

SLOVAKIA: LESSONS IN DISCRIMINATION

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL: SUBMISSION TO THE 46TH SESSION OF THE UPR WORKING GROUP, 6 MAY 2024

SUMMARY

This submission was prepared for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Slovakia on 6 May 2024. In it, Amnesty International evaluates the implementation of recommendations made to Slovakia in its previous review, including in relation to Roma rights, rights of LGBTI+ people and women's rights.

It also assesses the national human rights framework regarding healthcare, right to family, sexual violence, police violence and upholding of international treaties and conventions.

With regard to the human rights situation on the ground, Amnesty International raises concern about discrimination of Roma people, discrimination of LGBTI+ people and discrimination of women. It ends with a set of recommendations to Slovakia which, if implemented, would contribute to improving the human rights situation.

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FOLLOW UP TO THE PREVIOUS REVIEW

Roma people

1. In its last review, Slovakia received the greatest number of recommendations (21) across all issues on access to education, elimination of segregation and inclusion of Roma children in the education system. Slovakia supported all the received recommendations. In 2022, the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports of the Slovak Republic published guidance on school desegregation for school founders and principals, "Together on one bench"ⁱ, which – while binding on all local education authorities and schools - is yet to be fully implemented. On May 9, 2023, the National Council of the Slovak Republic passed law no. 245/2008 Coll. on education and training (hereinafter referred to as the Education Act)ⁱⁱ, which regulates several aspects of the education system but does not contain any measures to address discrimination against Roma children in schools.ⁱⁱⁱ
2. Despite the government's official apology^{iv} for the illegal sterilization of thousands of Roma women between 1966 and 2004, in the review period no effective compensation mechanism for affected women had been adopted. No comprehensive survey of the number of women who have been sterilized without their informed consent has been conducted, despite the fact that Slovakia supported this recommendation from the last review.
3. Contrary to supported recommendations from the previous review, the government failed to establish an independent and impartial oversight authority over the police to investigate alleged cases of ill-treatment and bring those responsible to justice, and to properly investigate police violence against Roma people.

LGBTI+ people

4. Slovakia received a high number (12) of recommendations on promotion of equality of LGBTI+ people, supporting 11 and noting 1 of these recommendations. Three of these recommendations were focused on eradicating hate speech against LGBTI+ people and taking concrete measures to address this issue, for example to amend the Criminal Code to include specific reference to hate crimes based on sexual orientation. Despite serious incidents of violence against LGBTI+ people - such as the murder of two people and injuring of one person in the Tepláreň queer bar in October 2022,^v which was classified by government investigators as a "hate crime"^{vi} - the government took no measures aimed to limit hate speech against LGBTI+ people or introduce any legislative initiatives to amend the Criminal Code. On the contrary, political representatives made discriminatory and stigmatizing comments about LGBTI+ people,^{vii} both before and after the attack in Tepláreň.
5. Despite 3 supported and 1 noted recommendation to ensure equality for same-sex couples by adopting a specific legislative measure to ensure equal legal rights for same-sex partnerships, the Slovak parliament did not pass any legislative initiatives in this regard, even though they were proposed.^{viii}

Women's rights

6. Despite a recommendation, which Slovakia noted, Slovakia did not adopt a comprehensive program on sexual and reproductive health and rights nor allocate sufficient resources for its implementation. A study published by Možnosť voľby shows that women face a wide range of obstacles when accessing reproductive health care and contraception.^{ix} Two recommendations were aimed at supporting women from marginalized groups to access sexual and reproductive health care. Slovakia made no effort to address this.
7. Contrary to the recommendation, Slovakia didn't revise the Health-care Act to ensure access to safe abortion and remove requirements for mandatory counselling, medically unnecessary waiting periods and third-party authorization. On the contrary, there have been more than 20 legislative initiatives proposed which aimed to restrict access to safe and legal abortion care.^x None of them passed.

THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK

8. The legal definition of rape is not consent-based. Rape continues to be defined in the Criminal Code as using force, the threat of force or the use of the victim's defencelessness, which is not aligned with human rights law and standards. This means that cases in which the victim froze or was unable to defend herself/himself often go unpunished.
9. There is a lack of legal framework on provision of healthcare for people seeking gender-affirming care. A study has noted how this has led to the lack of respectful gender-affirming healthcare providers and vast differences between the legal conditions and obstacles in practice for people seeking gender-affirming healthcare and accessing the legal gender affirmation process.^{xi}
10. There is no legal mechanism to ensure impartial investigation of excessive use of police force.
11. Marriage is defined in the constitution as a "union of a man and a woman".^{xii} This definition acts as a barrier to propose legislation concerning legalization of same-sex unions and they would require an amendment to the constitution. There is no legal recognition for same-sex couples in Slovakia. Slovak Civil law does not allow same-sex couples to marry, nor does it allow them to enter a civil union of any kind. Same-sex couples do not receive a pension in case of their spouse's death; nor are they allowed to own shared estate or become legal guardians for their children if their partner is the biological parent.
12. Slovakia has not ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul convention).

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION ON THE GROUND

Roma people

13. According to findings of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)^{xiii} and follow-up research^{xiv} by Amnesty International in 2023 to its 2017 report "A lesson in discrimination"^{xv}, Roma children in Slovakia are systematically denied equal access to education with many only being able to access low-quality and segregated education. In this respect Amnesty International recalls the recent 2020 judgment of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic^{xvi}, which stated that *"the state, in cooperation with the municipality, must take effective measures (either through legislative initiatives, the creation of stimulating conditions, as well as the creation of school districts) in order to prevent segregation, not just passively watch and refer to the austere, often misinterpreted diction of the law"*. Despite this ruling the measures proposed by the Supreme Court, which are based on European jurisprudence and good practice, were not included in the amendment to the Education Act from May 2023.^{xvii} Following the country's long-standing non-compliance with EU rules on racial equality (Directive 2000/43/EC^{xviii}), which prohibit discrimination based on ethnic origin in key areas of life, including education, the European Commission (EC) on April 19, 2023 filed a lawsuit against the Slovak Republic at the Court of Justice of the European Union for not effectively solving the issue of segregation of Roma children in education. The Commission had started infringement proceedings against Slovakia back in 2015 for violating the directive on racial equality.^{xix} Slovakia subsequently introduced a series of legislative reforms and adopted several strategies and action plans to support the inclusion of Roma children in education.^{xx} However, after a thorough assessment of these measures and monitoring the situation in practice, the EC concluded that the reforms adopted so far were not sufficient.^{xxi} Instead of correcting this unlawful situation, segregation of Roma children in education in Slovakia continues with an actual increase in the numbers of children who are educated in such a manner.^{xxii}
14. In June 2021, the Slovak government apologized for the police raid on Budulovská street in Moldava nad Bodvou from 2013.^{xxiii} during which 65 police officers attacked approximately 30 Roma people, leaving them injured and their homes seriously damaged. In June 2022, the European Court of Human Rights published a decision on reconciliation between the state and the victims of police violence^{xxiv} which stated, that Slovakia violated Articles 3 and 14 of Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. The government committed to pay financial compensation for the *"guilt and the suffering caused to the victims and their families for the protracted search for the truth"*^{xxv}. Despite the government apologizing, it did not take any necessary measures to address the problems identified by the European Court of Human Rights, the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and non-governmental organizations regarding police violence against Roma people.^{xxvi}

15. Survivors of police violence in Roma settlements in Vrbnica (2015) and Zborov (2017) are still awaiting decision of the European Court of Human Rights in the case filed in 2018.^{xxxvii} Amnesty International spoke with survivors of police violence in all three locations. The experiences of the survivors were very similar and left a deep mark in the communities. However, effective investigations into police violence and racist actions by police are still lacking. Amnesty International has noted that this lack of accountability for alleged violations by the police^{xxxviii} is common Slovakia. In extreme cases, the victims, and survivors of police violence themselves face repression.^{xxxix} The Slovak government has still not taken necessary measures to solve the problem of police violence against Roma communities, such as thorough investigations into all reports of racially motivated and/or inappropriate use of force by the police and access to effective remedies and reparation for the victims.
16. In September 2023, the European Parliament issued a resolution concerning Roma living in settlements in the EU^{xxx}, where it noted that the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted inadequate housing conditions, which impact Roma, and especially Roma women, disproportionately. In July 2023, the chairman of the Committee for Regional Development of the European Parliament, Younous Omarjee, visited the informal Roma settlement in Petrovce nad Laborcom and stated that *"it is a shame for Slovakia and Europe that some Roma live in conditions like in the Middle Ages."*^{xxxi} Despite this criticism Slovakia has made no substantial and significant steps towards improving the living conditions of thousands of Roma people living in informal settlements in segregated neighborhoods across Slovakia.
17. Amnesty International also wishes to draw attention to the compulsory quarantines carried out in Slovakia in informal Roma settlements during the Covid-19 pandemic. According to the statement published by Amnesty International in April 2020,^{xxxii} Slovakia put several Roma settlements under compulsory quarantine, arguing that such measures were necessary for the protection of public health and safety. However, even if the government could justify that such measures were lawful, and pursued a legitimate aim, they were clearly disproportionate to that aim and were discriminatory compared to how the rest of the population was treated. As such the measures amount to a violation of the human rights of the affected Roma people. In April 2020, Slovakia began mandatory testing in Roma communities with the assistance of the army^{xxxiii}. However, the government didn't provide sufficient necessary measures to protect the communities against the spread of the virus. Slovakia has subsequently conducted no investigation into the reasoning behind quarantining and the means used to enforce it. However, research conducted by Amnesty International concludes there was an over-reliance on police and armed forces to enforce public health measures in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic in informal Roma settlements.^{xxxiv}

LGBTI+ people

18. In the reviewed period, no measures were taken to legalize same-sex civil partnerships or same-sex marriage. In October 2022, members of the Parliament of the Slovak Republic voted on a draft law that would bring several small improvements to the lives of same-sex couples.^{xxxv} The proposal was far from sufficient. It did not provide a framework to register and legally recognize same-sex partnerships or marriages. It only contained provisions that would allow same-sex partners to access the health documentation of their partner and inherit their property. The proposal was supported by only 50 of the 133 members of parliament present, so it did not pass the second reading.^{xxxvi} The vote took place only a week after the attack on Tepláreň queer bar in Bratislava. The discrimination in law against same-sex couples in access to marriage/legal recognition of partnerships and legal recognition as parents in Slovakia persists.^{xxxvii}
19. In April 2022, the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic issued new *"Guidelines for the unification of procedures for the provision of health care for gender change before issuing a medical opinion on the change of gender of a person administratively registered in the registry"*.^{xxxviii} Amnesty International Slovakia considered this act to be an important step towards protecting the human rights of transgender people, but also noted several challenges regarding the new guidelines to the Ministry of Health with recommendations for amendments^{xxxix}. This guidance is notable because it creates a legal framework for the provision of health care for gender transition, which did not previously exist. The guidelines make practices more consistent with human rights standards. They clearly state set of medical procedures required before proceeding with legal transition, while sterilization and/or castration, which was sometimes practiced in Slovakia, are not required.
20. The publication of the guidelines was followed by a wave of criticism and stigmatizing statements by some politicians and some members of the public.^{xl} On 18 May 2022, the Ministry of Health suspended the operation of the guidelines, despite the opinions of the professionals^{xli} and experts^{xlii}. The government stated that *"Its breakthrough lies mainly in the unification*

of procedures, which should guarantee transgender people equal treatment anywhere in Slovakia and improve their access to health care.” In the summer of 2022, the Standard Procedure on the provision of health care was also developed, which further regulates medical procedures and rules for medical personnel accompanying transgender people through the medical transition process. As of the end of 2022, the Ministry of Health did not renew the validity of the professional guideline or approve the standard procedure; thus, leaving transgender and non-binary people in a legal and medical vacuum which prevented them from accessing gender affirmation care and legal transitions in a manner consistent with human rights.

21. In March 2023 Slovak parliament passed in the first reading an amendment to the Bill No. 301/1995^{xliii}, also known as the Birth Number Act which, if adopted, would require transgender people to prove they have the ‘correct’ set of chromosomes to have their legal gender affirmed. The act regulates ‘birth numbers’, the personal 10-digit identifier given to everyone in Slovakia on the day they are born. It includes information about the date of birth, and numbers for two genders – women are given the number 5, and men the numeral 0. As per the amendment, the birth number must be changed to have one’s gender legally affirmed. But existing provisions of the law would effectively make this impossible, as most transgender people would not have chromosomes ‘matching’ their gender identity. This legislation, if passed, would make legal gender recognition impossible.^{xliv}

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION BY THE STATE UNDER REVIEW

Amnesty International calls on the government of Slovakia to:

Roma people

Police violence

- Conduct prompt, independent, effective, and thorough investigations into all reports of human rights violations by the police, including torture and other ill-treatment.
- Ensure that all allegations and complaints of racially motivated actions and discrimination by police is thoroughly investigated and appropriate action is taken, and data on all actions taken against police personnel is recorded and publicly available.
- Take effective measures to prevent the unnecessary and disproportionate use of force by police, and torture and other ill-treatment by the police, such as through training in the use of de-escalation techniques and other specific training in human rights and non-discrimination.
- Ensure that victims and survivors of human rights violations have access to effective remedies and reparations and are not subject to reprisals for reporting such violations.

Discrimination of Roma children in access to education

- End spatial segregation in housing and education.
- Take measures to effectively implement the prohibition of discrimination as enshrined in the Together on one bench and the Anti-Discrimination Act.
- Adopt and operationalize a definition of what acts amount to “segregation” in education, utilizing the definition provided by the case law of the European Court of Human Rights and of the Prešov Court and to disseminate and promote it to all relevant education and monitoring authorities.
- Develop and implement adequate training on equal treatment and non-discrimination among teachers, directors, and other educational staff.
- Introduce a clear duty on all schools to de-segregate education. This should be accompanied by effective support for schools, including training and resources, and by incentives to develop comprehensive action plans aimed at de-segregation.
- Ensure that all children who have experienced discrimination are provided with effective remedies and the means to secure them, including by strengthening the mandates of national human rights monitoring bodies.

Covid-19 response

- Carry out an inquiry into treatment of Roma people affected by the disproportionate quarantines of Roma settlements during the Covid-19 pandemic, and provide remedy where violations are established.

LGBTI+ people

Hate crimes and hate speech

- Amend the Criminal Code to include specific reference to hate crimes based on sexual orientation and/or gender identity.

Gender affirming care

- Reject the proposed Bill No. 301/1995 Coll. (the Birth number Act) take steps to improve access to gender affirming care, and legal gender recognition, instead of limiting it.
- Take concrete and measurable steps towards making gender affirming care affordable and accessible for all.
- Eradicate all legal, bureaucratic, and practical obstacles to access legal gender recognition and gender affirming health care for transgender people.

Right to family and private life

- Adopt marriage equality legislation, extending full and equal marriage rights to same-sex couples.

Women's rights

- Ratify the Istanbul Convention and take further steps to prevent violence against women in Slovakia.
- Establish an independent body to conduct a comprehensive survey of the number of women who have been sterilized without their informed consent.
- Provide sufficient remedy and compensation to women, who have been sterilized without their informed consent.
- Adopt concrete and effective measures to address and prevent discrimination against Roma women with regard to their access to sexual and reproductive health and rights.
- Take effective measures to ensure women's access to safe abortion care, including by removing the requirement of mandatory waiting periods and third-party authorization.
- Remove financial barriers to accessing sexual and reproductive health services and modern contraceptive methods.
- Amend the Criminal Code so it includes a consent-based definition of rape.
- Allocate sufficient resources in order to provide accessible and affordable care for survivors of sexual violence and rape.
- Provide proper training and resources for the police force and prosecution to prevent secondary traumatization of survivors of sexual violence and rape and to ensure competent and sensitive treatment of survivors.

ANNEX 1

KEY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS FOR FURTHER REFERENCE

Amnesty International's annual report (2022/23): https://www.amnesty.sk/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/202223-air-english_2023-03-22_corr1.pdf

Amnesty International's annual report (2021/22): <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/research/2022/03/annual-report-202122/>

Amnesty International's annual report (2020/21): <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/3202/2021/en/>

Amnesty International's annual report (2019/20): <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries-reports-201920/>

Slovakia: Parliament should reject bill making legal gender recognition impossible:

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/05/slovakia-slovak-parliament-should-reject-bill-making-legal-gender-recognition-impossible/>

Slovakia: Failure to address Roma discrimination puts Slovakia 'on collision course with European Court of Justice':

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/05/slovakia-failure-to-address-roma-discrimination-puts-slovakia-on-collision-course-with-european-court-of-justice/>

Stigmatizing Quarantines of Roma Settlements in Slovakia and Bulgaria:

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/euro1/2156/2020/en/>

Society-wide and intergenerational consequences of ineffectively investigated police violence against Roma men and women: <https://www.amnesty.sk/trauma-strach-a-narusena-dovera/>

"There is no help for our community" The impact of states' covid-19 responses on groups affected by unjust criminalization:

https://www.amnesty.sk/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/vy%CC%81skumna%CC%81-spra%CC%81va_AI_covid19-opatrenia.pdf

Covid-19 crackdowns: Police abuse and the global pandemic: <https://www.amnesty.sk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/COVID19-crackdowns.pdf>

The amendment to the Education Act ignores the fact that tens of thousands of Roma children are trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty and exclusion as a result of segregation: <https://www.amnesty.sk/novela-skolskeho-zakona-ignoruje-ze-desiatky-tisic-romskych-deti-su-v-dosledku-segregacie-uvaznene-v-bludnom-kruhu-chudoby-a-vy clenovania/>

The Slovak Parliament also rejected the minimalist improvement of the status of same-sex couples in Slovakia:

<https://www.amnesty.sk/slovensky-parlament-odmietol-aj-minimalisticke-zlepsenie-postavenia-parov-rovnakeho-pohlavia-na-slovensku/>

Slovakia stands on the threshold of restricting reproductive rights: <https://www.amnesty.sk/slovensko-stoji-na-prahu-obmedzovania-reprodukcnyc-prav/>

<https://www.amnesty.sk/list-poslankyniam-a-poslancom-ns-sr-vo-veci-navrhu-zakona-o-o-pomoci-tehotnym-zenam/>

COVID-19 as a perfect storm for intimate partner violence against women: <https://ivpr.gov.sk/covid-19-ako-dokonalaburkapre-partnerskenasilie-pachane-na-zenach-zuzana-ocenasova-2021/>

Women's experiences with access to abortions and contraception in Slovakia – Run through barriers to respectful and safe reproductive health services: http://moznostvolby.sk/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/SPOLOCNA-SPRAVA-OCISLOVANE_alternative2.pdf

ANNEX 2

MATRIX OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE PREVIOUS CYCLE, WITH COMMENTS ON PROGRESS

| | Recommendation | Position | Full list of themes | Assessment/comments on level of implementation |
|---|---|-----------|---|---|
| Theme: B31 Equality & non-discrimination | | | | |
| 1 | 121.69 Continue to promote and protect the rights of its lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community (Australia); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | B31 Equality & non-discrimination Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI) | Not implemented See paragraphs 19 and 20 |
| 2 | 121.70 Increase efforts to guarantee the promotion and protection of the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Chile); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | B31 Equality & non-discrimination Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI) | Not implemented See paragraphs 19 and 20 |
| 3 | 121.74 Undertake efforts to eradicate negative rhetoric and hate speech against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Mexico); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | B31 Equality & non-discrimination Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI) | Not implemented See paragraphs 4 and 19 |
| 4 | 121.75 Take concrete policy measures to promote tolerance and non-discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Sweden); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | B31 Equality & non-discrimination Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI) | Not implemented See paragraphs 4 and 19 |
| 5 | 121.76 Extend the provisions of domestic hate speech legislation to cover sexual orientation, gender identity and sex characteristics (Iceland); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | B31 Equality & non-discrimination A41 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI) | Not implemented See paragraph 4 |
| 6 | 121.78 Amend the Criminal Code to include specific reference to hate crimes based on sexual orientation and to ensure that sexual orientation is not considered a ground for disability (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | B31 Equality & non-discrimination A41 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI) | Not implemented See paragraph 4 |
| 7 | 121.72 End discrimination against same-sex couples and legalize the registration of same-sex partnerships (Netherlands); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | B31 Equality & non-discrimination A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D8 Rights related to marriage & family Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI) | Not implemented See paragraphs 5, 11 and 18 |
| 8 | 121.73 Provide couples of different sexes and same-sex couples who live together with the rights that correspond to their situation, for example, in the areas of housing, social assistance and inheritance, in particular by establishing a civil partnership (France); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | B31 Equality & non-discrimination A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D8 Rights related to marriage & family Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI) | Not implemented See paragraphs 5, 11 and 18 |
| 9 | 121.77 Initiate again a plan to adopt a national action plan on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex equality (Norway); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | B31 Equality & non-discrimination A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas) Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI) | Not implemented See paragraph 4 |

| | Recommendation | Position | Full list of themes | Assessment/comments on level of implementation |
|--|---|-----------|---|--|
| ¹⁰ | 121.169 Put an end to all forms of discriminatory practices against Roma, in particular in access to education, housing, health care, social services and employment (Switzerland); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | B31 Equality & non-discrimination G1 Members of minorities E23 Right to adequate housing E31 Right to work E41 Right to health - General E51 Right to education - General S10 SDG 10 - inequality So4 SDG 4 - education So3 SDG 3 - health Affected persons: - children - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Not implemented See paragraphs 1, 2, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 |
| ¹¹ | 121.170 Take special measures to eliminate structural discrimination against the Roma and to remove all obstacles impeding the realization of economic, social and cultural rights of Roma (Russian Federation); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | B31 Equality & non-discrimination G1 Members of minorities E23 Right to adequate housing E31 Right to work E41 Right to health - General E51 Right to education - General S10 SDG 10 - inequality So4 SDG 4 - education So3 SDG 3 - health Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Not implemented See paragraphs 1, 13, 16 |
| ¹² | 121.168 Increase its efforts to even further protect the Roma population against discrimination, in particular segregation of Roma children in education (Norway); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | B31 Equality & non-discrimination G1 Members of minorities E51 Right to education - General F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection So4 SDG 4 - education Affected persons: - children - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Not implemented See paragraphs 1, 13 |
| ¹³ | 121.167 Eliminate all forms of discriminatory practices against Roma people (India); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | B31 Equality & non-discrimination G1 Members of minorities S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Not implemented See paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 |
| Theme: D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment | | | | |
| ¹⁴ | 121.89 Investigate promptly all allegations of excessive use of force, including torture and ill-treatment by law enforcement officials, and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Portugal); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment A12 Acceptance of international norms B51 Right to an effective remedy Affected persons: - general - persons deprived of their liberty | Not implemented See paragraphs 3, 10, 14, 15 |

| | Recommendation | Position | Full list of themes | Assessment/comments on level of implementation |
|--|---|-----------|---|--|
| 15 | 121.86 Continue to duly examine and investigate all reports of alleged inhumane treatment or use of violence, particularly against Roma, be it by police forces or individuals (Austria); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment D31 Liberty and security - general Affected persons: - general - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups - law enforcement / police officials | Partially implemented See paragraph 14 |
| Theme: E1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation | | | | |
| 16 | 121.122 Promote economic and social development to help people in poverty to raise their standard of living and protect the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (China); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | E1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation E21 Right to an adequate standard of living - general F12 Discrimination against women F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection So8 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - general - women - children - vulnerable persons/groups | Not implemented See paragraph 15 |
| Theme: E41 Right to health - General | | | | |
| 17 | 121.123 Strengthen efforts to increase health-care services, particularly in improving access to health-care gynaecology and obstetrics wards for marginalized women (Bhutan); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | E41 Right to health - General So3 SDG 3 - health Affected persons: - general - women | Not implemented See paragraphs 2, 6, 7, 17 |
| Theme: E51 Right to education - General | | | | |
| 18 | 121.125 Ensure equal access to all levels of education for every child without discrimination (Iceland); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | E51 Right to education - General B31 Equality & non-discrimination So4 SDG 4 - education Affected persons: - children | Not implemented See paragraphs 1, 13 |
| 19 | 121.133 Continue to develop anti-discrimination strategies in school curricula at all levels of the educational system (Cyprus); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | E51 Right to education - General B31 Equality & non-discrimination So4 SDG 4 - education Affected persons: - general - children - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups - persons with disabilities - vulnerable persons/groups | Partially implemented See paragraphs 1 and 13 |

| | Recommendation | Position | Full list of themes | Assessment/comments on level of implementation |
|----|--|-----------|--|--|
| 20 | 121.126 Continue its efforts to ensure the right to quality and inclusive education with a focus on access to education for children belonging to minority communities and for children with disabilities (Afghanistan); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | E51 Right to education - General B31 Equality & non-discrimination So4 SDG 4 - education F4 Persons with disabilities G1 Members of minorities Affected persons: - general - children - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups - persons with disabilities - vulnerable persons/groups | Partially implemented See paragraphs 1 and 13 |
| 21 | 121.127 Step up efforts to adopt a clear roadmap to sustainable and inclusive education, focusing particularly on children with disabilities and those belonging to minority groups (Poland); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | E51 Right to education - General B31 Equality & non-discrimination So4 SDG 4 - education F4 Persons with disabilities G1 Members of minorities Affected persons: - general - children - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups - persons with disabilities - vulnerable persons/groups | Partially implemented See paragraphs 1 and 13 |
| 22 | 121.129 Ensure access to all levels of education for every child without any discrimination based on ethnicity, including for Roma pupils (Hungary); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | E51 Right to education - General B31 Equality & non-discrimination So4 SDG 4 - education F4 Persons with disabilities G1 Members of minorities Affected persons: - general - children - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups - persons with disabilities - vulnerable persons/groups | Not implemented See paragraphs 1 and 13 |
| 23 | 121.132 Promote the inclusion of Roma children and children with disabilities in the Slovak education system and provide support to schools in order to allow them to fight segregation in schools (France); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | E51 Right to education - General B31 Equality & non-discrimination So4 SDG 4 - education F4 Persons with disabilities G1 Members of minorities Affected persons: - general - children - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups - persons with disabilities - vulnerable persons/groups | Not implemented See paragraphs 1 and 13 |
| 24 | 121.130 Dedicate meaningful resources in order to ensure equal access to quality education and better education inclusion of Roma children in the schooling system of Slovakia (Slovenia); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | E51 Right to education - General B31 Equality & non-discrimination So4 SDG 4 - education G1 Members of minorities Affected persons: - children - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Not implemented See paragraphs 1 and 13 |

| | Recommendation | Position | Full list of themes | Assessment/comments on level of implementation |
|--|--|-----------|--|---|
| 25 | 121.131 Continue its efforts to ensure equal access to education for all and in particular for Roma children, and address any discrimination or segregation within the educational system (Greece); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | E51 Right to education - General B31 Equality & non-discrimination So4 SDG 4 - education G1 Members of minorities Affected persons: - children - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Not implemented See paragraphs 1 and 13 |
| Theme: F13 Violence against women | | | | |
| 26 | 121.141 Take effective measures to prevent and avoid cases of all forms of violence against women (Mexico); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | F13 Violence against women Affected persons: - women | Not implemented See paragraph 12 |
| Theme: G1 Members of minorities | | | | |
| 27 | 121.178 Implement more inclusive policies on the inclusion of the Roma, for example in education and housing with better access to basic services such as water, sanitation and electricity (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | G1 Members of minorities B31 Equality & non-discrimination E23 Right to adequate housing E26 Human Rights & drinking water and sanitation E51 Right to education - General So6 SDG 6 - water and sanitation So4 SDG 4 - education Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Not implemented See paragraphs 1, 2, 13, 16 |
| 28 | 121.179 Take further steps to protect and integrate Roma, inter alia by ensuring their equal access to housing, ending segregation of Roma children in schools and avoiding the discrimination of Roma in the labour market. Prosecute the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials against Roma (Germany); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | G1 Members of minorities B31 Equality & non-discrimination E23 Right to adequate housing E41 Right to health - General E51 Right to education - General D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment S10 SDG 10 - inequality So4 SDG 4 - education So3 SDG 3 - health Affected persons: - children - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Not implemented See paragraphs 1, 13, 16 |
| 29 | 121.177 Continue to take steps to fully implement the Strategy for the Integration of Roma until 2020, paying particular attention to the fulfilment of the rights to education, health and housing of marginalized Roma communities (Brazil); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | G1 Members of minorities B31 Equality & non-discrimination E23 Right to adequate housing E41 Right to health - General E51 Right to education - General S10 SDG 10 - inequality So3 SDG 3 - health So4 SDG 4 - education Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Partially implemented See paragraphs 1, 2, 13, 16 |

| | Recommendation | Position | Full list of themes | Assessment/comments on level of implementation |
|----|---|-----------|---|---|
| 30 | 121.176 Accelerate efforts to implement its national Roma integration strategy, to reduce poverty and address discrimination and segregation of Roma communities (Australia); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | G1 Members of minorities B31 Equality & non-discrimination E25 Human rights & poverty S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Partially implemented See paragraph 16 |
| 31 | 121.183 Ensure equal rights for Roma children and their protection from all forms of discrimination (India); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | G1 Members of minorities B31 Equality & non-discrimination F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection Affected persons: - children - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Not implemented See paragraphs 1 and 13 |
| 32 | 121.171 Ensure effective implementation of the national strategy on the integration of Roma (Russian Federation); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | G1 Members of minorities B31 Equality & non-discrimination S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Partially implemented See paragraphs 1, 2, 13, 16 |
| 33 | 121.172 Give top priority to the implementation of policies and actions aimed at ensuring that the Roma community and other marginalized or vulnerable groups are not subject to exclusion or forced segregation (Mexico); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | G1 Members of minorities B31 Equality & non-discrimination S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Not implemented See paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17 |
| 34 | 121.175 Continue its work on addressing discrimination and segregation faced by the Roma minority with regard to access to public services such as education and health (Turkey); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | G1 Members of minorities B31 Equality & non-discrimination S10 SDG 10 - inequality A51 Human rights education - general E23 Right to adequate housing E31 Right to work E41 Right to health - General E51 Right to education - General Affected persons: - children - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Not implemented See paragraphs 1, 6, 13, 17 |
| 35 | 121.173 Continue efforts in reducing segregation and integrating the Roma community, especially in ensuring equal access to all levels of education for every child regardless of their ethnicity, in line with Slovakia's international human rights obligations, and implement programmes to enhance their equal access to health services, housing and employment (Finland); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | G1 Members of minorities B31 Equality & non-discrimination S10 SDG 10 - inequality A51 Human rights education - general E23 Right to adequate housing E31 Right to work E41 Right to health - General E51 Right to education - General S03 SDG 3 - health S04 SDG 4 - education Affected persons: - children - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Not implemented See paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 |

| | Recommendation | Position | Full list of themes | Assessment/comments on level of implementation |
|----|--|-----------|---|---|
| 36 | 121.174 Continue to implement plans for the social inclusion of Roma in employment, education, housing and health care; and strengthen the protection of the rights of Roma women and children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | G1 Members of minorities B31 Equality & non-discrimination S10 SDG 10 - inequality A51 Human rights education - general E23 Right to adequate housing E31 Right to work E41 Right to health - General E51 Right to education - General So3 SDG 3 - health So4 SDG 4 - education Affected persons: - children - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Partially implemented See paragraphs 1, 6, 13, 17 |
| 37 | 121.180 Ensure an effective mechanism towards access to health care, education, adequate housing and an environment aimed at promoting social inclusion of Roma people (India); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | G1 Members of minorities E23 Right to adequate housing E41 Right to health - General E51 Right to education - General S10 SDG 10 - inequality So3 SDG 3 - health So4 SDG 4 - education Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Not implemented See paragraphs 1, 2, 13, 16 |
| 38 | 121.184 Take all necessary measures to address the root causes of discrimination and segregation of Roma children in the education system (Liechtenstein); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | G1 Members of minorities E51 Right to education - General B31 Equality & non-discrimination So4 SDG 4 - education Affected persons: - children - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Not implemented See paragraphs 1 and 13 |
| 39 | 121.185 Increase funding for equal access to education by Roma children in inclusive, mainstream education, per commitments in the National Roma Integration Strategy (United States of America); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | G1 Members of minorities E51 Right to education - General B31 Equality & non-discrimination So4 SDG 4 - education Affected persons: - children - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Implemented See paragraphs 1 and 13 |
| 40 | 121.186 Intensify measures to ensure access to education for Roma children, by eliminating discriminatory criteria for them from educational programmes or practices (Argentina); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | G1 Members of minorities E51 Right to education - General B31 Equality & non-discrimination So4 SDG 4 - education Affected persons: - children - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Not implemented See paragraphs 1 and 13 |
| 41 | 121.187 Ensure that all Roma children attend quality educational institutions that are inclusive and free from segregation (Canada); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | G1 Members of minorities E51 Right to education - General B31 Equality & non-discrimination So4 SDG 4 - education Affected persons: - children - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Not implemented See paragraphs 1 and 13 |

| | Recommendation | Position | Full list of themes | Assessment/comments on level of implementation |
|---|--|---------------------|--|---|
| 42 | 121.188 Redouble its efforts to improve access for Roma children to the education system (Ireland); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 3 | Supported | G1 Members of minorities E51 Right to education - General B31 Equality & non-discrimination So4 SDG 4 - education Affected persons: - children - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Not implemented See paragraphs 1 and 13 |
| Theme: A12 Acceptance of international norms | | | | |
| 43 | 121.9 Reinitiate the ratification process of the Istanbul Convention and take further steps to prevent violence against women as well as to promote gender equality (Germany); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 4 | Supported/ Noted | A12 Acceptance of international norms F13 Violence against women D28 Gender-based violence D29 Domestic violence F12 Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women - girls - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI) - older persons | Not implemented See paragraph 12 |
| Theme: B31 Equality & non-discrimination | | | | |
| 44 | 121.36 Integrate United Nations Sustainable Development Goal number five on gender equality in the National Strategy and National Investment Plan for 2018–2030 and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Norway); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 4 | Supported/ Noted | B31 Equality & non-discrimination A12 Acceptance of international norms D29 Domestic violence F12 Discrimination against women F13 Violence against women So5 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - general - women | Not implemented See paragraph 12 |
| Theme: A12 Acceptance of international norms | | | | |
| 45 | 121.6 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Belgium) (France) (Italy) (Iceland); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international norms F13 Violence against women D28 Gender-based violence D29 Domestic violence F12 Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women - girls - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI) - older persons | Not implemented See paragraph 12 |
| 46 | 121.7 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), which was signed in 2011 (Turkey); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international norms F13 Violence against women D28 Gender-based violence D29 Domestic violence F12 Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women - girls - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI) - older persons | Not implemented See paragraph 12 |

| | Recommendation | Position | Full list of themes | Assessment/comments on level of implementation |
|---|--|----------|--|--|
| 47 | 121.8 Intensify consideration of the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Georgia); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international norms F13 Violence against women D28 Gender-based violence D29 Domestic violence F12 Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women - girls - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI) - older persons | Not implemented See paragraph 12 |
| 48 | 121.10 Reconsider ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Spain); Consider ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Tunisia); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international norms F13 Violence against women D28 Gender-based violence D29 Domestic violence F12 Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women - girls - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI) - older persons | Not implemented See paragraph 12 |
| Theme: B31 Equality & non-discrimination | | | | |
| 49 | 121.71 Adopt marriage equality legislation, extending full marriage rights to same-sex couples (Iceland); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | B31 Equality & non-discrimination A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D8 Rights related to marriage & family Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI) | Not implemented See paragraphs 5, 11, 18 |
| Theme: D51 Administration of justice & fair trial | | | | |
| 50 | 121.96 Establish an independent and impartial oversight authority over the police in order to investigate alleged cases of ill-treatment and bring those responsible to justice (Canada); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | D51 Administration of justice & fair trial Affected persons: - general - judges, lawyers and prosecutors - law enforcement / police officials | Not implemented See paragraphs 3, 10, 14, 15 |
| Theme: E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services | | | | |
| 51 | 121.147 Establish an independent body to conduct a comprehensive survey of the number of women who have been sterilized without their informed consent (Canada); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 4 | Noted | E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services E41 Right to health - General Affected persons: - women | Not implemented See paragraph 2 |
| 52 | 121.142 Adopt a comprehensive programme on sexual and reproductive health and rights and allocate sufficient resources for its implementation (Belgium); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services E41 Right to health - General S03 SDG 3 - health Affected persons: - general - women - children - girls | Not implemented See paragraphs 6 and 7 |

| | Recommendation | Position | Full list of themes | Assessment/comments on level of implementation |
|--|--|----------|---|--|
| 53 | 121.144 Ensure universal coverage by the State health insurance of all costs related to sexual and reproductive health and modern contraceptive methods (Iceland); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 4 | Noted | E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services E41 Right to health - General So3 SDG 3 - health Affected persons: - general - women - children - girls | Not implemented See paragraphs 6 and 7 |
| 54 | 121.145 Take effective measures to ensure women's access to safe abortion care, including by removing the requirement of mandatory waiting periods and third-party authorization (Denmark); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 4 | Noted | E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services E41 Right to health - General So3 SDG 3 - health Affected persons: - women | Not implemented See paragraphs 6 and 7 |
| 55 | 121.146 Revise the Health-Care Act to ensure access to safe abortion and remove requirements for mandatory counselling, medically unnecessary waiting periods and third-party authorization (Iceland); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 4 | Noted | E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services E41 Right to health - General So3 SDG 3 - health Affected persons: - women | Not implemented See paragraphs 6 and 7 |
| Theme: G1 Members of minorities | | | | |
| 56 | 121.181 Adopt concrete and effective measures to address and prevent discrimination against Roma women with regard to their access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, including for maternal health (Sweden); Source of position: A/HRC/41/13/Add.1 - Para. 4 | Noted | G1 Members of minorities B31 Equality & non-discrimination E23 Right to adequate housing E41 Right to health - General E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services So3 SDG 3 - health S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - women - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups | Not implemented See paragraphs 2 and 6 |

ⁱ Methodological material of The Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports of the Slovak Republic on desegregation of Roma children "Spolu v jednej lavici" (Together on one bench) <https://www.minedu.sk/data/att/23399.pdf>

ⁱⁱ Law 245/2008 Coll. on education and training (school law) and on the amendment of some laws: <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2008/245/>

ⁱⁱⁱ Novela školského zákona ignoruje, že desiatky tisíc rómskych detí sú v dôsledku segregácie uväznené v bludnom kruhu chudoby a vyčleňovania: <https://www.amnesty.sk/novela-skolskeho-zakona-ignoruje-ze-desiatky-tisic-romskych-deti-su-v-dosledku-segregacie-uvaznene-v-bludnom-kruhu-chudoby-a-vy clenovania/>

^{iv} Slovakia apologizes for forced Roma sterilizations: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/commissioner/-/slovak-republic-the-government-should-deliver-justice-to-victims-of-forced-sterilisation-through-a-compensation-mechanism>

^v Solidarity march planned after two LGBTI people killed in Bratislava: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/10/slovakia-solidarity-march-planned-after-two-lgbti-people-killed-in-bratislava/>

^{vi} <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/slovakia-could-treat-killings-outside-gay-bar-terrorism-prosecutor-says-2022-10-14/>

^{vii} Matovič sa obul do LGBTI+ komunity. Svoje pätoro zverejnil na sociálnej sieti: <https://www.ta3.com/clanok/255470/matovic-sa-obul-do-lgbti-komunity-svoje-patoro-zverejnil-na-socialnej-sieti>

Hateful language on political Facebook profiles. Report on the monitoring of hate speech: https://www.snsip.sk/wp-content/uploads/Nenavistny-jazyk-na-politickych-fb-profiloch-2023_web.pdf

^{viii} Slovenský parlament odmietol aj minimalistické zlepšenie postavenia párov rovnakého pohlavia: <https://www.amnesty.sk/slovensky-parlament-odmietol-aj-minimalisticke-zlepsenie-postavenia-parov-rovnakeho-pohlavia-na-slovensku/>

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- ⁱSkúsenosti žien s prístupom k interrupciám a antikoncepcii na Slovensku: http://moznostvolby.sk/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/SPOLOCNA-SPRAVA-OCISLOVANE_alternative2.pdf
- ^x Správa Amnesty International o stave ľudských práv v roku 2022: <https://www.amnesty.sk/stav-ludskych-prav-v-roku-na-slovensku-v-roku-2022/>
- ^{xi} Position of transgender people in Slovakia. interdisciplinary perspectives: https://www.flaw.uniba.sk/uploads/media/Postavenie_transrodovych_ludi_na_Slovensku_Interdisciplinarne_pohlady.pdf
- ^{xii} Constitution of the Slovak republic: <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/1992/460/>
- ^{xiii} Roma survey 2021: Roma in 10 European countries, main results: https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2022-roma-survey-2021-main-results2_en.pdf
- ^{xiv} Novela Školského zákona ignoruje nekvalitné segregované vzdelávanie rómskych detí: <https://www.amnesty.sk/novela-skolskeho-zakona-ignoruje-nekvalitne-segregovane-vzdelavanie-romskych-deti/>
- ^{xv} Amnesty International and ERRC report on segregation of Roma children A lesson in discrimination: <https://www.amnesty.sk/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Amnesty-report-Slovak-WEB.pdf?fbclid=IwAR3bJYBsulzyYpkDF8031DUgdajk2OrZ-oo2DhOL3pvVocEB6hTmUKAqd-Y>
- ^{xvi} Judgment of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic 5Cdo/102/2020: <https://www.nsud.sk/rozhodnutia/5cdo1022020/>
- ^{xvii} Law 245/2008 Coll. on education and training (school law) and on the amendment of some laws: <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2008/245/>
- ^{xviii} Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32000L0043>
- ^{xix} The European Commission decides to refer SLOVAKIA to the Court of Justice of the European Union for not sufficiently addressing discrimination against Roma children at school: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_2249
- ^{xx} Spolu v jednej lavici: <https://www.minedu.sk/data/att/23399.pdf>
Stratégia inkluzívneho prístupu vo výchove a vzdelávaní: <https://www.minedu.sk/data/att/21468.pdf>
- ^{xxi} Amnesty International Slovakia's position on the lawsuit against the Slovak Republic in the matter of inadequate solutions to discrimination against Roma children: <https://www.amnesty.sk/stanovisko-amnesty-slovensko-k-zalobe-na-sr-vo-veci-nedostatocneho-riesenia-diskriminacie-romskych-deti/>
- ^{xxii} Report on the result of the 2022 inspection of Fulfillment of the SR Strategy for Integration Roma by 2020 in the area education: <https://www.nku.gov.sk/documents/10157/1407476/Naplnenie+Strat%C3%A9gie+SR+pre+integr%C3%A1ciu+R%C3%B3mov+do+roku+2020+v+oblasti+vzd%C3%A1vania/e6e63205-aa7f-438b-9593-38f6bb401f6f>
- ^{xxiii} Monitoring of the developments connected to the police raid in Moldava and Bodvou from 2013: <http://policajnarazia.sk/chronologia>
- ^{xxiv} European court of human rights ruling in the Case of R.R. and R.D. v. Slovakia: <https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/fre#%7B%22tabview%22:%7B%22document%22%7D%22itemid%22:%7B%22001-204154%22%7D%7D>
- ^{xxv} Uznesenie vlády k Ospravedlneniu vlády Slovenskej republiky za spôsob zásahu ozbrojených zložiek štátu v Moldave nad Bodvou v roku 2013: <https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Resolution/19340/1>
- ^{xxvi} https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/SessionDetails1.aspx?SessionID=2556&Lang=en
<https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/fre#%7B%22tabview%22:%7B%22document%22%7D%22itemid%22:%7B%22001-204154%22%7D%7D>
- Vyšetrovanie policajného násillia na Slovensku, Kritická správa za rok 2014: <https://poradna-prava.sk/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/vysetrovanie-policajneho-nasilia-na-slovensku-kriticka-sprava-za-rok-2014.pdf>
- Trauma strach a narušená dôvera: <https://www.amnesty.sk/trauma-strach-a-narusena-dovera/>
- ^{xxviii} <https://www.amnesty.sk/trauma-strach-a-narusena-dovera/>
- ^{xxix} Trauma, fear and broken trust: Society-wide and intergenerational consequences of ineffectively investigated police violence against Roma people: <https://www.amnesty.sk/trauma-strach-a-narusena-dovera/>
- ^{xxx} Z obetí robia páchatelov, svedkov policajnej razie v Moldave obvinili z krivej výpovede: <https://dennikn.sk/872764/z-obeti-robia-pachatelov-svedkov-policajnej-razie-v-moldave-obvinili-z-krivej-vypovede/>
- ^{xxxi} Resolution on the situation of Roma people living in settlements in the EU: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/B-9-2022-0413_SK.html
- ^{xxxii} The Roma settlement in the Zemplín region in the Middle Ages. A scandal and a shame, say MEP's: <https://dolnyzemplin.korzar.sme.sk/c/22961256/romska-osada-na-zempline-je-stredovek-skandal-a-hanba-hovorlia-europoslanci.html?ref=av-center>
- ^{xxxiii} Stigmatizing Quarantines of Roma Settlements in Slovakia and Bulgaria: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/euro1/2156/2020/en/>
- ^{xxxiiii} Štát začne od piatka s testovaním marginalizovaných rómskych komunití: <https://www.vlada.gov.sk/stat-zacne-od-piatka-s-testovanim-marginalizovanych-romskych-komunit/>
- ^{xxxv} Covid 19 crackdowns: <https://www.amnesty.sk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/COVID19-crackdowns.pdf>
- ^{xxxvi} Slovenský parlament odmietol aj minimalistické zlepšenie postavenia párov rovnakého pohlavia na Slovensku: <https://www.amnesty.sk/slovensky-parlament-odmietol-aj-minimalisticke-zlepsenie-postavenia-parov-rovnakeho-pohlavia-na-slovensku/>
- ^{xxxvii} Result of the vote: <https://www.nrsr.sk/web/Default.aspx?sid=schodne/hlasovanie/hlasklub&ID=48673>
- ^{xxxviii} Legal analysis: List of unlawful living situations of unmarried couples: <https://www.justice.gov.sk/dokumenty/2021/03/nezosobasene-pary.pdf>
- ^{xxxix} <https://www.health.gov.sk/?vestniky-mz-sr>
- ^{xl} Statement of Amnhty International concerning the professional guidance on medical transitions: <https://www.amnesty.sk/odborne-usmernenie-na-zjednotenie-postupov-poskytovania-zdravotnej-starostlivosti-k-medicinskej-tranzicii-je-pozitivny-krok-smerom-k-ochrane-ludskych-prav-ale-ma-viacere-nedostatky/>
- ^{xli} Statement of psychiatrists, psychologists and other experts on transsexualism: <https://transsexualizmus.sk/>
- ^{xlii} Joint statement of experts in LGBTI+ rights, counselling: <https://www.pridekosice.sk/nemate-pravo-nutit-trans-ludi-do-kastracii-zdravotna-starostlivost-nemoze-podliehat-politickym-tlakom/>
- ^{xliii} Joint statement and petition of professionals in psychosocial care: https://www.peticie.com/toto_je_cez_vetky_iary#sign

^{xliii} Amendment to the birth number act: <https://www.nrsr.sk/web/Default.aspx?sid=zakony/cpt&ZakZborID=13&CisObdobia=8&ID=1486>

^{xliiv} Statement of Amnesty International to the amendment to the birth number act: <https://www.amnesty.sk/zivoty-transrodovych-ludi-nesmu-byt-nastrojom-politickeho-boja/>