and protection of cultural diversity, with a view to combat hate speech by building greater understanding (Samoa);
- 140.145 Increase the budget on environmental protection to improve the implementation and enforcement of environmental laws and policies ensuring

the enjoyment of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Timor-Leste);

140.146 Consider increasing spending on environmental protection to enhance the implementation and enforcement of environmental laws and policies, ensuring that all individuals enjoy the right to a healthy environment (Bhutan);

140.147 Consider scaling up climate finance (Nepal);

140.148 Continue efforts to enhance the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, including by fostering sustainable agricultural practices (Samoa);

140.149 Increase efforts to promote environmental culture and encourage sustainable policies that contribute to environmental protection and mitigate the effects of climate change (Jordan);

140.150 Expedite the drafting and enactment of the climate change act, and ensure adequate resources are allocated to its effective implementation (Samoa);

140.151 Step up efforts to further promote gender equality in all areas of economic, political and social life, including in employment and equal pay (Serbia);

140.152 Further promote gender equality and women's empowerment, including by ensuring equal participation of women from diverse backgrounds in political and public life (Thailand);

140.153 Advance measures to further promote gender equality and address gender-based violence (Georgia);

140.154 Adopt temporary special measures to accelerate women's equal participation in all areas covered by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and at all levels where women are underrepresented or disadvantaged (South Sudan);

140.155 Step up its efforts to promote a balanced gender representation in political and public life, by promoting the political participation of women and supporting women candidates campaigning for election (Greece);

140.156 Strengthen efforts to eradicate barriers that hinder women's participation in politics (Sri Lanka);

140.157 Continue developing the women's empowerment programme for an active political life aimed at ensuring balanced representation of men and women in political and public life (Cuba);

140.158 Consider introducing gender quotas in the Law on Elections to the National Assembly to boost gender representation (Malta);

140.159 Continue strengthening efforts to combat gender-based violence and discrimination by strengthening legal frameworks, and ensuring equal representation of women in leadership and decision-making roles (Ethiopia);

140.160 Further strengthen institutions responsible for equality and non-discrimination in order to effectively combat violence against women in accordance with the 2023–2030 National Programme for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (Djibouti);

140.161 Ensure the continuation of targeted measures to promote the equal participation of women in the labour market, as well as in political and public life (Cyprus);

140.162 Continue efforts to promote gender equality and reduce gender pay gap (Nepal);

140.163 Enforce the principle of equal pay for work of equal value in order to reduce and ultimately close the gender pay gap (Cabo Verde);

- 140.164 Adopt targeted measures for the economic empowerment of women, address the risk of the feminization of poverty and mainstream gender into its social inclusion strategies (Zambia);
- 140.165 Adopt targeted measures for the economic empowerment of women and mainstream gender into its social inclusion strategies (Maldives);
- 140.166 Adopt measures aimed at the economic empowerment of women by integrating the gender perspective into their social inclusion strategies, with special attention to the most disadvantaged groups of women (Uruguay);
- 140.167 Adopt specific measures to promote women's equal participation in the labour market, particularly in innovative sectors such as the digital sector (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 140.168 Take targeted measures, such as financial incentives for employers, to promote the equal participation of women in the labour market, particularly in innovative sectors such as the digital sector (Cabo Verde);
- 140.169 Continue efforts aimed at promoting equal opportunities, gender equality, and empowering women socially and economically (Bahrain);
- 140.170 Strengthen access for women and girls with disabilities to inclusive education at all levels (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 140.171 Continue implementing policies to achieve gender equality in all areas and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls (Republic of Korea);
- 140.172 Continue to strengthen measures to combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Oman);
- 140.173 Make further efforts to combat all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls (Japan);
- 140.174 Adopt a comprehensive strategy to combat all forms of gender-based violence against women, including domestic violence (Bhutan);
- 140.175 Adopt and fund a comprehensive strategy to combat all forms of gender-based violence (Iceland);
- 140.176 Bolster a campaign against domestic violence, including intimate partner violence, by intensifying awareness campaigns and strengthening the special crisis referral centres and other measures that are outlined in the national programme 2024 to 2029 (Philippines);
- 140.177 Further strengthen measures to combat domestic violence by enhancing public awareness campaigns and improving victim support services (Viet Nam);
- 140.178 Continue efforts to prevent domestic violence and violence against women (Albania);
- 140.179 Strengthen measures to prevent and combat violence against women, including domestic violence and sexual abuse, through effective prosecution of perpetrators (Chile);
- 140.180 Implement and strengthen comprehensive measures for the prevention, investigation, punishment and eradication of violence against women, including domestic violence and sexual abuse (Dominican Republic);
- 140.181 Redouble efforts to ensure prompt and adequate responses by law enforcement agencies to all forms of violence against women, including vicarious violence (Costa Rica);
- 140.182 Guarantee support for women victims of violence, increase funding for anti-violence centres and strengthen the presence of specialized figures for psychological support (Italy);

- 140.183 Strengthen the implementation of existing legislation to ensure that all cases of gender-based violence are duly investigated and prosecuted, perpetrators are adequately punished and victims have access to appropriate redress, including compensation (Belgium);
- 140.184 Implement effectively the amended Criminal Code provisions on rape and sexual violence (Iceland);
- 140.185 Strengthen and expand comprehensive and specialized support services for gender-based survivors (Iceland);
- 140.186 Take steps for effective implementation of newly adopted provisions of the Criminal Code on sexual violence against women through training and advocacy among law enforcement authorities (India);
- 140.187 Put an end to sexist harassment targeting women journalists, particularly by effectively addressing sexist threats made online and offline against them (Luxembourg);
- 140.188 Increase efforts to establish a dedicated office of a child rights ombudsman (Lithuania);
- 140.189 Ensure access to basic health, nutrition, education, protection, water and sanitation services for all children, in particular children with disabilities and Roma children (Malaysia);
- 140.190 Incorporate into educational programmes the concept of the need for sexual consent as part of personal development programmes (Malta);
- 140.191 Strengthen access to inclusive education for women and girls with disabilities (Malawi);
- 140.192 Continue its efforts to provide adequate support and care for migrant and displaced children, particularly those who are unaccompanied and separated from families, based on their best interests (Thailand);
- 140.193 Strengthen social and healthcare systems to ensure quality of life and well-being for older persons (Cuba);
- 140.194 Continue efforts to enhance the scope of long-term care and custom-designed services for the elderly to improve their daily lives and promote their inclusion (Qatar);
- 140.195 Improve access to affordable, quality care by expanding community-based options, enabling older persons to receive support at home (Kazakhstan);
- 140.196 Develop mechanisms to amplify the voices of older persons in decision-making processes, ensuring their perspectives and needs are fully considered (Vanuatu);
- 140.197 Harmonize the definition of disability in domestic legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Poland);
- 140.198 Continue measures to align national legislation on the rights of persons with disabilities with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Bulgaria);
- 140.199 Take further steps to harmonize national legislation, policies and programmes on disabilities with the obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (India);
- 140.200 Ensure full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by aligning national laws therewith and establishing mechanisms to safeguard the human rights of persons with disabilities (Brazil);

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- 140.201 **Review national legislation, policies and programmes to align with its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopting a human rights-based model of disability (Israel);**
  - 140.202 **Implement measures in institutional care settings to prevent violence and neglect against persons with disabilities, including psychosocial disabilities, to protect their autonomy and to ensure accountability for violations (Portugal);**
  - 140.203 **Strengthen measures to ensure the full and equal enjoyment of rights by persons with disabilities (Gambia);**
  - 140.204 **Take the necessary measures to ensure inclusion and equitable access to basic services for persons with disabilities, as well as allocate resources and support networks for family caregivers (Spain);**
  - 140.205 **Take further measures to strengthen access of persons with disabilities to inclusive education at all levels, as well as to employment, health, social protection, culture and sport (Greece);**
  - 140.206 **Take urgent systemic measures to provide care for children with serious mental disorders in specialized facilities (Russian Federation);**
  - 140.207 **Pursue efforts in ensuring the right to inclusive education for students with disabilities (Ukraine);**
  - 140.208 **Strengthen access to comprehensive, affordable and quality care for older people and persons with disabilities through the design and implementation of inclusive policies (Dominican Republic);**
  - 140.209 **Improve access to healthcare services, particularly for older persons, women and other people in vulnerable situations, including by addressing workforce shortages in the sector (Australia);**
  - 140.210 **Further strengthen the protection of minorities, including linguistic minorities, and the implementation of the legislative framework on the use of minority languages, including the availability of bilingual staff in public offices and media (Italy);**
  - 140.211 **Promote policies that guarantee the integration of minorities into society and ensure that they obtain their full rights without discrimination (Yemen);**
  - 140.212 **Take comprehensive measures to ensure access to basic services, such as drinking water and sanitation, for ethnic minorities, such as the Roma population (Spain);**
  - 140.213 **Reinforce efforts to ensure the inclusion of all children from minority communities (Timor-Leste);**
  - 140.214 **Strengthen measures to protect the rights of minorities and ensure their social inclusion, especially for Roma (Cuba);**
  - 140.215 **Establish a national programme of measures for Roma people, including children, to ensure their full access to education, healthcare, educational and cultural infrastructure and decent housing (France);**
  - 140.216 **Continue efforts to eliminate all forms of segregation of Roma peoples, including through the provision of equal access to water, electricity, sanitation, education and housing (Australia);**
  - 140.217 **Implement further measures to improve the living conditions of Roma, especially with regard to providing fundamental public services, such as water and access to education for children (Germany);**
  - 140.218 **Intensify its efforts to promote Roma people's access to adequate living conditions, education, employment, healthcare and other essential services, and address discrimination against Roma people, including in education and employment (Thailand);**

- 140.219 Continue its measures to promote access for Roma people to education, employment, healthcare and adequate living conditions (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 140.220 Improve access of the Roma community to education, employment and healthcare (Cyprus);
- 140.221 Increase access to basic services, medical care and adequate housing for the Roma people and report on progress in the next national report (Russian Federation);
- 140.222 Continue efforts to promote Roma access to education, employment, healthcare and adequate living conditions (Chile);
- 140.223 Promote the full integration of the Roma community into Slovenian society and take measures to ensure their access to basic services, including the supply of drinking water (Canada);
- 140.224 Take steps to combat stereotypes and prejudice against the Roma community and other minority communities and improve access to safe drinking water, health, sanitation and adequate housing for them (India);
- 140.225 Continue efforts to promote the non-discriminatory access of Roma to decent housing (Belgium);
- 140.226 Continue its successful outreach programmes to the Roma minority so that Roma community members have the opportunities afforded to all Slovene citizens at the same level, including access to education and better housing and living conditions (Türkiye);
- 140.227 Continue its efforts to uplift the Roma community and integrate it following the good example of Prekmurje (Slovakia);
- 140.228 Develop a comprehensive socioeconomic strategy, building on existing programmes and policies, to increase the quality of life of Roma, with a focus on community-based violence, education, employment, health and housing (Montenegro);
- 140.229 Enhance the dialogue with the German-speaking minority to a regular schedule, resulting in concrete steps to support the minority and preserve their culture and language, including by allocating additional resources and implementing the recommendations by the Council of Europe (Austria);
- 140.230 Further enhance the implementation of minority rights standards, including all necessary steps to recognize the Croatian community as an autochthonous national minority, and grant it the rights deriving from this status that have already been given to the Italian and Hungarian communities (Croatia);
- 140.231 Maintain the focus on awareness-raising and specialized training to counter harmful stereotypes and negative portrayals of persons from minority and migrant communities (Pakistan);
- 140.232 Intensify efforts to combat discrimination and intolerance against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, including through national programmes that raise awareness of the unacceptability of intolerance and discrimination and by encouraging political leaders to condemn hate-motivated acts and incidents (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 140.233 Eradicate all forms of discrimination against persons of diverse sexual orientation or gender identities and expressions or sexual characteristics (Iceland);
- 140.234 Strengthen measures to address violence and discrimination against LGBTIQ+ people, encouraged by the decision to develop a national strategy for

the equality of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Uruguay);

140.235 Adopt legislation on the legal recognition of gender markers (Colombia);

140.236 Ensure that obtaining a medical certificate is no longer a prerequisite imposed on individuals wishing to affirm their gender identity in official documents (Luxembourg);

140.237 Modify the rules that apply to the Registry of Deaths, Births and Marriages, so that people who wish to change their gender on official documents do not need a medical certificate as a prerequisite, thus respecting the principle of self-determination (Chile);

140.238 Put in place a streamlined process for Slovenians to affirm their gender identity, including a third or other option, in official documents (Canada);

140.239 Introduce a transparent self-identification process for legal gender recognition, free from intrusive requirements (Iceland);

140.240 Ban conversion therapies and establish an awareness-raising campaign against discrimination and violence against LGBT+ persons (France);

140.241 Ban medically unnecessary surgery on intersex children (Iceland);

140.242 Ensure effective implementation of a national strategy to protect the rights of refugees and migrants so that they may integrate into society without discrimination (China);

140.243 Take further steps to ensure fair and equal treatment of migrant workers, combat stereotypes and prejudice against them, including non-discrimination in labour rights, and implement mechanisms for their smooth integration (India);

140.244 Provide appropriate protection and services to migrants and asylum-seekers (Yemen);

140.245 Encourage the continued implementation of measures to provide safe and enabling environment protocols for marginalized groups, including Roma children, migrants and other vulnerable populations (Sierra Leone);

140.246 Protect the rights of migrants and asylum-seekers (Gambia);

140.247 Provide asylum-seekers with adequate and safe accommodation (Sri Lanka);

140.248 Increase the number of refugees under the resettlement programme, speed up as much as possible the asylum process and build more capacity to host refugees/asylum-seekers (Türkiye);

140.249 Take measures to eliminate backlogs in the processing of residence permits and facilitate the receipt and handling of international protection requests from asylum-seekers (Canada);

140.250 Continue strengthening its support for refugees and migrants, ensuring that they are provided with adequate protection, social integration programmes and access to essential services, such as healthcare, education and employment (Ethiopia);

140.251 Continue efforts to improve the situation of refugees, especially unaccompanied or separated children (Iraq);

140.252 Ensure the application of the principle of non-refoulement among persons on the move, particularly in applications for international protection (Mexico);

140.253 Establish a specific procedure for determining stateless status and adopt concrete measures to improve the registration of stateless persons (Costa Rica);

140.254 **Strengthen measures to reduce statelessness and ensure the protection of stateless persons (Iraq).**

141. 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. Ms Tanja FAJON, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign and European Affairs and composed of the following members:

- Dr Milan Brgez, State Secretary, Ministry of Justice, Deputy Head of Delegation;
- H.E. Ms Anita Pipan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Slovenia to the UN Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ms Ana Komac, Acting Director, Government Office for National Minorities;
- Ms Barbara Goričan, Director-General, Social Affairs Directorate, Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities;
- Ms Mojca Pršina, Director-General, Labour Market and Employment Directorate, Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities;
- Ms Nina Koželj, Director-General, Punitive Law and Human Rights Directorate, Ministry of Justice;
- Mr Ivo Holc, Director of the Police Academy, General Police Directorate;
- Ms Lana Gobec, Acting Head of European and International Affairs Service, Ministry of Solidarity-Based Future;
- Mr Aleš Ojsteršek, Head Department of Educational Development and Quality, Educational Development Unit , Ministry of Education;
- Ms Nadja Čobal, Delegated Head of Mental Health and Dementia Division, Ministry of Health;
- Ms Nina Lenardič Purkart, Head of Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs;
- Mr Primož Jamšek, Acting Head of Integration Division, Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants;
- Mr Jurij Mezek, Secretary, Local Self-Government Division, Ministry of Public Administration;
- Ms Nataša Potočnik, Secretary, Migration Directorate, Ministry of the Interior;
- Ms Dragica Iskrenovič, Secretary, Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Energy;
- Mr Stanko Baluh, Secretary, Government Office for National Minorities;
- Mr Lenart Jurij Kučić, Media adviser to the Minister of Culture, Ministry of Culture;
- Ms Irena Vogrinčič Puc, Secretary, Office for International Cooperation and International Legal Assistance, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms Lara Zalokar, Minister Counsellor, Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs;
- Ms Saša Ristić Zvonar, Senior Adviser, Directorate for Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities;
- Ms Jana Uhr Lesjak, Deputy Permanent Representative Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms Petra Trkov, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms Katarina Salaj, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva.