



**REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA**

**MID-TERM REPORT  
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UPR RECOMMENDATIONS**

**March 2012**

Recommendation	Position of the Republic of Slovenia	Competence – Implementation	Notes – Implementation plan
<p>1. To examine the possibility of joining (Algeria)/sign and ratify (Egypt)/ratify (Bosnia and Herzegovina)/consider the ratification (Argentina) of the Convention on Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria, Egypt, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Argentina).</p>	<p>Slovenia cannot, at this point in time, make a definitive statement. Slovenia already guarantees most of the rights contained in the Convention to migrant workers and their family members on its labour market and shares the objectives of the Convention.</p>		<p>The Convention was ratified by 43 UN Member States, EU Member States excluded. At the session of the Committee on Immigration and Asylum of the European Commission in March 2010, all countries except for Hungary, refused the possibility to ratify the Convention. The reasons for such rejection are as follows: Most countries believe that ratification is unnecessary, as the rights of migrants are sufficiently protected by other binding conventions on human rights, and by the European and national legislation. Additional protection regarding the rights of migrants would be introduced by the Directive 2011/98/EC on a single application procedure for a single permit for third-country nationals to reside and work in the territory of a Member State and on a common set of rights for third-country workers legally residing in a Member State (Single Permit Directive) that is currently in the adoption procedure.</p>
<p>2. To ratify (Spain)/consider the possibility of ratifying (Argentina) the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Spain, Argentina) and of accepting the jurisdiction of the competent committee (Argentina).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation. The issue of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance is under review in Slovenia, especially from the aspect of preliminary harmonisation of the internal legal order with the provisions of the Convention.</p>	<p>The Government is currently examining the issue of ratification; it is collecting positions from relevant ministries on the possibility to ratify the Convention, including potential reservations. At this stage, it is quite clear that the Criminal Code will have to be amended, which is a prerequisite for ratification.</p>	<p>The recommendation is scheduled to be implemented in 2012, additional preliminary examination of implications of the use of the Convention still remains necessary.</p>
<p>3. To ratify the ILO Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118) and the ILO Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, 1993 (No. 174) (Argentina).</p>	<p>The Slovenian Government <b>accepts</b> the recommendations on ratifying the 1993 Convention on the Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents (No. 174). The Act ratifying the latter entered into force on 23 December 2009. However, at this point in time, it cannot make a definitive statement regarding potential ratification of the 1962 ILO Equality of Treatment (Social Security) <b>Convention</b> (No. <b>118</b>).</p>		<p>The recommendation has been implemented with regard to the ratification of ILO Convention No. 174; Slovenia does not intend to ratify the Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention of 1962.</p>

<p>4. To adjust its legal framework to international human rights standards, in particular with regard to persons with disabilities, migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, women and children (Nicaragua).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and will continue to implement international human rights standards, in particular with regard to persons with disabilities, migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, women and children, within its legal framework.</p>	<p>The Police has already envisaged it in its regulations and there will be no change in this area. Legislation on migration and international protection is in compliance with international standards on human rights, although Slovenia has not yet acceded to the UN convention regulating this area.</p>	<p>Slovenia will continue to implement international standards on human rights, particularly in respect of the disabled and children. Slovenia ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia No. 37/2008).</p>
<p>5. To take the measures necessary to ensure that same-sex partners are treated equally with opposite-sex partners throughout Slovenian law (Netherlands).</p>			<p>On 16 June 2011, the National Assembly adopted the Family Code. According to the Code, an union of two women or two men (registered partnership, long-term partnership) is equal to the union between a man and a woman (marriage, extramarital union). Currently, the legislative referendum was set for 25 March.</p>
<p>6. To continue to implement legislation recognizing equal rights for same-sex couples (Colombia).</p>			<p>Answer as under No. 5.</p>
<p>7. To eliminate all other forms of disparity in the treatment of heterosexual and same-sex couples, in order to ensure full equality and non-discrimination (Canada).</p>			<p>Answer as under Nos. 5 and 6.</p>
<p>8. To adopt the latest draft amendments to the Marriage and Family Relations Act that equalize same-sex unions and other family unions and ban the corporal punishment of children (Norway).</p>			<p>On 16 June 2011, the National Assembly adopted the Family Code. According to the Family Code, a union of two women or two men (long-term partnership, registered partnership) are equal to the union between a man and a woman (marriage, extramarital union). The Family Code also prohibits corporal punishment and other forms of degrading treatment of children.</p>

<p>9. To add a provision to the Marriage and Family Relations Act prohibiting other forms of the demeaning treatment of children, such as psychological violence (Norway).</p>	<p>The Slovenian Government <b>accepts</b> these recommendations. The draft Family Code adopted by the Government in December 2009 and submitted to the National Assembly for adoption equates, in all elements, same-sex civil partnership with other family unions. Marriage is in the draft Family Code defined as a partnership between two persons of the same or opposite sex.</p> <p>The draft Family Code prohibits corporal punishment of children and other forms of degrading treatment, and is binding on parents and other persons, state bodies, and public officials. The 2008 Domestic Violence Prevention Act classifies different forms of violence.</p>		<p>On 16 June 2011, the National Assembly adopted the Family Code. The Family Code also prohibits corporal punishment and other forms of degrading treatment of children.</p>
<p>10. To strengthen the Slovenian Human Rights Ombudsman (Egypt).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation, which has already been implemented to a great extent. The institution of the Human Rights Ombudsman has been strengthened by legislation in 2006, granting additional monitoring powers, additional staff (specialised persons from non-governmental organisations), and financial resources.</p>		
<p>11. To continue to enhance the capacities of the inter-ministerial working group on combating the trafficking in persons, with the involvement of civil society, to prosecute cases of trafficking, provide assistance to victims and raise awareness (Philippines).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and notes that recommended activities have already been implemented to a great extent or in full.</p>		<p>The civil society, through its representatives, has been actively engaged in the activities of the interministerial working group since 2001, with due amendments in 2003 and 2006. The prosecution of the court is based on the Criminal Code of 2004. In 2010, 10 sentences were recorded.</p>
<p>12. To move further ahead in drafting and implementing a national action plan to address the issue of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Qatar).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and notes that it has already acted accordingly. The Slovenian Government has adopted a number of programmes and action plans, as well as legislative provisions in the field of children's rights. A call centre has also been set up for the anonymous reporting of illegal internet content.</p>		<p>So far, this field is integrated in the joint action plan for the fight against trafficking in human beings, which is being drafted for a two-year period.</p>
<p>13. To share the experiences regarding the first Programme for Children and Youth, in particular the approach of including the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Moldova).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and has already implemented it. The first Programme for Children and Youth 2006–2016 was adopted in 2006 and the implementation of the Programme has been set out in the Action Plan for 2009–2010.</p>		<p>This includes technical assistance and consulting for Moldova, a priority country within the international development cooperation of the Republic of Slovenia. The recommendation may be implemented in 2012 in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</p>

<p>14. To make further efforts to promote gender equality by working to close the gender pay gap and encouraging women into top jobs and roles traditionally filled by men, which should be carried out through the National Programme for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men for 2005-2013 and other relevant programmes (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation. Further activities in this area are envisaged in the Action Plan for the implementation of the National Programme for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men 2005–2013.</p>	<p>In compliance with the two-year Action Plan 2010–2011 for the implementation of the National Programme for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men and its competences deriving from the decision on its scope of work, the Government implemented activities in cooperation with relevant partners that also promote the participation of women in leading posts and in decision-making processes in the economy and the empowerment of women in science and research.</p>	<p>According to Eurostat data (2008), there still remain differences between EU Member States. The difference in salaries ranges from less than 10% in Italy, Slovenia, Belgium, Romania, Malta, Portugal and Poland, to more than 20% in Slovakia, the UK, Cyprus, Lithuania, Greece, Germany, and the Netherlands, and to over 25% in Austria, the Czech Republic and Estonia. The Resolution on the National Programme for Equal Opportunities, as one of the four objectives in the field of employment and work, defines the reduction of vertical and horizontal segregation and gender differences in pay. Certain initiatives by trade unions are based on awareness-raising and the dissemination of information on salaries and professional development. In the next five years, the European Commission plans to apply a number of measures to reduce gender differences in pay. As regards the reduction of gender differences in pay, the Government undertook no action, as in Slovenia, such differences are small – the lowest among all EU Member States (in Slovenia, the difference amounts to 3.2%, whereas the average difference at the level of the EU 27 amounts to 17.1%).</p> <p>The implementation of the recommendation is also continued as part of the drafting of the proposal of the latest Action Plan 2012–2013 for the implementation of the currently applicable National Programme for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men, and will be continued within the scope of its implementation.</p>
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<p>15. To continue to implement the 1995 Programme of Measures for Assisting the Roma, and to introduce annually reviewed targets to measure progress (United Kingdom).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>agrees</b> with the importance of the 1995 Programme of Measures for Assisting the Roma and the positive actions for a better integration of Roma community members into society. Slovenia also notes the adoption of the new, integrated National Programme of Measures for the Roma for the Period 2010–2015 on 11 March this year. This document contains measures for the key areas in which Roma still face discrimination, or in which specific positive measures are needed, such as education and schooling, health care, employment, living conditions, culture, and the fight against discrimination. Each measure of the programme has its own implementation timeline, and a special government body has already been established to monitor the implementation. Monitoring is scheduled to take place once a year.</p>		<p>The recommendation is being implemented in compliance with the National Programme of Measures for Roma for the Period 2010–2015. The Ministry of Culture guarantees for the Roma community the co-financing of its cultural projects and provides it with other services: counselling, workshops, expert assistance, etc. See also answers as under Nos. 27, 29 and 89.</p>
<p>16. To provide adequate human and financial resources for the full implementation of the Action Plan Against Human Trafficking for 2008-2009, to establish specialized services to assist the victims of trafficking, and to decrease the vulnerability of women and girls to trafficking (Czech Republic).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and notes that the new Action Plan for 2010–2011 has retained all activities in this area.</p>		<p>Action plans are approved by the Slovenian Government. The projects of victims assistance are financially defined in the action plans. To date, the Action Plan for 2004/06, 2007, 2008/09, and 2010/11 have been implemented.</p>
<p>17. To develop a national plan of action aimed at addressing the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and to provide adequate human and financial resources for its implementation (Islamic Republic of Iran).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation in the sense that it has already been implemented in general action plans for the prevention of trafficking in human beings and for the protection of children. It also notes that, according to statistical data contributed by NGOs, in 2008, 3 persons out of 68 victims of offences related to trafficking in human beings were minors.</p>		<p>So far, this field is included in the joint action plan for the fight against trafficking in human beings, which is being drafted for a two-year period.</p>

<p>18. To accept the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to develop a comprehensive strategy or action plan to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, and to develop an effective institutional mechanism for coordinating, monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of the measures taken (Malaysia).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and has already implemented it to a great extent.</p>		<p>As regards the aspect of family violence, the recommendation was implemented. In 2009, the National Assembly adopted the Resolution on the National Programme of Family Violence Prevention for the Period 2009–2014. It is a strategic document defining the objectives, measures and key players with regard to reduction and prevention of family violence in Slovenia for a five-year period. With a two-year Action Plan that followed the adoption of the Resolution in 2010, the Government ensures a more transparent use of public funds to reduce violence and targeted activities of relevant authorities for individual target groups. A government campaign against family violence has also been planned.</p> <p>The Office for Equal Opportunities, the Slovenian Research Agency and the Ministry of the Interior – Police co-financed the target research project <i>Incidents of violence and response to it in the private sphere and partnership</i>. At the end of 2010, the results of the first empirical national research on violence in the private sphere and partnership were published, to be followed, at the end of 2011, by analyses on the work of the Police, courts and social work centres covering violence against women and family violence. Activities on violence against women were also focused on various forms of violence against women or violence against special groups of women. In 2010, the Office for Equal Opportunities devoted particular attention to dating violence. Research results and analyses provide the basis for further strengthening the effectiveness of different institutions (the Police, courts, social work centres, education institutions) and for overcoming difficulties facing the institutions when addressing violence.</p>
<p>19. To submit its pending periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Pakistan).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation.</p>	<p>Slovenia presented the report before CERD on 12 and 13 August 2010.</p>	<p>The recommendation has been implemented.</p>
<p>20. To make sure that there are no delays in submitting answers to the thematic questionnaires of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Russian Federation).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation.</p>	<p>Since the beginning of 2010, Slovenia received 21 questionnaires on special procedures. Slovenia managed to respond to 12 questionnaires out of 18, for which the deadline has already expired, and to 9 questionnaires within the deadline imposed.</p>	<p>The recommendation is being implemented in part.</p>

<p>21. To provide due legal protection against discrimination on all grounds on its soil (Pakistan).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and has always acted accordingly.</p>		<p>The current institutional regime regarding the existing promotion of equality and protection against discrimination was analysed. On this basis, the government task force is drawing up draft amendments to the Implementation of the Principle of Equal Treatment Act, to be submitted to the Government for examination and adoption in the first half of 2012 (particularly as regards the status and work of the Advocate of the Principle of Equality).</p>
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<p>22. To further strengthen measures against discrimination with regard to women, national minorities, persons of minority sexual orientation or gender identity and persons with disabilities (Czech Republic).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation; it has already been implemented to a large extent.</p>	<p>The recommendation is being implemented.</p>
		<p><u>Homosexuals:</u> On 16 June 2011, the National Assembly adopted the Family Code. According to the Code, a union of two women or two men (registered partnership, long-term-partnership) are equal to the union between a man and a woman (marriage, extramarital union). The Republic of Slovenia withdrew from the Convention concerning Night Work of Women Employed in Industry (ILO Convention 89), since the conditions are too limiting and imply discrimination. Despite the withdrawal from the Convention, women workers will not be without any protection. The current legislation on night work guarantees special protection of night workers, however, regardless of gender and the tasks they perform. This year's Programme of Work of the Government envisages the ratification of the Convention concerning Night Work of Women (ILO Convention 171), since it regulates special protection of night workers, regardless of gender. The Ministry of Culture developed a dynamic model of the protection of cultural rights of minorities and, on this basis, develops different, not only financial, measures against discrimination. Within the scope of its capacities, the UN ensures the protection of the Italian and Hungarian national communities and the Roma community. The issues of gender equality, national minorities and special treatment of diversity are included in the school curriculum at all levels of education. Additional financing of projects on these topics is also being provided.</p>
		<p>The programmes of military education and training at all levels are being complemented with the content of UN SC resolutions 1325 and 1820, including issues relating to the prohibition of any discrimination according to the Implementation of the Principle of Equal Treatment Act. There is a tendency to raise the number of women in decision-making processes at the Ministry of Defence, the most responsible leading posts, commander duties and Staff duties in the Slovenian Army and responsible commanding posts, as well as in the processes of decision-making in international operations and missions. The need to protect fundamental human rights and respect human dignity is defined in the Code of Military Ethics of the Slovenian Army. Participation of civil servants and members of the armed forces is being facilitated at international trainings, consultations and seminars on the topic of human rights, equal opportunities, protection of human dignity and the prevention of discrimination. Staff members of the Ministry of Defence and members of the Slovenian Army receive expert training in gender equality, equal opportunities, and protection of human dignity.</p>

<p>23. To establish Government plans as a follow-up to the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to promote greater representation by women in all areas, particularly at work, without discrimination of any kind, as well as to prevent and eradicate domestic violence and all forms of violence against women and girls. Such plans should contemplate establishing institutional mechanisms for monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of all measures (Mexico).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and has already taken steps to ensure monitoring and assessment of the effectiveness of the adopted measures.</p>		<p>The recommendation has been implemented in part from the aspect of the drafting of the Resolution on Family Violence Prevention and the Action Plan. The Resolution on Family Violence Prevention for the Period 2009–2014 was adopted in 2009. It is a strategic document defining the objectives, measures and key factors of the policy aimed at preventing and reducing family violence in Slovenia in the five-year period. With a two-year 2010 Action Plan, the Government ensured a more transparent use of public funds to reduce violence and targeted activities of relevant authorities for individual target groups. A government campaign against family violence has also been planned.</p> <p>The Republic of Slovenia withdrew from the Night Work (Women) Convention (ILO Convention 89), as the conditions are too limiting and imply discrimination. Despite the withdrawal from of the Convention, women workers will not be without any protection. The current legislation on night work guarantees special protection of night workers, however, regardless of gender and the tasks they perform. This year's Programme of Work of the Government envisages the ratification of the Convention concerning Night Work of Women (ILO Convention 171), since it regulates special protection of night workers, regardless of gender.</p> <p>See also answers under Nos. 14, 18 and 22.</p>
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<p>24. To adopt effective measures to strengthen the system for the protection and promotion of the rights of women and children (Uzbekistan).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and notes that it has already designed and implemented various measures for the protection and promotion of the rights of women and children.</p>		<p>As regards general executive measures, the Government adopted, in 2006, on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Programme for Children and Youth 2006–2016. <i>The Child Observatory</i> within the Social Protection Institute organised a single database on children and youth. In recent years, Slovenia devoted particular attention to vulnerable groups of children. An important novelty in the prevention of child abuse is the adoption of the Family Violence Prevention Act and the Resolution on the National Programme of Family Violence Prevention for the Period 2009–2014, which sets out the objectives, measures and key policy makers for the prevention and reduction of family violence until 2014. The new Family Code adopted by the National Assembly on 16 June 2011 strengthens the system of protecting and promoting children's rights and imposes the prohibition of corporal punishment of children or any other form of degrading treatment, which is binding not only on parents but also on other persons, state bodies and public services. In 2008, a new Criminal Code took effect, which has also improved the protection of children's rights.</p> <p>As regards the protection and promotion of women's rights, see answers under Nos. 14, 18 and 22.</p>
<p>25. To intensify its efforts to change stereotypical images and discriminatory attitudes and perceptions regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and girls and men and boys in the family and in society (Portugal).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and will continue initiatives for the elimination of gender stereotypes and discriminatory attitudes.</p>		<p>The Government pursues the implementation of different approaches for the identification and elimination of stereotypes, particularly by organising consultations, trainings and seminars, by analysing and studying the division of power between women and men in different areas, through the project titled <i>Active Fatherhood</i> to encourage fathers to spend quality time with their children and by raising awareness of the rights of fathers and positive aspects of active fatherhood for children and parents, etc.</p>

<p>26. To take more effective measures to combat racial discrimination and intolerance, including by promptly investigating and taking stern action against the perpetrators of hatred, racist and xenophobic acts and speeches, and against those who have desecrated the premises of worship and memorial landmarks (Malaysia).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation. At the same time, it notes that it has always acted accordingly.</p>		<p>In Slovenia, regular trainings on equal treatment and the fight against discrimination are organised for state prosecutors and judges.</p>
<p>27. To strengthen measures, including at the local level, to combat cultural stereotypes and discrimination against minorities and migrants (Philippines).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation; it has already been implemented to a large extent.</p>		<p>The Ministry of Culture has developed a dynamic model of the protection of cultural rights of minorities and, on this basis, also develops different measures against discrimination that are not only of financial nature. The UN implements the recommendation within the scope of its responsibility for the Italian and Hungarian national communities and for the Roma community.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education and Sport, in addition to strategies and guidelines that are being renewed in this field (e.g. the Guidelines for the Education of Children of Foreign Nationals in Kindergartens and Schools; amended Strategy for Education of Roma), is financing an increasing number of projects in this field with a view to establishing links between various local players such as the project titled Expert bases, strategies and theoretic topics for the education in intercultural relations and active citizenship. See also answers under Nos. 29 and 89.</p>

<p>28. To step up efforts and adopt appropriate measures to combat any form of discrimination against minorities as a whole (Uzbekistan).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and has always acted accordingly.</p>		<p>The recommendation is being implemented. The Ministry of Culture has developed a dynamic model of protection of cultural rights of minorities and, on this basis, also develops different measures against discrimination that are not only of financial nature. The Government Office for National Minorities implements the recommendation within the scope of its responsibility for the Italian and Hungarian national communities and for the Roma community.</p> <p>The Office for Equal Opportunities elaborated two projects on equality in diversity, which were carried out in 2010 and 2011. The main objectives of the projects included improved implementation of national legislation on non-discrimination, the development of national policy of the fight against discrimination and the dissemination of relevant information, including awareness-raising of the general public and target groups. As part of the project, the Office for Equal Opportunities also organised a workshop on non-discrimination for NGOs, a seminar on non-discrimination for decision-makers in public administration at both national and local levels, a media campaign aimed at raising awareness of the existence, prohibition and harmful effects of discrimination, promotion of diversity and multiculturalism as well as general promotion of tolerance towards all, regardless of gender, nationality, race or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, an analysis on the inclusion of the aspect of different personal circumstances in the shaping and implementation of policies, a study on the education of children and youth with special needs and children and youth from vulnerable social groups and a study on the diversity on the labour market, a workshop for judges for raising the awareness of discrimination, a conference on non-discrimination on the labour market (intended particularly for employers – leading and senior staff members and human resources departments – and trade unions) and set up a web site (<a href="http://www.enakost.si">www.enakost.si</a>), which presents, in addition to information on the project, the basic facts on discrimination, including advice and recommendations for activities in the cases of discrimination and the possibility of submitting an initiative to address a case of alleged discrimination with the Advocate of the Equality Principle. Information was also provided in a leaflet translated into 11 languages (Slovenian, Croatian, Bosnian, Serbian, Albanian, French, German, English, Roma, Italian, and Hungarian). In 2011, the Office for Equal Opportunities drew up the guidelines for the promotion of equality and protection against discrimination.</p>
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<p>29. To take measures to address stereotypical attitudes towards the Roma community and to promote access to education, health and employment for the Roma community (Bhutan).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and acts accordingly. When adopting measures in various fields of social life, special attention is devoted to elimination of discrimination against Roma, including in the National Programme of Measures for the Roma for the Period 2010–2015.</p>		<p>The recommendation is being implemented. The Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs implements the recommendation in compliance with the National Programme of Measures for Roma for the period 2010–2015 and the programme of detailed measures of the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs for the implementation of the Programme. The Ministry of Education and Sport finances better access to education for Roma: Guarantees funds for Roma assistants; more favourable standards and norms have been introduced for classes with Roma pupils; teaching aids are being financed; works on Roma history and literature are printed, including manuals for the work with Roma pupils, etc. The Ministry of Health implements measures to improve health care of Roma. The Institute of Public Health cooperates with health care institutes in areas populated by Roma. Measures are being implemented on a regular basis and assessed every year, as follows: Organisation of national annual conferences on the reduction of inequality in the health of Roma population, health of Roma women and children; programmes for the promotion of health among Roma; activities aimed at improving the rate of immunisation and faster seeking of assistance in health care and respecting the instructions of health care workers; organising workshops focusing on health in Roma settlements. As regards the implementation of the recommendation by the Office for Equal Opportunities, see answer under No. 28.</p>
<p>30. To take appropriate measures to prevent and punish all forms of ill treatment by law enforcement officials (Islamic Republic of Iran).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation on the understanding that this is not a serious and widespread problem. Slovenia views this recommendation as a general and permanent one in the field of human rights protection. Cases of ill treatment by law enforcement officers occur very rarely in Slovenia, where police exceeding their powers is not a systemic problem. Slovenia believes that this recommendation has already been implemented and will continue its efforts to adequately regulate this field.</p>		<p>The recommendation is being implemented.</p>

<p>31. To provide mandatory human rights education and training to police, prison and detention staff and members of the judiciary, including awareness-raising regarding the protection of the rights of minorities, women and children, and to ensure their accountability for any violation of human rights (Czech Republic).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> this recommendation. It is already being implemented through systematic education and training of police and training of members of the judiciary.</p> <p>Efforts to achieve these objectives will continue.</p>		<p>The recommendation is being implemented. The Office for Equal Opportunities implemented trainings, provided information and raised awareness of the general public and target groups within the scope of activities listed in answers to recommendations 22 and 28.</p>
<p>32. To promulgate a law on domestic violence that includes penalties and options for the treatment of those responsible for such crimes, and to undertake an awareness-raising campaign regarding domestic violence (Spain).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation regarding the treatment of those responsible for domestic violence. Options for treatment are provided in partnership with NGOs.</p> <p>Slovenia also <b>accepts</b> recommendation on awareness-raising campaigns.</p> <p>Slovenia <b>cannot accept</b> the recommendation to promulgate a law on domestic violence due to the national system of criminal legislation. In Slovenia, criminal offences and sanctions are defined in the Criminal Code and in the Minor Offences Act.</p>		<p>In Slovenia, criminal offences and criminal sanctions are defined in the Criminal Code and the Minor Offences Act. With the adoption of the new Criminal Code in 2008 (KZ-1), the criminal offence of family violence was extracted and reclassified from the criminal offence of violent behaviour (chapter on criminal offences against public order and peace) and newly defined in the chapter on criminal offences against marriage, family and children. In Slovenia, family violence is classified as criminal offence. The Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs implemented the recommendation by adopting the Family Violence Prevention Act, the Resolution on the 2009–2014 National Programme on Prevention of Family Violence and the Action Plan. The campaigns on family violence are being implemented in cooperation with NGOs.</p>
<p>33. To address the issue of gender-based violence, and to develop a comprehensive strategy or action plan for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls (Norway).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and has already implemented it to a great extent.</p>		<p>The recommendation is being implemented. The Resolution on Family Violence Prevention for the Period 2009–2014 was adopted by Slovenia in 2009. The Resolution is a strategic document defining the objectives, measures and key policy makers, which is aimed at preventing and reducing family violence in Slovenia in the five-year period. With a two-year Action Plan (adopted in 2010), the Government ensured a more transparent use of public funds to reduce violence and targeted activities of relevant authorities for individual target groups. A government campaign against family violence has also been planned. See also answer to recommendation No. 18.</p>
<p>34. To address the issue of gender-based violence in a comprehensive manner (Islamic Republic of Iran).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and has already implemented it to a great extent.</p>		<p>See answer to recommendation No. 18.</p>

<p>35. To strengthen measures to combat violence against women and girls (Azerbaijan); to continue to promote the comprehensive strategy to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls (Italy); to continue to make progress in implementing measures and programmes aimed at preventing and eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls (Colombia).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and has already implemented it to a great extent.</p>		<p>See answer under No. 33.</p>
<p>36. To pursue efforts to combat domestic violence, and to place particular emphasis on the implementation of an awareness-raising training policy aimed at contributing to changes in behaviour and of attitudes (France).</p>	<p>Slovenia accepts the recommendation and has already implemented it to a great extent.</p>		<p>See answer under No. 33.</p>
<p>37. To ensure that a sufficient number of safe crisis centres and shelters are available to women victims of violence, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Kazakhstan).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> this recommendation and is planning to gradually expand the network of crisis centres and shelters for women victims of violence, particularly in those parts of the country, where such services have not been available so far.</p>		<p>The recommendation is being implemented. Slovenia is gradually expanding the programme of safe houses and maternal homes also to regions that have not yet been included, i.e. the coastal region and central Slovenia. In 2011, another safe house was opened in the Coastal-Carst region. At the present moment, the needs to accommodate victims of family violence have been covered.</p>
<p>38. To adopt effective and comprehensive measures to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, and to intensify campaigns to raise awareness about the criminal nature of domestic violence (Ghana).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and will continue to place special emphasis to awareness-raising campaigns concerning violence against women and domestic violence.</p>		<p>See answer under No. 33.</p>
<p>39. To implement more effective protection measures to address the problem of the sexual harassment and the trafficking in women, and, in that context, to implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Human Rights Committee (Kazakhstan).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> this recommendation and already acts accordingly.</p>		<p>As to trafficking in women, measures defined in the Action Plan of the <b>Inter-ministerial Working Group</b> on Trafficking in Human Beings were introduced. The implementation of measures is evident from annual reports. All information is available at the portal of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia. The Office for Equal Opportunities strengthened the capabilities to improve the fight against sexual harassment and its prevention as part of trainings, consultations and seminars, on which it reports in answers to recommendations Nos. 21, 22, 25, and 28.</p>
<p>40. To continue efforts to combat all forms of human trafficking, and to intensify efforts to bring perpetrators to justice (Netherlands).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and already acts accordingly.</p>		<p>See answers under Nos. 39 and 11.</p>



41. To combat all forms of the trafficking in women and girls (Islamic Republic of Iran).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and already acts accordingly.		See answer under No. 39.
42. To strengthen the preventive measures aimed at combating the trafficking in persons (Algeria).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and already acts accordingly.		A sequence of preventive measures has already been defined in a special chapter of the above action plans.
43. To effectively apply the biennial action plans to prevent the trafficking in human beings, whose victims are often women and children forced into prostitution against their will, and to establish mechanisms for border and airport control to prevent such crimes, as well as conduct information campaigns and provide adequate assistance to victims (Mexico).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and already acts accordingly.		The effectiveness of the implementation of measures is also evident from the annual reports of <i>the Inter-ministerial Working Group for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings</i> .
44. To increase its efforts to fight human trafficking (Azerbaijan).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and already acts accordingly.		See answers under Nos. 39–43. The recommendation is being implemented.
45. To continue to vigorously investigate sex and labour trafficking offences and increase trafficking prosecutions and convictions; to continue to provide trafficking awareness training for judges; to ensure that a majority of convicted traffickers serve time in prison; and to continue to refer a significant number of identified victims for assistance (United States of America).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and already acts accordingly.		The recommendation is being implemented. In October 2010, the Ministry of Justice published a translation of the Judgment of the European Court of Human Rights on Trafficking in Human Beings – Rantsev vs. Cyprus and Russia (2009). The Decision is part of the material for additional training of judges.
46. To seek improved detection of instances of human trafficking into and out of the country (United States).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation.		In this area, Slovenia initiated a regional project in cooperation with Europol and Eurojust, i.e. the project of creating conditions for the Joint Investigation Teams in the SEE region, the JIT—THB project.
47. To support awareness programming to make potential victims more aware of the risks associated with trafficking and better prepare them to identify potential situations in which they could be trafficked (United States).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and notes that it has been already implemented to a great extent.		The recommendation has been included in the Action Plan of the Inter-ministerial Working Group.
48. To improve its control mechanisms at borders and entry points, in order to detect cases of trafficking, in accordance with its domestic legislation (Nicaragua).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and notes that current border control mechanisms are adequate. Police officers have been trained to recognise trafficking in human beings through appropriate "train the trainers" programmes.		The recommendation is being implemented. Police officers take part in training programmes to uncover trafficking in human beings. The Slovenian border police took part in the drafting of a manual of the Frontex Agency to identify potential victims of trafficking in human beings.

49. To further prevent and combat human trafficking, including by enhancing the mandates of relevant mechanisms so that socially vulnerable individuals enjoy improved legal protection (Kyrgyzstan).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation.		Relevant measures have been defined in the Action Plan of the Inter-ministerial Working Group.
50. To continue to step up efforts to combat the trafficking in human beings, and in particular to establish criminal liability for the production and dissemination of materials advocating the trafficking in children, child prostitution and child pornography (Belarus).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and notes that it has already been implemented to a great extent by the new Criminal Code adopted in 2008. The Criminal Code may be additionally amended by legislative action in this area at the end of 2010.		The recommendation has been implemented. The Criminal Code already covers such incriminations. The relevant measures have also been defined in the Action Plan of the Inter-ministerial Working Group.
51. To continue its efforts to effectively protect children's rights and to combat child trafficking, child prostitution and pornography (Ukraine).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and notes that it has already been implemented to a great extent by the new Criminal Code adopted in 2008. The Criminal Code may be additionally amended by legislative action in this area at the end of 2010.		Slovenia implements measures for the protection of children's rights against trafficking in children, child prostitution and pornography within the scope of the two-year action plans of the Government.
52. To criminalize the production and dissemination of materials advertising the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and to bring its Penal Code into conformity with the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Ghana).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and notes that it has already been implemented to a great extent by the new Criminal Code adopted in 2008. The Criminal Code may be additionally amended by legislative action in this area at the end of 2010.		The Criminal Code was amended (Act amending the Criminal Code (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia No. 91/11; published on 14 November 2011, entry into force on 15 May 2012). The amended Article 176 of the Criminal Code (criminal offence: Presentation, Manufacture, Possession and Distribution of Pornographic Material) and a new Article 173a of the Criminal Code (criminal offence: Sexual Assault on a Person Below Fifteen Years of Age).
53. To continue its efforts, in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, to prevent the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Kyrgyzstan).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and has already implemented it in action plans against trafficking in human beings, as well as through other projects.		The recommendation is being implemented.
54. To implement the reforms already made by the Pahor Government to improve efficiencies in the Slovenian judicial system (Australia).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation. The reform process for improving efficiency in the judicial system is underway. Slovenia continues to introduce several projects to abolish court backlogs. Changes in judicial and procedural legislation are being adopted, are under discussion or are already being implemented.		The recommendation has been implemented. Reforms have been implemented, the judiciary increased its effectiveness both independently and in cooperation with the Government and the National Assembly. The result is as follows: Court backlogs have almost disappeared, the status of 1995, when court backlogs started to appear, has been restored. The Government approved the extension of the project for the elimination of court backlogs (Lukenda Project) until the end of 2012, as the optimal objective is to restore the status as in 1991–1992, when there were no court backlogs.

55. To take further measures to reduce the case backlog before its courts (Canada).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation. The reform process for improving efficiency in the judicial system is underway. Slovenia continues to introduce several projects to abolish court backlogs. Changes in judicial and procedural legislation are being adopted, are under discussion or are already being implemented.		Answer as under No. 54.
56. To take the steps necessary to further reduce court backlogs (Netherlands).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation. The reform process for improving efficiency in the judicial system is underway. Slovenia continues to introduce several projects to abolish court backlogs. Changes in judicial and procedural legislation are being adopted, are under discussion or are already being implemented.		Answer as under No. 54.
57. To continue its efforts to ensure the rights to trial without undue delay and to a fair trial (France).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation. The reform process for improving efficiency in the judicial system is underway. Slovenia continues to introduce several projects to abolish court backlogs. Changes in judicial and procedural legislation are being adopted, are under discussion or are already being implemented.		Answer as under No. 54.
58. To establish specialized tribunals with a view to accelerating trials related to family cases, in which the best interests of children should prevail, and to implement measures enabling socio-economically disadvantaged persons to receive free legal aid (Chile).	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation regarding free legal aid and notes that it already acts accordingly.</p> <p>Slovenia <b>cannot accept</b> the recommendation on specialised family courts. Slovenia aims to gradually and systematically strengthen the existing family departments at district courts and facilitate the creation of new ones, if the need for such departments is independently established by the judiciary. The introduction of new courts with sole jurisdiction over family relations/children could cause new court backlogs or lengthy trials.</p>		The recommendation has been implemented.
59. To ensure freedom of religion, as stipulated in the 2007 Religious Freedom Act and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Pakistan).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation as freedom of religion is one of its constitutional principles and it has, and always will, strive for its full implementation. The relevant law is under constitutional review and the Slovenian Government is in the process of drafting amendments.	Religious freedom is guaranteed; all religious communities that so desired were subsequently registered; in its decision, the Constitutional Court requested certain amendments to the Religious Freedom Act.	A new amended act was submitted to the parliamentary procedure by deputies. However, due to the dissolution of the Parliament, it has become irrelevant and will have to be resubmitted.

<p>60. To take special and effective measures to guarantee freedom of religion (Kyrgyzstan).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation as freedom of religion is one of its constitutional principles and it has, and always will, strive for its full implementation. The relevant law is under constitutional review and the Slovenian Government is in the process of drafting amendments.</p>		<p>Answer as under No. 59.</p>
<p>61. To adopt a law banning incitement to religious and racial hatred, and to formulate concrete measures to guarantee the political, economic and cultural rights of religious and ethnic minorities, including Muslim minorities (Kazakhstan).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> this recommendation; it has already been implemented in the Criminal Code, and in the Implementation of the Principle of Equal Treatment Act.</p>		<p>As regards the protection of cultural rights, the Ministry of Culture has been systematically implementing measures intended for different minority ethnic communities, also those not recognised under the Constitution, since 1990. In compliance with Article 61 of the Constitution, members of all minority and ethnic communities are guaranteed individual rights to preserve their own national, language and cultural features.</p> <p>The recommendation will be taken into account when amending the Religious Freedom Act. A new amended act was submitted to the parliamentary procedure by deputies. However, due to the dissolution of the Parliament, it has become irrelevant and will have to be resubmitted.</p> <p>The Government Office for National Minorities implements the recommendation within the scope of its responsibility for the Italian and Hungarian national communities and for the Roma community.</p> <p>A working group set up by the Government is drafting amendments to the Implementation of the Principle of Equal Treatment Act.</p>
<p>62. To take more effective steps to ensure that the process of building places of worship for Muslim and other minority groups is facilitated with a view to ensuring freedom of religion for all segments of society (Malaysia).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> this recommendation and notes that there are no formal restrictions, especially in the light of the 2007 Religious Freedom Act.</p>		<p>The recommendation is being implemented. As regards the construction of the mosque, the relevant documents are currently being obtained.</p>

<p>63. To take responsible measures against the continuous public manifestations of hate speech by some politicians (Kazakhstan).</p>	<p>The Slovenian Government <b>accepts</b> this recommendation; it already acts accordingly. At the same time, it notes with respect to the Deputies of the National Assembly (Members of Parliament) that speech which may be interpreted in this way, if arising from the Deputies within the proceedings of the National Assembly, should be considered, by virtue of Article 83 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, as an issue of parliamentary autonomy and parliamentary immunity/privilege. Any regulation in this sphere is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Assembly.</p>		<p>Ethical behaviour of deputies is within the responsibility of the National Assembly. In cases not falling within the scope of deputy immunity (e.g. cases outside the National Assembly), deputies are not allowed to express hate speech, as provided for under the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, Media Act and as classified as a criminal offence under the Criminal Code.</p>
<p>64. To strictly implement the criminal provisions concerning hate speech and hate crimes, while conducting awareness-raising campaigns promoting tolerance (Czech Republic).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation.</p>		<p>In Slovenia, hate speech is classified as a criminal offence. As regards the media, hate speech is prohibited by the Media Act; the same may also be inferred from the journalists' codes of conduct as autonomous legal resources. Case law regarding hate speech is still rather unsatisfactory.</p>
<p>65. To further promote the position of women in decision-making, and to guarantee equal remuneration between men and women (Algeria).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and notes that the Slovenian Government has already introduced several measures that guarantee equal participation of women and men in government committees, commissions and other public bodies. The Government is determined to continue its efforts to strengthen the position of women in decision-making. Further steps are envisaged by proposing amendments to the National Assembly Elections Act, introducing more binding measures for increasing the number of women in political decision-making.</p> <p>Equal remuneration between men and women is guaranteed by the Employment Relationships Act.</p>		<p>See answer to recommendation No. 14.</p>

<p>66. To strengthen its efforts to increase the number of women participating in political life, in particular at the national level, and to revise the national Assembly Elections Act to accelerate the political advancement of women in the forthcoming elections (Norway).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and notes that the Slovenian Government has already introduced several measures that guarantee equal participation of women and men in government committees, commissions and other public bodies. The Government is determined to continue its efforts to strengthen the position of women in decision-making. Further steps are envisaged by proposing amendments to the National Assembly Elections Act, introducing more binding measures for increasing the number of women in political decision-making.</p> <p>Equal remuneration between men and women is guaranteed by the Employment Relationships Act.</p>		<p>In 2011, Act amending the National Assembly Elections Act was drafted; one of its main objectives was to guarantee gender equality in presenting candidatures. The same percentage of gender representation was proposed as contained in the Local Elections Act and the Election of Slovenian Members to the European Parliament Act. According to the proposal, either of the genders should be represented on the list of candidates by no less than 40%; each list should be drawn up in such a way that candidates are distributed in the first half of the list alternatively according to gender. In half of electoral units (four out of eight, provided that the list would be presented in all eight electoral units), the first place on the list would be occupied by a representative of one gender, whereas the second half of the list by a representative of the other gender. As regards lists of candidates presented in an odd number of electoral units, the difference between genders regarding the first place on the list could be one at most. The draft Act was adopted by the Government in April 2011 and submitted to the National Assembly. The National Assembly also adopted the decision that the draft Act is not suitable for further examination. The recommendation will be taken into account in drafting the Election of Slovenian Members to the European Parliament Act. The elections of 4 December 2011 made an important breakthrough: 35,6 % of female deputies were elected to the National Assembly.</p>
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<p>67. To continue to empower women by enhancing their status and increasing their participation in decision-making processes (Turkey).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and notes that the Slovenian Government has already introduced several measures that guarantee equal participation of women and men in government committees, commissions and other public bodies. The Government is determined to continue its efforts to strengthen the position of women in decision-making. Further steps are envisaged by proposing amendments to the National Assembly Elections Act, introducing more binding measures for increasing the number of women in political decision-making.</p> <p>Equal remuneration between men and women is guaranteed by the Employment Relationships Act.</p>		<p>The Office for Equal Opportunities makes an analysis from the aspect of gender and informs the public and target groups of the results. In 2010, the Office carried out an analysis of local elections with a view to examining, in compliance with the statutory provisions, whether the inclusion of the mechanism of gender quotas in the Local Elections Act had a positive impact on gender representation on lists of candidates for local elections in 2010 and on the eligibility and representation of women in municipal councils of Slovenian municipalities. Before the local elections, the Office informed the political parties of their role in promoting the participation of women in political decision-making and invited the media to make a positive impact in pre-election confrontations and ensure equal visibility of women and men standing for office. On 8 March 2011, the Office for Equal Opportunities also organised a mentor day with a female politician in cooperation with the Government, the National Assembly, the University of Ljubljana, University of Maribor and University of Primorska. The mentorship was intended for female students with a view to ensuring a better understanding of politics and political matters; for the broader society, this may mean that individual females will enter into political arena with a certain basic knowledge and insight into the political life. See also answer to recommendation No. 66.</p>
<p>68. To strengthen the position and the participation of women in public life by introducing regulations guaranteeing their participation (Argentina).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and notes that the Slovenian Government has already introduced several measures that guarantee equal participation of women and men in government committees, commissions and other public bodies. The Government is determined to continue its efforts to strengthen the position of women in decision-making. Further steps are envisaged by proposing amendments to the National Assembly Elections Act, introducing more binding measures for increasing the number of women in political decision-making.</p> <p>Equal remuneration between men and women is guaranteed by the Employment Relationships Act.</p>		<p>See answer to recommendations Nos. 66 and 67.</p>

<p>69. To continue to implement measures aimed at addressing women's occupational segregation and the diversification of their academic and professional choices, including in non-traditional fields (Portugal).</p>	<p>Slovenia accepts the recommendation and has already implemented it. Diverse measures have been taken to combat discrimination against women in employment. ILO recommendations on equal pay in public and private sectors are implemented through the Employment Relationships Act.</p>		<p>The recommendation is being implemented. Projects are financed that promote and raise awareness among pupils and secondary school students on various professional and study courses (as part of projects for gender equality education) and projects promoting natural sciences. See also answer to recommendation No. 14.</p>
<p>70. To take the measures necessary to end discrimination against women in the workplace, and to implement ILO recommendations to ensure equal remuneration for work of equal value in the public and private sectors (Kazakhstan).</p>	<p>Slovenia accepts the recommendation and has already implemented it. Diverse measures have been taken to combat discrimination against women in employment. ILO recommendations on equal pay in public and private sectors are implemented through the Employment Relationships Act.</p>		<p>The recommendation is being implemented. In 2010, the Office for Equal Opportunities organised a conference on the role of the management in the formulation of non-discriminatory policies, including the prevention of discrimination on the basis of gender. The project concluded with a conference intended for the management in companies and personnel services, and for those who work in the field of discrimination in employment, trade unions, academics, and the public. See also answer to recommendations Nos. 14 and 22.</p>
<p>71. To continue to take effective measures to prevent the Roma from being victims of discrimination, in particular at work (Chile).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and has already designed and implemented various measures for the key areas in which Roma still face discrimination or in which specific positive measures are needed. It will continue with these activities.</p>		<p>The recommendation is being implemented. The Ministry of Culture developed a dynamic model of the protection of cultural rights of minorities, within the model also of the Roma community and, on this basis, develops different, not only financial, measures against discrimination. The Ministry of Culture guarantees, for the Roma community, the co-financing of their own cultural projects. The Ministry of Culture also offers other services for Roma: counselling, workshops, expert assistance, etc. See also answer to recommendation No. 89.</p>
<p>72. To adopt legislative measures to counter sexual harassment in the workplace, including penalties and opportunities for women victims to report such situations (Chile).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and notes that it has already implemented it through the Employment Relationships Act.</p>		<p>The recommendation is being implemented.</p>
<p>73. To continue to improve the living conditions of the Roma population (Australia).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and has already designed and implemented various measures to improve the living conditions of the Roma population. Providing appropriate housing to the Roma community and its members remains one of the state's priority tasks and, for this reason, appropriate measures have also been envisaged in the National Programme of Measures for the Roma for the Period 2010–2015.</p>		<p>The recommendation is being implemented.</p>



<p>74. To take effective steps to reduce the high maternal mortality rate (Azerbaijan).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> this recommendation and will take further steps to monitor the implementation and success of the clinical and public-health measures already in place. At the same time, it has noted that maternal mortality rates already show a decreasing trend (from 15.1 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000–2002 to 9.4/100,000 live births in the 2003–2005 period; in absolute numbers – for the last period, 5 cases of early maternal deaths and 3 cases of late maternal deaths).</p>	<p>The recommendation has been implemented systematically by the Ministry of Health. All cases of maternal deaths are being actively disclosed and analysed within the National Working Group for Examining Maternal Deaths; taking into account the method of data collection, the Working Group elaborates a three-year report and proposes clinical and public health measures to reduce maternal mortality. The maternal mortality rate already shows a falling tendency.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Health, in cooperation with the <b>National Institute of Public Health</b>, both follows and evaluates the implementation of adopted measures; additional activities to reduce maternal mortality are also being fostered. One of the most important measures is the established process of active disclosure and analysing of all cases of maternal deaths, including late maternal deaths, up to one year after the end of pregnancy, and appropriate corrective action. Most of the measures were implemented in the form of training organised for experts who are responsible for health care of pregnant women and young mothers, drafting expert guidelines for changes in the organisation of health care and improving communication between different health care experts. The key areas requiring action include mental health and pregnancy, birth and postnatal period, since in Slovenia, during the period from 2000 to 2008, the most frequent cause of maternal death was suicide. Additional activities were also included in the draft action plan on mental health, which is under preparation. Particular focus has been placed on women who, due to a lack of awareness and social exclusion, do not use the services of reproductive health care available to them; therefore, special, adapted programmes for the promotion and protection of reproductive health are being planned for this group.</p> <p>In 2011, three workshops were organised for the reduction of maternal deaths; these workshops were intended for experts in gynaecology and obstetrics, and addressed the main causes of maternal mortality in Slovenia. At the initiative of the <b>National Working Group for Examining Maternal Deaths</b>, the Extended Expert Committee on Public Health and the Extended Expert Committee on Gynaecology and Perinatology adopted a recommendation according to which the Medical Chamber should include in the programme of specialization in gynaecology and obstetrics an at least 14-day seminar on public health aspects of protecting reproductive health.</p>
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<p>75. To pursue its national efforts to integrate human rights education into the education system and training programmes, and to continue to pursue that issue at the international level (Morocco).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation to pursue its national efforts to integrate human-rights education (HRE); HRE is already integrated into the Slovenian school system and training programmes, and Slovenia also plans to pursue this issue at the international level.</p>		<p>The recommendation is being implemented. The Ministry of Education and Sport continues its endeavours for the inclusion of human rights education into the curriculum. Human rights education has already been introduced in the Slovenian school system and training programmes. Slovenia continues its endeavours in the field of human rights education, also at the international level, by supporting the UN Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training, which was adopted at the UN General Assembly on 19 December 2011 and by promoting and further implementing the Global Human Rights Strengthening Programme, which is currently in the second phase. In June 2011, an inter-ministerial working group was set up for the implementation of phase 2 of the Global Human Rights Strengthening Programme, which drafts the programme of implementation together with other players.</p>
<p>76. To strengthen appropriate measures aimed at promoting and protecting the cultural rights of certain ethnic groups, in particular the rights of children belonging to those groups (Albania).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and has always acted accordingly.</p>		<p>The recommendation is being implemented. Since 1992, the Ministry of Culture has implemented a special programme, which is a combination of various measures, including the public tender for the financing of different other minority ethnic groups and immigrants in the Republic of Slovenia, whereby the projects intended for children or in which children are involved are regarded as a priority. Since 2010, the Public Fund for Cultural Activities has been engaged in the project, with a view to upgrading the purpose of the Ministry of Culture with both regional and field integration. The Government Office for National Minorities implements the recommendation within the scope of its responsibility for the Italian and Hungarian national communities and for the Roma community.</p>

<p>77. To enact appropriate legislation and accelerate the process of recognizing "erased" citizens (Australia).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and refers, in the light of the decision by the Slovenian Constitutional Court in 2003, to the Act Amending the Act regulating the Legal Status of Citizens of Former Yugoslavia living in the Republic of Slovenia, which was developed by the Slovenian Government and presented to the National Assembly for adoption under a simplified procedure. The Act was dealt with by the National Assembly and adopted on 8 March 2010. The Act provides for a restoration of the residency status and registration of permanent residence with retroactive effect, under certain conditions, for all citizens of the former Yugoslavia, whose names were removed from the population register in 1992, allowing them to submit an application within three years of the date of adoption of the Act. Under the amended Act, permanent residence permits will also be made available to "erased persons" who do not live in Slovenia, if it is established during the procedure that they have been absent for well-founded reasons that do not terminate the actual residence requirement as defined by the Act.</p> <p>Compensation claims by persons whose permanent residence has been terminated ("erased persons") are dealt with by relevant Slovenian courts under the general principles of compensation legislation. Therefore the Government is not drafting any special measures regarding the matter.</p>	<p>On 8 March 2010, the National Assembly adopted the Act Regulating the Legal Status of Citizens of Former Yugoslavia Living in the Republic of Slovenia, which took effect on 24 July 2010.</p> <p>Administrative units are the competent authority for the issue of permanent residence permits and special decisions regarding the permanent residence permit and registered permanent residence with retroactive effect, i.e. for the period since the removal from the register of permanent residents to the issue of a permanent residence permit or until naturalisation, which will accelerate the processing of applications.</p>	<p>The recommendation is being implemented. It needs to be underlined that the number of claims filed is very low, which demonstrates the need for an awareness-raising campaign of all other interested parties. The Government is aware that raising the awareness of persons removed from the register of permanent residents and of the public of the amended Act Regulating the Legal Status of Citizens of Former Yugoslavia Living in the Republic of Slovenia is very important. Therefore, after the entry into force of the above amended Act, the Ministry of the Interior issued a special brochure that is available to all those interested at all administrative units in Slovenia, diplomatic missions and consular posts of the Republic of Slovenia, and in the successor states of the former SFRY. It was also distributed to NGOs. The brochure includes an explanation of the procedure, the conditions for the issue of a permanent residence permit and the retroactive issue of a special decision. At the end of 2011, the Ministry of the Interior published the brochure in four additional languages of successor states to the former SFRY. In January 2012, the brochures will be sent to all administrative units in Slovenia and to Slovenian diplomatic missions and consular posts in the successor states to the former SFRY, where they will be available to all those interested.</p> <p>All the necessary information is also available in six languages at the website of the Ministry of the Interior (<a href="http://www.infotujci.si">www.infotujci.si</a>) and at the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<a href="http://www.mzz.gov.si">www.mzz.gov.si</a>). A free phone service has been operated by the Ministry of the Interior since 20 July 2010, providing information regarding the above Act.</p>
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<p>78. To adopt legislative and other measures aimed at including all “erased persons”, regardless of where they currently reside (Norway).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and refers, in the light of the decision by the Slovenian Constitutional Court in 2003, to the Act Amending the Act regulating the Legal Status of Citizens of Former Yugoslavia living in the Republic of Slovenia, which was developed by the Slovenian Government and presented to the National Assembly for adoption under a simplified procedure. The Act was dealt with by the National Assembly and adopted on 8 March 2010. The Act provides for a restoration of the residency status and registration of permanent residence with retroactive effect, under certain conditions, for all citizens of the former Yugoslavia, whose names were removed from the population register in 1992, allowing them to submit an application within three years of the date of adoption of the Act. Under the amended Act, permanent residence permits will also be made available to "erased persons" who do not live in Slovenia, if it is established during the procedure that they have been absent for well-founded reasons that do not terminate the actual residence requirement as defined by the Act.</p> <p>Compensation claims by persons whose permanent residence has been terminated ("erased persons") are dealt with by relevant Slovenian courts under the general principles of compensation legislation. Therefore the Government is not drafting any special measures regarding the matter.</p>	<p>The amended Act Regulating the Legal Status of Citizens of Former Yugoslavia Living in the Republic of Slovenia also regulates the issue of a permanent residence permit and a special decision to an alien who does not reside in the Republic of Slovenia at the time of the issue of the permit, and in respect of whom it was established that his/her absence from Slovenia was justified by law and therefore has no effect on the condition of residence in the Republic of Slovenia.</p>	<p>The recommendation has been implemented.</p>
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<p>79. To grant, upon request, permanent residency to any person who was a citizen of another republic of the former Yugoslavia and who was a permanent resident of Slovenia immediately prior to its independence, as well as to his or her descendants; to provide appropriate compensation to those who were disadvantaged as a result of their “erasure”; and to conduct an outreach campaign concerning those measures to inform those now living abroad (Canada).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and refers, in the light of the decision by the Slovenian Constitutional Court in 2003, to the Act Amending the Act regulating the Legal Status of Citizens of Former Yugoslavia living in the Republic of Slovenia, which was developed by the Slovenian Government and presented to the National Assembly for adoption under a simplified procedure. The Act was dealt with by the National Assembly and adopted on 8 March 2010. The Act provides for a restoration of the residency status and registration of permanent residence with retroactive effect, under certain conditions, for all citizens of the former Yugoslavia, whose names were removed from the population register in 1992, allowing them to submit an application within three years of the date of adoption of the Act. Under the amended Act, permanent residence permits will also be made available to "erased persons" who do not live in Slovenia, if it is established during the procedure that they have been absent for well-founded reasons that do not terminate the actual residence requirement as defined by the Act.</p> <p>Compensation claims by persons whose permanent residence has been terminated ("erased persons") are dealt with by relevant Slovenian courts under the general principles of compensation legislation. Therefore the Government is not drafting any special measures regarding the matter.</p>		<p>The amended Act Regulating the Legal Status of Citizens of Former Yugoslavia Living in the Republic of Slovenia regulates the issue of permanent residence permits and special decisions such as that of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia, decision No. U-I-246/02-28 of 3 April 2003. The amended Act also regulates the issue of a permanent residence permit and the issue of a special decision to a child or a person born in Slovenia after 25 June 1991, of whom at least one of the parents had been removed from the register of permanent residence.</p> <p>With a view to informing the erased of the adoption of the amended Act and the conditions for the issue of a permanent residence permit and a special decision, the Ministry of the Interior drafted a special brochure containing information on the regulation of the status of persons removed from the register of permanent residents of the Republic of Slovenia, which is available from all administrative units, and was also received by NGOs, and a free phone service has been set up. With a view to informing the erased living abroad, the brochure was also sent to Slovenian diplomatic missions and consular posts in the successor states to the former SFRY. All important pieces of information regarding the resolving of the issue of the erased are also available on the web sites of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, and at a special web site for foreign nationals <a href="http://www.infotujci.si">www.infotujci.si</a>, including the brochure and application forms for the issue of a permanent residence permit and of a special decision. At the end of 2011, the Ministry of the Interior published the brochure in four additional languages of successor states to the former SFRY. In January 2012, the brochures were distributed to all administrative units in Slovenia and to Slovenian diplomatic missions and consular posts in the successor states to the former SFRY, where they will be available to all those interested.</p> <p>The eligibility of the erased for damages is not regulated by the amended Act. The latter provides for the right of such persons to damages due to the removal from the register and the amount of damages is laid down by courts after the examination of individual actions for damages in compliance with the general rules of the law of damages.</p>
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<p>80. To retroactively re-register the affected persons, in keeping with the relevant decisions of the Slovenian Constitutional Court from 1999 and 2003, to allow for the full enjoyment of their civil as well as their economic and social rights (Slovakia).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation.</p>		<p>The recommendation has been implemented in part. In respect of the erased persons who were issued with supplementary decisions in 2004 and since February 2009 on the basis of Constitutional Court decision No. U-I-246/02-28, item 8, of 3 April 2003, and persons who were issued with special decisions on the basis of the amended Act, permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia was entered in the register of permanent residents for the period from the removal from the register of permanent residents until the issue of a permanent residence permit or naturalisation. On 25 November 2010, the Government set up a Working Group on Comprehensive Resolving of the Issue of the Erased, including the issues of accommodation, employment and social rights, with a view to comprehensively resolving this, with a decree No. 02401-22/2010/3. During the first reporting period, the Working Group carried out a framework review and assessment of the current status of the issue of the erased in certain areas, however, a number of issues still remain unresolved. The Government was submitted the first report on the work of the Working Group at its session of 28 July 2011, at which it also made a decision that the Working Group should draw up guidelines and proposals for the second reporting period, for a comprehensive and systemic solution to the issue of the erased.</p>
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<p>82. To place a greater focus on the issue of "erased persons" in the forthcoming period, given the long period of time for which those people have awaited a solution to the problem (Bosnia and Herzegovina).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and refers, in the light of the decision by the Slovenian Constitutional Court in 2003, to the Act Amending the Act regulating the Legal Status of Citizens of Former Yugoslavia living in the Republic of Slovenia, which was developed by the Slovenian Government and presented to the National Assembly for adoption under a simplified procedure. The Act was dealt with by the National Assembly and adopted on 8 March 2010. The Act provides for a restoration of the residency status and registration of permanent residence with retroactive effect, under certain conditions, for all citizens of the former Yugoslavia, whose names were removed from the population register in 1992, allowing them to submit an application within three years of the date of adoption of the Act. Under the amended Act, permanent residence permits will also be made available to "erased persons" who do not live in Slovenia, if it is established during the procedure that they have been absent for well-founded reasons that do not terminate the actual residence requirement as defined by the Act.</p> <p>Compensation claims by persons whose permanent residence has been terminated ("erased persons") are dealt with by relevant Slovenian courts under the general principles of compensation legislation. Therefore the Government is not drafting any special measures regarding the matter.</p>		<p>The recommendation has been implemented.. As stated above, the amended Act was adopted to resolve the problem of the erased. The Act regulates the issue of permanent residence permits and of a special decision regarding the permanent residence permit and registered permanent residence with retroactive effect, i.e. for the period from the removal from the register of permanent residents until the issue of a permanent residence permit or until naturalisation.</p>
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<p>83. To continue its efforts regarding the issue of “erased persons” in order to help facilitate the most appropriate remedies for that population in a dignified and efficient manner (Serbia).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and refers, in the light of the decision by the Slovenian Constitutional Court in 2003, to the Act Amending the Act regulating the Legal Status of Citizens of Former Yugoslavia living in the Republic of Slovenia, which was developed by the Slovenian Government and presented to the National Assembly for adoption under a simplified procedure. The Act was dealt with by the National Assembly and adopted on 8 March 2010. The Act provides for a restoration of the residency status and registration of permanent residence with retroactive effect, under certain conditions, for all citizens of the former Yugoslavia, whose names were removed from the population register in 1992, allowing them to submit an application within three years of the date of adoption of the Act. Under the amended Act, permanent residence permits will also be made available to "erased persons" who do not live in Slovenia, if it is established during the procedure that they have been absent for well-founded reasons that do not terminate the actual residence requirement as defined by the Act.</p> <p>Compensation claims by persons whose permanent residence has been terminated ("erased persons") are dealt with by relevant Slovenian courts under the general principles of compensation legislation. Therefore the Government is not drafting any special measures regarding the matter.</p>		<p>The recommendation has been implemented in part. See explanations under Nos. 81 and 82.</p>
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<p>85. To fully implement the intention of the Government of Slovenia to resolve the status of so-called “erased persons” in the near future (Russian Federation).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and refers, in the light of the decision by the Slovenian Constitutional Court in 2003, to the Act Amending the Act regulating the Legal Status of Citizens of Former Yugoslavia living in the Republic of Slovenia, which was developed by the Slovenian Government and presented to the National Assembly for adoption under a simplified procedure. The Act was dealt with by the National Assembly and adopted on 8 March 2010. The Act provides for a restoration of the residency status and registration of permanent residence with retroactive effect, under certain conditions, for all citizens of the former Yugoslavia, whose names were removed from the population register in 1992, allowing them to submit an application within three years of the date of adoption of the Act. Under the amended Act, permanent residence permits will also be made available to "erased persons" who do not live in Slovenia, if it is established during the procedure that they have been absent for well-founded reasons that do not terminate the actual residence requirement as defined by the Act.</p> <p>Compensation claims by persons whose permanent residence has been terminated ("erased persons") are dealt with by relevant Slovenian courts under the general principles of compensation legislation. Therefore the Government is not drafting any special measures regarding the matter.</p>		<p>The recommendation has been implemented. See explanation under No. 82.</p>
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<p>86. To restore permanent residency status to the citizens of the former Yugoslavia permanently residing in Slovenia, and to restore the rights of victims (Mexico).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and refers, in the light of the decision by the Slovenian Constitutional Court in 2003, to the Act Amending the Act regulating the Legal Status of Citizens of Former Yugoslavia living in the Republic of Slovenia, which was developed by the Slovenian Government and presented to the National Assembly for adoption under a simplified procedure. The Act was dealt with by the National Assembly and adopted on 8 March 2010. The Act provides for a restoration of the residency status and registration of permanent residence with retroactive effect, under certain conditions, for all citizens of the former Yugoslavia, whose names were removed from the population register in 1992, allowing them to submit an application within three years of the date of adoption of the Act. Under the amended Act, permanent residence permits will also be made available to "erased persons" who do not live in Slovenia, if it is established during the procedure that they have been absent for well-founded reasons that do not terminate the actual residence requirement as defined by the Act.</p> <p>Compensation claims by persons whose permanent residence has been terminated ("erased persons") are dealt with by relevant Slovenian courts under the general principles of compensation legislation. Therefore the Government is not drafting any special measures regarding the matter.</p>		<p>The recommendation has been implemented. See explanation under No. 80.</p>
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<p>87. To take into account comments made by members of civil society regarding the rights of those who have lost permanent residency status and who may be entitled to regain it (Philippines).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and refers, in the light of the decision by the Slovenian Constitutional Court in 2003, to the Act Amending the Act regulating the Legal Status of Citizens of Former Yugoslavia living in the Republic of Slovenia, which was developed by the Slovenian Government and presented to the National Assembly for adoption under a simplified procedure. The Act was dealt with by the National Assembly and adopted on 8 March 2010. The Act provides for a restoration of the residency status and registration of permanent residence with retroactive effect, under certain conditions, for all citizens of the former Yugoslavia, whose names were removed from the population register in 1992, allowing them to submit an application within three years of the date of adoption of the Act. Under the amended Act, permanent residence permits will also be made available to "erased persons" who do not live in Slovenia, if it is established during the procedure that they have been absent for well-founded reasons that do not terminate the actual residence requirement as defined by the Act.</p> <p>Compensation claims by persons whose permanent residence has been terminated ("erased persons") are dealt with by relevant Slovenian courts under the general principles of compensation legislation. Therefore the Government is not drafting any special measures regarding the matter.</p>		<p>The recommendation has been implemented. See explanation under No. 77.</p>
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<p>81. To launch an outreach campaign directed towards “the erased” living abroad, informing them about the adoption of any new legislative measures and the possibility of benefiting from them (Poland).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation.</p>		<p>Therefore, after the entry into force of the above amended Act, the Ministry of the Interior issued a special brochure in the Slovenian language that is available to all those interested at all administrative units in Slovenia, at diplomatic missions and consular posts of the Republic of Slovenia, and in the successor states of the former SFRY. It was also distributed to NGOs. The brochure includes an explanation of the procedure, the conditions for the issue of a permanent residence permit and the retroactive issue of a special decision. At the end of 2011, the Ministry of the Interior published the brochure in four additional languages of successor states to the former SFRY. In January 2012, the brochures will be distributed to all administrative units in Slovenia and to Slovenian diplomatic missions and consular posts in the successor states to the former SFRY, where they will be available to all those interested.</p> <p>All important pieces of information are also available in six languages from the website of the Ministry of the Interior (<a href="http://www.infotujci.si">www.infotujci.si</a>) and from the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<a href="http://www.mzz.gov.si">www.mzz.gov.si</a>). A free phone service has been operated by the Ministry of the Interior since 20 July 2010, providing information regarding the above Act.</p>
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<p>84. To adopt further measures to facilitate access for “erased persons” to Slovenian citizenship (Czech Republic).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>cannot accept</b> the recommendation for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Citizenship of the Republic of Slovenia Act, which took effect on 25 June 1991, failed to introduce a basis for withdrawing citizenship of persons who, on 23 December 1990, had Yugoslav citizenship in addition to the citizenship of another republic of the former SFRY, but allowed these persons to obtain Slovenian citizenship under favourable terms. Under these favourable terms, Slovenian citizenship has been obtained by 171,136 persons (Article 40 of the Citizenship Act). All of these persons also retained their original citizenship.</li> <li>- The Act Amending the Citizenship of the Republic of Slovenia Act, which took effect on 29 November 2002, also introduced favourable terms for these persons, and 1,757 persons obtained Slovenian citizenship (Article 19č of the Citizenship Act). All of them also retained their original citizenship.</li> </ul> <p>Citizenship of the Republic of Slovenia may be obtained by any alien who applies and fulfils cumulatively all the conditions in accordance with the Citizenship of the Republic of Slovenia Act; there are no more favourable conditions for the "erased".</p>		<p>Slovenia did not accept the recommendation.</p>
<p>88. To implement the mechanisms for guaranteeing the legal residency of minorities living in Slovenia to ensure that they have access to essential services and employment opportunities (Argentina).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>does not accept this recommendation</b>, as it is incomprehensible and contrary. Slovenia’s responses to similar recommendations relating to the issue of the "erased" and the issue of ethnic groups are provided within the scope of the responses to other recommendations.</p>		<p>Slovenia did not accept the recommendation.</p>

<p>89. To adopt measures to protect minorities not explicitly defined in the Constitution, and to adopt additional measures to promote, develop and preserve their ethnic and national identities (Czech Republic).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation, as it has always acted accordingly. Articles 14, 61, and 62 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia guarantee to members of all national minorities full exercise of their individual rights to maintain their national, linguistic and cultural characteristics. The Government will continue with the implementation of adopted measures to promote, develop and preserve the ethnic and national identities of minorities.</p>	<p>The recommendation is being implemented. Since 1990, the Ministry of Culture has systematically implemented measures for minorities, also for those who are not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution. In compliance with Articles 14, 61 and 62 of the Constitution, members of all minority and ethnic communities are guaranteed individual rights to preserve their own national, language and cultural features. The Ministry of Culture pursues the policy of protecting cultural rights of all special social groups, including ethnic minorities, and national communities recognised under the Constitution, Roma community, immigrants, various other minorities that are not recognised by the Constitution, with particular focus on the people of Gottschee, the disabled and other vulnerable groups. The Ministry of Culture supplements its policy with measures against multiple discrimination, with particular focus placed on children – members of minorities, children with special needs, older members of minorities, women members of minorities, etc. The Ministry of Culture implements minority policy with two programmes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Special programme aimed at protecting special cultural identities (lately implemented by the Public Fund for Cultural Activities of the Republic of Slovenia),</li> <li>2. Integration programme aimed at guaranteeing accessibility of cultural goods and services and accessibility for creativity also to members of special social groups, in such a way as to apply the principle of equal opportunities according to qualitative criteria.</li> </ol> <p>The Ministry of Culture attains the objectives of the protection of cultural rights of minorities and other social groups not only by means of financial instruments but also with organisational (expert assistance and consultations to all providers working in the field of minority issues, the open door day organised by the head of department for all artists working in the field of minority issues, etc.) and normative instruments (mediation, legal consultations through awareness-raising, etc.).</p> <p>As regards education and training, projects are being implemented that are aimed at a more successful inclusion of children – migrants (and Roma) in education and training, a working group was set up for the inclusion of children – migrants, and guidelines are being supplemented for their inclusion by the National Education Institute of the Republic of Slovenia. See also answer to recommendation No. 27.</p> <p>For members of the nations of the former SFRY, the Ministry of Education and Sport set up several mechanisms: Elective subjects (elective foreign languages such as Serbian, Macedonian, Croatian), remedial classes in the mother tongue, learning about intercultural co-</p>
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90. To take the measures necessary to respect and protect the political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights of all ethnic communities, without any discrimination (Pakistan).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation. It has already been implemented to a large extent.		The recommendation is being implemented.
91. To continue to strengthen its measures aimed at the promotion and protection of the human rights of its minorities (India).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation. It has already been implemented to a large extent.		The recommendation is being implemented.
92. To devote greater attention to the rigorous enforcement of the rights of the autochthonous Italian minority in Slovenia (Italy).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation. It will continue with its efforts to guarantee the protection and implementation of the rights of the Italian national minority in Slovenia.		The recommendation is being implemented in all areas. Thus, the Ministry of Culture has organised special regular annual meetings with members of both national communities (Italian and Hungarian), at which real needs in culture are identified and talks are held regarding the ways of meeting such needs. In addition, the Ministry of Culture has been very consistent in the acquisition of opinions of national communities in matters relating to financing, etc.
93. To take further appropriate steps to support and to enhance the status of the German-speaking communities in Slovenia (Austria).	Slovenia <b>cannot accept</b> the recommendation. The rights of the German-speaking community in Slovenia are adequately regulated by a bilateral agreement and the Programme on Cooperation in Culture, Education and Science between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Austria for the Period 2008–2012. Members of the German-speaking community enjoy full exercise of their individual rights to maintain their national, linguistic, and cultural characteristics, in accordance with Articles 14, 61, and 62 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia. The Government will continue to implement the adopted measures to promote, develop and preserve the ethnic and national identities of this minority.		Slovenia did not accept the recommendation. Despite the above, the Ministry of Culture supports the German-speaking community in Slovenia by giving the people of Gottschee and other members of the German-speaking community the chance of financing within the scope of the following programmes: 1. A special programme of the Public Fund for Cultural Activities, 2. Integration programme on the basis of an interstate agreement, and 3. A programme which is being implemented with the resources of the European Social Fund and aimed at training and employment of staff who are members of minorities.
94. To take urgent and concrete measures to ensure the practical enjoyment by the Roma of their rights (Islamic Republic of Iran).	Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and has already designed and implemented various measures for the key areas in which Roma still face discrimination, or in which specific positive measures are needed. It will continue with these activities.		The recommendation is being implemented. The Ministry of Culture guarantees for the Roma community the co-financing of their own cultural projects and also offers other services for Roma: counselling, workshops, expert assistance, etc. See also answers to recommendations Nos. 27, 29 and 89.

<p>95. To continue to improve the situation of the Roma, and to consider implementing, as appropriate, the recommendations of human rights treaty bodies and special procedures in that regard (Jordan).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and has already designed and implemented various measures for the key areas in which Roma still face discrimination, or in which specific positive measures are needed. It will continue with these activities.</p>		<p>The recommendation is being implemented. The Ministry of Culture guarantees for the Roma community the co-financing of their own cultural projects. See also answers to recommendations Nos. 27, 29 and 89.</p>
<p>96. To consider the observations of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees regarding the International Protection Act and the screening of asylum seekers and refugees (Philippines).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation and would like to underline that the Slovenian Government has already established an inter-departmental working group to draw up an act amending the International Protection Act. Slovenia works with UNHCR in all areas of international protection. Recently, the Asylum System Quality Assurance and Evaluation Mechanism Project has been completed, which was also conducted in other Central and Eastern European countries.</p>		<p>The Act amending the International Protection Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia No. 99/10), which raised the standards in international protection, particularly in respect of applicants for international protection who are minors (regulation of legal representation of unaccompanied minors, raising the scope of rights regarding health care, raising the scope of rights in education, etc.). As regards the procedure for the recognition of international protection, the Act extends certain terms for legal action, introduces obligatory trial before the Administrative Court of the Republic of Slovenia, limits the omission of additional personal interview and the use of fast-track procedure. In respect of applicants for international protection, the Act introduces the right to pocket money, facilitates access to labour market already after 9 months since filing the application, and provides the applicants for international protection with the chance to access higher education and university education. The Act also extends the definition of family members of persons who are granted international protection, introduces pecuniary compensation for persons granted international protection, who are not accommodated in the integration house, and extends the period of eligibility for persons in the process of education who were granted international protection; the Act also introduces a one-time pecuniary assistance upon removal from an asylum home. NGOs participated actively in the drafting of the Act, with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees stating their opinion. 8 implementing regulations were adopted in 2011 for the implementation of the Act.</p>



<p>97. To establish an effective and inclusive process for follow up on the recommendations resulting from the present review (Norway).</p>	<p>Slovenia <b>accepts</b> the recommendation.</p>	<p>,</p>	<p>The recommendation is being implemented. The implementation of the recommendations is monitored by the Inter-ministerial Commission on Human Rights in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The recommendations were already dealt with at the sessions of the Commission on 19 September 2010 and 12 January 2012. NGOs were also informed of the implementation of the recommendations. They were given the possibility to provide comments on the implementation (meetings with NGOs on 29 March 2011 and 23 December 2011).</p>
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List of abbreviations

- UN GA: United Nations General Assembly
- HRE: Human rights education
- CC: Criminal Code of the Republic of Slovenia
- MDDSZ: Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs
- MJU: Ministry of Public Administration
- MK: Ministry of Culture
- MNZ: Ministry of the Interior
- MP: Ministry of Justice
- MSS: Ministry of Education and Sport
- MZ: Ministry of Health
- MZZ: Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- UEM: Office for Equal Opportunities
- UN: Government Office for National Minorities
- UVS: Office for Religious Communities
- NGO: non-governmental organisations
- RS: Republic of Slovenia
- ZRŠS: Education Development Office
- ZUNEO: Implementation of the Principle of Equal Treatment Act
- ZUSDDD: Act Regulating the Legal Status of Citizens of Former Yugoslavia Living in the Republic of Slovenia