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Agenda item 6

### Universal periodic review

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

### Czechia

#### Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-eighth session from 6 to 17 November 2017. The review of Czechia was held at the 1st meeting, on 6 November 2017. The delegation of Czechia was headed by the Deputy Minister for Human Rights, Martina Štěpánková. At its 10th meeting, held on 10 November 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on Czechia.

2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Czechia: Brazil, Indonesia and Nigeria.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Czechia:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/28/CZE/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/28/CZE/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/28/CZE/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay was transmitted to Czechia through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

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

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The Deputy Minister for Human Rights highlighted the contribution of Czechia to the success of the universal periodic review through its efforts to implement the recommendations received during the previous cycle. The national report had been prepared through a transparent approach and coordinated by the Section for Human Rights at the Office of the Government. Government human rights advisory bodies served as a platform for the authorities to meet with representatives of civil society and academia, leading to recommendations on improvements on human rights issues being made to the Government. Many measures had been taken to implement the 129 recommendations accepted during the previous cycle.

6. Czechia had ratified almost all the international human rights treaties it had committed to ratifying after the second review. It was seeking ways to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), and was preparing the legislative changes to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention). It did not plan to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

7. Czechia would considerably strengthen its implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by entrusting the Ombudsperson with its independent monitoring as of January 2018. The Ombudsperson was an independent institution that monitored the human rights situation in the country and advised State authorities, the Government and the parliament. A special

strategy on the implementation of the Convention was in place, which also focused on the employment of persons with disabilities.

8. Czechia had adopted the amendment to the Schools Act, providing for inclusive education of all pupils with special needs, including Roma children with social disadvantages, and aiming at integrating all children within the mainstream education system.

9. In 2014, Czechia had adopted a comprehensive Roma integration strategy setting benchmarks and goals in the areas of employment, housing, education, language and culture. The Government was committed to solving the issue of Lety u Písku by replacing the pig farm on the site of the former Roma concentration camp with a memorial to the Roma holocaust. Another memorial was being created in Hodonín u Kunštátu.

10. Health-care laws had been amended to prevent the illegal sterilization of Roma women, and victims could claim damages through court action. In justified cases, the court could waive the court fees or grant free legal assistance. A working group had been established by the Government Council for Roma Minority Affairs to explore options to offer psychological support to victims of illegal sterilizations.

11. A comprehensive strategy on equality between women and men had been adopted in 2014, addressing issues such as the gender pay gap, work-life balance, balanced representation in decision-making positions, domestic violence and gender stereotypes.

12. Concrete action plans had been adopted to implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the main objective being to transfer the care of children in need from institutions to families. A strong legal framework was in place that protected children against all kinds of violence, including sexual violence.

13. A strategy had been adopted to improve the situation in prisons and to ensure the social integration of detainees after their release and avoid recidivism.

14. With the migration crisis of 2015, detention facilities for foreigners were overcrowded but the situation had improved with the opening of new facilities, including one for families with children.

15. Czechia continued to combat trafficking in human beings, including labour exploitation, through prevention and prosecution and by protecting and assisting victims.

16. A strong legal framework against racism and xenophobia was in place, allowing for prosecution for hate and racist crimes by law enforcement authorities and courts, and for protection of victims. The fight against racism, hate crime and extremism was subject to annual government strategies and evaluations. Negative attitudes and stereotypes, however, needed to be tackled, and a specific campaign against racism, xenophobia and intolerance had therefore been launched in 2015.

17. In 2015, a strategy on social housing had been adopted. A bill on social housing had not been approved before the end of the parliamentary term in 2017. Further efforts were needed in that area.

18. In October 2017, the country had adopted its first national action plan on the activities of State institutions and businesses and the protection of human rights, in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

19. To implement the Sustainable Development Goals, Czechia had adopted the comprehensive “Czech Republic 2030” strategy.

20. Human rights protection was a cornerstone of the Government’s foreign policy. Since its establishment in 2004, the Transition Promotion Programme had funded projects up to €24 million, and the Government had allocated €225 million to official development assistance in 2016. Czechia cooperated with international human rights mechanisms, including as an active member of the Human Rights Council. It had engaged with the Council mechanisms, including through the submission of a universal periodic review midterm implementation report, had issued a standing invitation to the special procedures and cooperated with the treaty bodies. Czechia had also contributed financially to the work of OHCHR.

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

21. During the interactive dialogue, 81 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

22. Slovenia commended the adoption of the National Plan of Action for Inclusive Education, but expressed concern at the increase in the proportion of Roma children with mild mental disabilities from 28.4 per cent in the 2013/14 school year to 30.9 per cent in 2016/17.

23. Spain appreciated the commitment of Czechia to gender equality. It was concerned that hate crimes were especially targeting the Roma community and that the sustainability of the penitentiary system was threatened by the deterioration of material conditions.

24. The State of Palestine, while noting efforts made to combat racial discrimination, remained concerned about acts of racially motivated violence and stereotypes. It welcomed the development of a national action plan in accordance with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

25. Switzerland welcomed the efforts made by Czechia in the area of inclusive education, but remained concerned about the effective implementation of the reforms, especially the programme aimed at combating discrimination in schools.

26. Thailand noted continuing efforts to combat hate crimes, but was concerned about the prevalence of such crimes resulting from racial and xenophobic motives. Thailand was also concerned about violence against women and children.

27. Timor-Leste welcomed the Anti-Discrimination Act and the adoption of the Roma Integration Strategy 2015–2020 to ensure

equal access to education to Roma girls and boys. Timor-Leste also appreciated the preparation of a legal aid system to assist victims of discrimination.

28. Tunisia commended the ratification of numerous international instruments and took note of the national strategies that had been implemented to protect the rights of children and to combat trafficking in human beings.

29. Tukey welcomed the members of the delegation and thanked them for their presentation.

30. Ukraine commended the high level of implementation of recommendations received during the second review cycle. It noted the adoption of strategies and action plans to safeguard human rights and the fact that a significant number of international human rights instruments had been domesticated.

31. The United Kingdom welcomed the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for 2016–2019 and the ratification of the 2014 Protocol to the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and encouraged their full implementation.

32. The United States of America commended Czechia for its intention to properly commemorate the victims of the Lety concentration camp. It expressed concern about the systematic discrimination faced by Roma in education, employment, housing and health care and about anti-Muslim and anti-migrant rhetoric.

33. Uruguay welcomed the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the efforts made to promote gender equality. It noted progress made on economic, social and cultural rights, including in the area of inclusive education.

34. Afghanistan noted achievements by Czechia, including amendments made to the Constitution and the adoption of the Anti-Discrimination Act. Afghanistan commended efforts aimed at combating extremist ideology such as neo-Nazism and other forms of intolerance.

35. Albania appreciated the continuing engagement of Czechia with different human rights organizations. Noting the importance of the Ombudsperson, Albania encouraged Czechia to strengthen the institutional capacity of that institution.

36. Algeria welcomed the ratification of international human rights instruments and the adoption of several plans and policies relating to Roma, children and women. It commended measures taken to combat discrimination and encouraged Czechia to consider broadening the Mediator's mandate to cover this issue.

37. Andorra welcomed the Action Plan for the Prevention of Domestic and Gender-Based Violence for 2015–2018, and the new educational system for pupils with special needs. It encouraged continued efforts to strengthen inclusive education for children with disabilities.

38. Angola welcomed progress in promoting and protecting human rights since the second review, including in the areas of Roma and child rights, gender equality and the fight against human trafficking and criminality. However, challenges remained.

39. Argentina welcomed the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It noted the measures taken to combat discrimination.

40. Armenia commended the steps taken to combat racism and hatred, the measures taken to promote gender equality and ensure inclusive education for all, and the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for 2016–2019.

41. Australia commended Czechia for its long-standing commitment to protecting and promoting human rights. It welcomed the implementation of the Roma Integration Strategy 2015–2020. It remained concerned by reports of poor prison conditions in the country.

42. Austria noted that the situation of Roma continued to be problematic. It enquired about efforts made to counter stereotypes and prejudices against Roma and to address the discriminatory effects of the restitution legislation and practices. It noted worrying tendencies of hate speech and hate crimes.

43. Azerbaijan welcomed efforts regarding the implementation of several recommendations Czechia had accepted during the second review, including measures taken to enhance anti-discrimination action in the country, particularly the Roma Integration Strategy.

44. Bahrain welcomed efforts made to implement the recommendations from the previous review. It stressed the importance of showing seriousness in fighting incitement to hatred, racism and xenophobia, and noted an increase in acts of discrimination against minorities, including Roma.

45. Bangladesh noted a number of legislative and political interventions and stressed that more focus was required to implement measures to deal with negative stereotypes and prejudices that minorities and migrants were still experiencing, including Islamophobia.

46. Belarus noted that despite the anti-discrimination measures and efforts taken to combat social isolation, there were still numerous examples of discrimination on different grounds and of racism against migrants and minorities.

47. Belgium acknowledged some positive steps taken regarding the implementation of the recommendations made during the previous review. However, it noted that there was still room for progress on certain issues, such as the fight against all forms of discrimination.

48. Bosnia and Herzegovina commended the steps taken to strengthen human rights protection and welcomed the strong commitment to combat human trafficking. It shared the concerns of the treaty bodies about the low representation of women in decision-making processes.

49. Botswana noted the National Strategy to Protect Children's Rights and the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. It commended the promotion of equal representation of women and men in decision-making positions and in the labour market. However, access to justice and remedies remained a challenge.

50. Brazil commended the adoption of the Roma Integration Strategy, while expressing concern about reports that Roma continued to suffer from discrimination. Brazil acknowledged measures taken to improve the migration and refugee crisis, but was concerned about detention policies.

51. Bulgaria praised the adoption of several strategies in the areas of gender equality, including for balanced representation in decision-making positions, child rights and migration. It requested information on the first strategy to prevent and provide a solution to homelessness and its implementation.

52. Canada welcomed anti-discrimination efforts, including the steps taken to prevent the segregation of Roma children and promote their participation in mainstream schools. It noted that the implementation and enforcement of laws prohibiting discrimination and crimes motivated by discrimination was essential.

53. Chile welcomed the ratification of several instruments and the new action plans on gender equality and the rights of children, minorities and persons with disabilities. It remained concerned at the impact of prejudice and stereotyping on the fundamental rights of the Roma population and on refugees and asylum seekers.

54. China noted positive actions in terms of legal reforms, plans and strategies. China remained concerned at the prevalence of gender inequality, the systematic discrimination affecting minorities and continued racial hatred and violence against the Roma, and at the fact that the rights of refugees and migrants were not effectively protected.

55. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the recent ratification of several human rights treaties and the adoption of the Anti-Discrimination Act and the Strategy for Equality between Women and Men 2014–2020.

56. Croatia welcomed the midterm review undertaken by Czechia and the measures taken to criminalize various forms of child abuse. It encouraged Czechia to further strengthen its legal framework in the area of the rights of the child. Croatia supported the efforts made in the area of anti-discrimination.

57. Cuba referred positively to the implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Act and the Roma Integration Strategy 2015–2020. Cuba echoed the concerns raised regarding ongoing expressions of racism and xenophobia, which had been on the rise in recent years. The treatment afforded to migrants had also received criticism from the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

58. Denmark, while welcoming initiatives to ensure an inclusive education system, was concerned that Roma children continued to be overrepresented in special schools for children diagnosed with a mild mental disability.

59. Ecuador welcomed the delegation and thanked Czechia for the presentation of its report.

60. Egypt welcomed the participation of Czechia in the universal periodic review.

61. Estonia, while welcoming efforts made to achieve gender equality, encouraged further efforts with regard to women's representation and to combating violence against women.

62. In its response, Czechia indicated that major steps towards inclusive education were being made, even though it remained a major challenge. The amendment to the Schools Act, which had entered into force in September 2016, provided for inclusive education for all pupils with special needs, including Roma children with social disadvantages and children with disabilities. It secured the right of children with special needs, as diagnosed after psychological and educational evaluation, to obtain the necessary assistance to participate in mainstream education through a system of support measures. One year of free, mandatory preschool education for all children had been introduced in September 2017.

63. Based on a review of Roma children, 221 pupils had been removed from the programme for children with a mild mental disorder. Czechia would continue the review process of Roma pupils to assess the individual needs of each child and place them in appropriate education. The reform had resulted in a continuous decrease in the number of special schools and classes for pupils with mild mental disabilities, and the increase by about 2 per cent a year of the number of such children in mainstream classes. The increase in the number of children enrolled in the programme for children with mild mental disorders was the result of demographic growth, rather than the placement of children in such programme. Such placements had been discontinued in 2017, and no more children could be placed in that programme.

64. Sterilization was regulated by the Specific Medical Services Act of 2011 and required the written and informed consent of the patient. A minimum gap of 7 days (for sterilization for medical reasons) and 14 days (for sterilization for non-medical reasons) was required between the provision of information and consent for sterilization. Sterilization of people with diminished mental capacity was possible only when required by the person's health. Written consent from the guardian, a professional committee and the court was required. Before adopting an opinion, the professional committee must discuss each individual case and verify that all the conditions were fulfilled. In addition, the opinion of the individual concerned had to be taken into account.

65. Racism, xenophobia and Islamophobia were addressed under a comprehensive legal framework that provide for special assistance to victims of hate crimes and for specialized public prosecutors and police officers. However, they continued to be a major issue in Czechia, and had been exacerbated during the migration crisis. To combat stereotypes and prejudices, the Government had launched the Campaign against Racism and Hate Violence 2014–2017, which consisted of several activities, including the "Hate-Free Culture" campaign disseminated through traditional and social media and targeting youth between 18 and 25 years of age, and

educational and training activities for schoolchildren and the police. Liaison officers specifically trained in multicultural issues or in investigating hate crimes had been appointed within the police to protect minorities from discrimination and to identify discriminatory based motivations.

66. The Government had adopted the 2014–2020 Strategy for Equality between Women and Men, complemented by two action plans on the prevention of domestic and gender-based violence and on equal representation of women and men in decision-making positions. Regarding the pay gap, existing legislation provided for equal pay and the Government had launched the 22 per cent to equality campaign. Further steps included care services for small children, parental benefit for fathers taking care of their children and paternity leave, as well as the promotion of flexible working arrangements.

67. The Anti-Discrimination Act protected against discrimination based on many grounds in many spheres of society, and provided judicial and administrative remedies for victims, who could be assisted in court by specialized non-governmental organizations and receive free legal representation and counselling. The Ombudsperson was also competent in the field of discrimination. A new system of class action would be proposed in the near future.

68. The question of the accreditation of the Office of the Ombudsperson, which was in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), was being discussed, as well as the possible establishment of an ombudsperson for children.

69. Finland noted the progress made in terms of Roma children's access to and integration in education. It also noted that there was room for further work on the implementation of the amendment to the Schools Act.

70. France welcomed recent progress made, for example in the education of Roma. It noted, nevertheless, that obstacles continued to exist in the situation of Roma, prisoners and foreign workers.

71. Georgia welcomed the recent ratification of international instruments on children's rights and the adoption of the Strategy for Equality between Women and Men and the Action Plan for the Prevention of Domestic and Gender-Based Violence.

72. Germany welcomed the adoption of the National Strategy to Protect Children's Rights, including the commitments to develop foster care systems.

73. Ghana welcomed the initiatives taken to ratify human rights treaties. It urged Czechia to ensure that the legal aid system made provision to bring to justice promoters of discrimination and hate violence, especially against the Roma, and to end the detention of all children, whether accompanied, unaccompanied or separated.

74. Greece commended Czechia for the steps it had taken to meet its international obligations. It appreciated the adoption of the Anti-Discrimination Act and the steps taken towards eliminating discriminatory practices in housing and employment.

75. Guatemala noted with concern reports of continuous racial hatred and violence perpetrated against Roma, the spread of stereotypes and prejudices against refugees and asylum seekers through websites and social media, and the increase in the number of cases of Islamophobia.

76. Honduras highlighted the Government's efforts to put an end to the segregation of the Roma community and to ratify various protocols for the protection of human rights.

77. Hungary asked how the new class action system could contribute to combating discrimination and expressed concern about reports that Roma children were still placed in special schools. While praising policies and financial support for national minorities, it encouraged Czechia to foster tolerance and understanding towards regional or minority languages and cultures.

78. Iceland commended Czechia for its success in implementing the commitments made following the universal periodic review held in October 2012.

79. India welcomed the ratification of several instruments and the introduction of measures contributing to poverty reduction. It commended initiatives to combat the sexual exploitation of children and discrimination, including against women and Roma. It remained concerned, however, about the implementation of the relevant legislation and difficulties faced by the Roma community.

80. Indonesia expressed its appreciation for the adoption of the Roma Integration Strategy 2015–2020 and the adoption of the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for 2016–2019.

81. The Islamic Republic of Iran was concerned about the persistence of racial hatred and racially motivated violence, particularly against the Roma and Muslim communities, the sexual abuse of women and children, human trafficking, and insufficient access to subsidized municipal housing.

82. Iraq welcomed measures taken to combat racial discrimination, and the adoption of government strategies, including on Roma inclusion, child's rights and against human trafficking.

83. Ireland welcomed the progress made on children's rights but regretted that Czechia had not yet implemented the recommendations regarding the creation of an ombudsman for children. It welcomed the reforms to improve access for Roma children to mainstream education, but noted that some worrying practices persisted.

84. Israel noted the serious work done to protect the rights of members of the Roma community, inter alia through the Roma Integration Strategy 2015–2020. Israel also noted the important campaign against racism and hate crimes 2014–2017.

85. Italy welcomed the signature of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and

Domestic Violence, the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, and the adoption of measures to protect the rights of vulnerable groups.

86.Libya commended the progress made in the field of human rights, including the adoption of legislation and the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

87.Malaysia welcomed the efforts made by Czechia, including to ensure that domestic legal frameworks were in place to fulfil its international human rights obligations. It welcomed positive developments in the areas of social inclusion and protection of the rights of vulnerable groups.

88.Maldives was encouraged by the positive steps taken to advance children's rights, including the amended Schools Act, and gender equality, including the Strategy for Equality between Women and Men 2014–2020.

89.Mexico commended the ratification of several instruments relating to the rights of the child and welcomed efforts to prevent human trafficking and support victims. It expressed concern about the resurgence of xenophobic and racist hate speech worldwide, including in Czechia.

90.Mongolia, while welcoming measures taken to tackle discrimination against Roma minorities, considered it important to provide training to teachers with a specific focus on ethnicity. It remained concerned at significant gender equality disparities, despite the efforts made.

91.Montenegro welcomed the steps taken to improve the institutional and legislative human rights framework, including for the rights of children, and commended activities to combat discrimination and protect victims. It noted that Roma continued to be the main victims of racially motivated violence.

92.Morocco praised the efforts made in the promotion and protection of human rights and the presentation in 2015 of a midterm review report. Morocco appreciated the importance given to strengthening the institutional framework and commended the establishment of the Ombudsperson's Office.

93.Namibia commended the progress made since the previous review, including the ratification of several international human rights instruments.

94.Nepal welcomed the ratification of international instruments and the adoption of several strategic measures. It highlighted the efforts made to combat discrimination and shun violence. It noted that Czechia could increase its contribution to meet the global target for development assistance.

95.The Netherlands commended the measures taken to combat discrimination, including on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. It appreciated efforts to ensure gender equality and increase the inclusion of Roma, but noted that Roma continued to be a disadvantaged group.

96.Nicaragua welcomed the significant progress made since the last review, including the formulation and implementation of the Strategy for Equality between Women and Men 2014–2020 and the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings 2016–2019.

97.Norway commended the amendments to the Education Act on special educational needs and on preschool education, the work of the Public Defender of Rights and the efforts made to ensure gender equality.

98.Peru commended the progress achieved in ensuring gender equality and the numerous measures taken to achieve the full integration of the Roma population. It welcomed the adoption of the Roma Integration Strategy 2015–2020.

99.The Philippines noted the efforts to revise domestic legislation to make it consistent with the international human rights obligations of Czechia, and the strong commitment to combat human trafficking. It encouraged Czechia to continue strengthening institutional structures.

100.Portugal commended the continued efforts concerning inclusive education and efforts to combat racism, violence and hatred, particularly through campaigns to combat xenophobia and Islamophobia.

101.The Republic of Korea recognized efforts to implement the recommendations from the previous cycle, including through legislation and national action plans and strategies to better address social and economic issues. It noted the Education Act and appreciated the recent improvement in terms of gender equality.

102.The Republic of Moldova commended the strong focus on human rights policies, particularly the measures aimed at strengthening the child protection system, and the Government's strong commitment to end the institutionalization of children. It also appreciated efforts to train officers working with vulnerable children.

103.Romania appreciated the measures adopted following the second review cycle and asked if, after almost three years since the adoption of the Strategy for Equality between Women and Men 2014–2020, there had been a midterm assessment of its implementation.

104.The Russian Federation was seriously concerned about violations of the rights of national and ethnic minorities in Czechia, poor conditions in temporary camps for refugees and the conditions of detention in prisons and in pretrial detention facilities.

105.Senegal noted the great political will Czechia had shown in its efforts to implement the recommendations accepted during the second review cycle, particularly its ratification of several international human rights instruments and the measures aimed at combating

all forms of discrimination.

106.Serbia was pleased with the activities relating to Roma integration and commended the steps aimed at monitoring and assessing the Roma Integration Strategy. It encouraged Czechia to continue to look for ways to ensure the most effective protection for victims of discrimination. Serbia welcomed the measures taken to increase gender equality.

107.Sierra Leone encouraged Czechia to intensify its efforts to implement the Roma Integration Strategy, to standardize identification and protection measures for victims of trafficking, to ratify the Istanbul Convention and to quell hate speech and Islamophobia.

108.Slovakia welcomed the adoption of the Roma Integration Strategy and the Inclusive Education Action Plan, and the amendments to the Schools Act and the migration policy strategy. It also welcomed the amendments to the Criminal Code, providing for punishment of racially motivated crimes and the prohibition of discrimination against persons with disabilities.

109.The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the delegation of Czechia.

110.The delegation of Czechia stated that the Roma Integration Strategy, which had been adopted in 2014, covered education, employment, housing, health and social services, the life of the Roma as a national minority and their public participation. The Department for Social Inclusion established local strategic social inclusion plans through local partnerships with municipalities.

111.Czechia had adopted the National Strategy to Protect Children's Rights 2013–2018 and had made legislative amendments, for example to the Social and Legal Protection Act, introducing provisions indicating that institutional care was a measure of last resort that could be applied by court decision only. Institutionalization of children under the age of 3 was still possible, but alternatives were considered. The commercial sexual exploitation and prostitution of children were criminalized as human trafficking, and non-commercial sexual abuse of children constituted a specific criminal offence with an aggravating circumstance, entailing a more severe punishment. Child victims fell into the category of particularly vulnerable victims and enjoyed reinforced legal protection.

112.There was a system of alternatives to detention for asylum seekers under both the Asylum and Aliens Acts, detention being a measure of last resort. Detention of families had been rare since 2016, and the detention of asylum-seeking families was prohibited under the Asylum Act. Foreigners and asylum seekers were not detained in regular prisons. The funding of detention centres had increased.

113.Overcrowding in prisons was still an issue, and alternatives to detention, such as electronic monitoring system and increased use of monetary punishments, were sought. Improvements to prison conditions were under way, including regarding pretrial detention.

114.In conclusion, the Deputy Minister thanked Czech civil society and the Ombudsman, who had contributed to the implementation of the recommendations received during the previous cycle, and the delegations for their questions, comments and recommendations, which would provide additional impetus to efforts to overcome the challenges that remained. Czechia was proud of its achievements in the field of human rights, while recognizing the challenges the country continued to face, including with regard to Roma inclusion, public expressions of xenophobia and intolerance, the migrant crisis and the issue of social housing. It would submit an interim implementation report in 2020 and brief the Council in March 2019 on early implementation of several of the accepted recommendations.

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

**115. The following recommendations will be examined by Czechia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council:**

**115.1 Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, recognizing the jurisdiction to receive individual complaints, as previously recommended (Uruguay);**

**115.2 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt) (Honduras) (Senegal) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

**115.3 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as previously recommended (Philippines);**

**115.4 Ratify promptly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Guatemala);**

**115.5 Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Uruguay);**

**115.6 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Italy);**

**115.7 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Montenegro) (Slovakia) (Spain);**

**115.8 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Afghanistan);**

**115.9 Ratify promptly the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Guatemala);**

**115.10** Swiftly ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in line with the National Action Plan to Promote Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (2015–2020) (Estonia);

**115.11** Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);

**115.12** Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by the end of 2017, consistent with the National Action Plan to Promote Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (Malaysia);

**115.13** Finalize the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ukraine);

**115.14** Ratify the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Guatemala);

**115.15** Ratify the International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Senegal);

**115.16** Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention) (Andorra) (Turkey);

**115.17** Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, without delay (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

**115.18** Accelerate the process of ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention) (Estonia);

**115.19** Accelerate the steps towards ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention) (Georgia);

**115.20** Ratify and begin implementing as soon as possible the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Spain);

**115.21** Sign the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Guatemala);

**115.22** Consider the establishment or the strengthening of the existing national mechanism for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up, in line with elements arising from good practices identified in the 2016 OHCHR guide on national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up (Portugal);

**115.23** Consider establishing a human rights watchdog at the national level, with a proper mandate and adequate resources, in line with the Paris Principles (Bangladesh);

**115.24** Establish an A-status national human rights institution based on the Paris Principles (Denmark);

**115.25** Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (India);

**115.26** Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Timor-Leste);

**115.27** Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Philippines);

**115.28** Amend the Public Defender of Rights Act to ensure that it is in line with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);

**115.29** Take steps aimed at properly accrediting the Ombudsperson, taking into account that the Public Defender of Rights (Ombudsperson) already complies with many of the Paris Principles (Ukraine);

**115.30** Expand the power of the Public Defender of Rights to enable it to comply with the principles of national human rights institutions according to the Paris Principles (Indonesia);

**115.31** Strengthen the status and role of the national human rights institution (Morocco);

**115.32** Strengthen the mandate of the Ombudsperson and equip it to function in full conformity with the Paris Principles (Nepal);

**115.33** Continue the efforts to ensure that the Public Defender of Rights also has the mandate to combat discrimination (Peru);

**115.34** Strengthen the mandate of its national human rights institution and provide it with adequate support in terms of financial and human resources (Republic of Korea);

**115.35** Provide the most efficient means possible of protection for victims of discrimination, including by improving and broadening the mandate of the Ombudsman so that it also covers combating discrimination (Nicaragua);

**115.36** Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

**115.37** Take steps to increase overseas development assistance to 0.7 per cent of gross domestic product (Sierra

Leone);

115.38 Continue its efforts in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, taking into consideration a human rights perspective (Morocco);

115.39 Intensify its efforts to oversee Czech companies operating abroad with regard to any negative impact of their activities on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly in conflict areas which includes situations of foreign occupation, where there are heightened risks of human rights abuses (State of Palestine);

115.40 Develop and implement a set of measures aimed at promoting peaceful coexistence between all groups of the population and at combating marginalization that may target individuals or communities, including ethnic and religious minorities (Belarus);

115.41 Promote more tolerance towards minorities and respect for their human rights through civic educational campaigns in traditional and social media (Germany);

115.42 Increase its efforts to promote tolerance and anti-discriminatory attitudes among all the population and promote respect for human rights and social cohesion (Islamic Republic of Iran);

115.43 Continue working on closing the gaps that still exist between the rights enjoyed by same-sex couples, compared with couples of opposite sexes (Israel);

115.44 Take measures for the full implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Act by law enforcement officials and judicial officials with a view to guaranteeing effective investigation and punishment of those who commit acts of discrimination against migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Argentina);

115.45 Raise awareness of anti-discriminations laws, including the Anti-Discrimination Act and relevant complaint mechanisms, among law enforcement and judicial officials with a view to improving protection of victims (Azerbaijan);

115.46 Strengthen the enforcement of the Anti-Discrimination Act and the implementation of the Roma Integration Strategy with a view to achieving concrete and measurable progress in fighting all kinds of discrimination in society (Brazil);

115.47 Raise awareness of the Anti-Discrimination Act among law enforcement and judicial officials (Cuba);

115.48 Strengthen the implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Act in order to curb racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, propaganda and attacks (Namibia);

115.49 Amend its Anti-Discrimination Act to expand the grounds of discrimination explicitly prohibited by the Act (Philippines);

115.50 Consider revising the Criminal Code so that it includes all crimes of incitement to violence, discrimination and racist insults, and taking strict measures to combat extremism and hate discourse against the Roma minority, migrants and Muslims (Egypt);

115.51 Revise the Criminal Code to include offences of incitement to violence and discrimination, public insults of a racist nature and public expressions with a racist aim (Islamic Republic of Iran);

115.52 Conduct awareness-raising campaigns for law enforcement officers to educate them, especially on the Anti-Discrimination Act (Botswana);

115.53 Continue the campaign for raising awareness of anti-discrimination laws and relevant complaint mechanisms (Slovakia);

115.54 Take steps to prevent crimes motivated by racial or religious discrimination through education, awareness-raising and training, and ensure that any hate crimes are effectively and promptly investigated (Canada);

115.55 Intensify awareness-raising campaigns to combat racial, Islamophobic and xenophobic stereotypes and condemn strongly and publicly hate speech in the public sphere (Albania);

115.56 Take further measures to tackle hate crimes and racial discrimination, including by promoting an understanding of cultural diversity in society, assisting minority youth to access the labour market and adopting adequate social housing policies (Thailand);

115.57 Continue strengthening the implementation of public policies associated with combating discrimination in hiring practices (Libya);

115.58 Enhance efforts to address Islamophobia, racial discrimination and intolerance including towards Roma, religious minorities and immigrants, as well as other related intolerance (Indonesia);

115.59 Ensure effective follow-up to the activities included in the campaign against racism and hate crimes, which officially ended in May 2017, possibly through the development of a new campaign on the same topic (Israel);

115.60 Continue efforts to combat all forms of racial discrimination making it possible for all persons to enjoy economic

and social rights (Tunisia);

115.61 Continue to take measures to combat racism, violence and hatred and to fully respect the human rights of migrants and refugees (Portugal);

115.62 Continue to closely monitor hate crime and discrimination cases, including on the Internet and social networks, based on the regular crime prevention strategies adopted by the Government (Romania);

115.63 Increase efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, intolerance, racism, xenophobia and Islamophobia, including by taking further legislative measures to create policies to combat discrimination in the media and the political arena (Turkey);

115.64 Step up the efforts of the competent ministries to effectively train professionals, such as judges, prosecutors and police officers, for prompt and independent investigation and effective prosecution of racist and hate crimes (Turkey);

115.65 Ensure that any crimes against minority and vulnerable individuals and communities are effectively and promptly investigated, and address any alleged discriminatory motive behind these crimes (Canada);

115.66 Intensify its efforts to combat racial hatred and racially-motivated violence by allowing the introduction of public action for the victims (Côte d'Ivoire);

115.67 Strengthen efforts to eradicate discrimination, hatred, stigmatization on racial grounds and racially-motivated violence, the propagation of prejudice and stereotypes about refugees and asylum seekers through speeches, websites and social networks, the increase of Islamophobia, and ensure that any act of discrimination or violence motivated by the national or ethnic identity of the victim is investigated and punished (Ecuador);

115.68 Put an end to the increasing violent attacks and hate crimes against the Roma and punish those responsible (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

115.69 Take additional measures to prevent all manifestations of hate speech and criminalize incitement to violence and discrimination (Greece);

115.70 Ensure that government officials take a firm and consistent stance condemning anti-Muslim and anti-migrant hate speech (United States of America);

115.71 Condemn categorically and unambiguously all forms of hate speech, investigate specific cases, prosecute, as appropriate, those responsible and ensure that victims of hate crimes receive the necessary support, whether legal or psychological (Spain);

115.72 Establish national mechanisms to monitor and stop incitement to hatred, acts of racism and Islamophobia (Bahrain);

115.73 Establish a national mechanism to ensure reparation for victims of incitement to hatred, acts of racism and Islamophobia (Bahrain);

115.74 Take specific steps to stop the spread of discriminatory statements, prejudice and stereotypes against national minorities, refugees and asylum seekers in the mass media and on social networks (Belarus);

115.75 Condemn strongly hate speech, adequately investigate racist hate speech and racially motivated violence and prosecute the perpetrators (Guatemala);

115.76 Develop strategies to stop the spread of xenophobic speech in the social and political spheres that include mechanisms to ensure legal and social assistance to victims of racism and hate crimes (Mexico);

115.77 Continue implementing and strengthening, if necessary, measures against all expressions of prejudice and discrimination such as hate speech, extremist movements and violent extremism, paying particular attention to expressions of racism, xenophobia and other hate speech against a particular religion or ethnicity (Nicaragua);

115.78 Publicly condemn hate crimes and hate speech, and ensure the investigation, prosecution and punishment of discrimination or violence motivated by the victim's national, ethnic or religious identity (Austria);

115.79 Continue fighting racial hatred and racially motivated violence against Roma by effectively and promptly investigating and addressing all crimes against them (Belgium);

115.80 Continue its efforts to combat hate speech by public officials and to investigate racially motivated violence and prosecute perpetrators (State of Palestine);

115.81 Ensure that the authorities, especially the police, protect communities and groups threatened by violence and discrimination, and that the Roma can fully enjoy their human rights without intimidation or discrimination (Switzerland);

115.82 Put an end to surgical castration of detained perpetrators of sexual crimes, which is equivalent to degrading treatment under international law (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

115.83 Include additional international norms in the domestic legal system with a view to improving conditions of

detention (Algeria);

115.84 Pay further attention to the penitentiary policy of the country and increase public spending on prisons (Spain);

115.85 Accelerate measures to ensure adequate conditions for prisoners (Australia);

115.86 Improve detention conditions (France);

115.87 Take urgent measures to resolve the problem of overcrowding in the prisons of the country (Russian Federation);

115.88 Endorse the Call to Action of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and unite in our commitment to end forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and the worst forms of child labour in our world by 2030 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

115.89 Take further steps to ensure accountability for perpetrators of trafficking in persons (Armenia);

115.90 Significantly step up actions to combat human trafficking in line with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Honduras);

115.91 Combat more efficiently human trafficking, particularly of women and girls (Senegal);

115.92 Continue efforts related to reducing the crime rate (Libya);

115.93 Combat all manifestations of religious hatred within Czech society (Iraq);

115.94 Ensure the adoption of the legal aid system that is now in preparation, which should improve the protection of victims of discrimination and introduce broader legal advice options for people in need, as from 1 July 2018 (Iceland);

115.95 Increase the participation of women in decision-making bodies and ensure that people with disabilities can participate in the voting process (Iraq);

115.96 Provide necessary protection for the family as the natural and fundamental unit of the society (Egypt);

115.97 Complete the development of a new family policy to promote work-life balance and help improve gender equality in the workplace (Israel);

115.98 Develop and enforce a comprehensive social housing system and take measures in order to prevent the creation of segregated housing areas (Belarus);

115.99 Put in place an adequate social housing system, with a clear definition of this concept and with broad social criteria for the allocation of these homes to the most needy families (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

115.100 Legalize its social housing to ensure access for all families (Islamic Republic of Iran);

115.101 Revise its position to provide compensation to Roma women who were victims of forced sterilization to properly recognize and provide just restitution for their suffering (United States of America);

115.102 Take urgent measures to expedite judicial investigations and the punishment of the perpetrators of forced sterilizations carried out on Roma women, in the context of their efforts to combat stereotypes and prejudices against women (Argentina);

115.103 Improve the situation of the Roma population, particularly as concerns compensation to women subjected to forced sterilization prior to 2004 (France);

115.104 Take effective measures to implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including with regard to the practice of sterilization of persons with disabilities without their free and informed consent (Azerbaijan);

115.105 Establish an effective mechanism of comprehensive reparation and compensation for victims of forced or non-consensual sterilization, and adequately bring the perpetrators of such practices to court (Ecuador);

115.106 Consider reviewing the three-year time limit for bringing compensation claims in cases of coercive or non-consensual sterilizations with a view to extending it (Greece);

115.107 Abolish the practice of sterilization of persons with disabilities without their free and informed consent (Timor-Leste);

115.108 Make progress in establishing complaints and prevention mechanisms for the forced sterilization of women, particularly Roma women and women with disabilities, which include reparation measures for the victims (Mexico);

115.109 Give access to justice and adequate compensation to women victims of forced sterilization, independently of the date of the sterilization, ethnic origin, nationality or age (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

115.110 Continue the positive trend of Roma integration by ensuring teachers are adequately trained in anti-

discrimination measures, particularly in special needs education (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

115.111 Fully implement changes to the education law to comply with European court decisions and European Union infringement proceedings to ensure that Roma children enjoy equal access to education (United States of America);

115.112 Continue working for inclusive education, facilitating the enrolment of children with disabilities and children of Roma ethnicity in regular educational centres (Spain);

115.113 Monitor the implementation and impact of reforms to end the segregation of Roma children in the education system, and ensure that discriminatory attitudes and treatment of children by teachers and other staff are properly addressed (Austria);

115.114 Monitor the impact of reforms aimed at the inclusion of Romani pupils in mainstream schools, with regard to the continued segregation of Roma children from mainstream education (Belgium);

115.115 Ensure that schools and counselling centres receive anti-discrimination training as well as adequate funding and guidance on objective standards and fair processes to support students with special needs (Canada);

115.116 Adopt concrete measures to prevent the segregation of Roma children and carry out educational campaigns to change the negative stereotypes against them and their families, within the framework of the national inclusive education policies (Chile);

115.117 Ensure full implementation of the Schools Act by submitting a report to the Public Defender of Rights evaluating its impact on ending discrimination and segregation of pupils with mild mental disabilities, including children belonging to the Roma minority (Denmark);

115.118 Take concrete and practical measures to combat discrimination in schooling and continue the process of reintegration of the Roma into the school system (Switzerland);

115.119 Take all necessary measures to tackle prejudicial attitudes and ensure the integration of Roma children in the Czech educational system, including early childhood education and care, as provided for in the amended Schools Act (Finland);

115.120 Ensure inclusive quality education, including teacher training on pupils with special needs as well as mentoring and career guidance in order to decrease the amount of Roma students opting out early from the educational system (Finland);

115.121 Ensure the effective implementation of the Inclusive Education Action Plan for 2016–2018 and monitor the impact of reforms aiming at the inclusion of Romani pupils in mainstream schools (Iceland);

115.122 End all forms of segregation in the education system and develop an awareness-raising campaign for educational staff and parents to curb negative societal perceptions about inclusive education (Ireland);

115.123 Continue to focus on and dedicate programmes to inclusive education for all, also with regard to ending segregation of Roma children (Norway);

115.124 Put an end to discriminatory practices against Roma children, in particular the infringement of their right to education, segregation and forced placement in schools of children with developmental delays (Russian Federation);

115.125 Eradicate persistent discrimination against and segregation of Roma children who are forced to attend schools for children with mental disabilities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

115.126 Implement the Education Act and other measures to strengthen gender equality (Norway);

115.127 Address gender inequality, protect the rights of women, improve their social status and effectively combat violence against women (China);

115.128 Further strengthen measures aimed at accomplishing equality between women and men in Czechia (Georgia);

115.129 Implement effectively the Strategy for Equality between Women and Men covering the period 2014–2020 (Iceland);

115.130 Pursue the implementation of the national plans for equality between men and women, for the eradication of domestic and gender-based violence and to combat trafficking in persons, ensuring sufficient financial resources to carry out these plans (Chile);

115.131 Fully implement its gender equality programmes, including the Strategy for Equality between Women and Men, in order to address the gender equality gaps in various sectors (Namibia);

115.132 Continue efforts aimed at combating and eliminating discrimination against women in order to ensure full gender equality in life and in public policies (Tunisia);

115.133 Improve women's rights in the labour market, notably in relation to pay gaps between men and women (Algeria);

- 115.134 Address the large wage gap between men and women and prohibit the termination of employment of women upon their return from maternity leave (Egypt);
- 115.135 Redouble efforts in the implementation of measures seeking to reduce the gender pay gap (Uruguay);
- 115.136 Adopt a law on the rights of patients, including women's rights in the field of reproductive health, and organize the training of personnel involved in the supervision of reproductive health services in order to preserve the fundamental rights of women and girls in the area of obstetrics and gynaecological health care (Albania);
- 115.137 Increase legislative and practical efforts to reduce violence against women and domestic violence (Australia);
- 115.138 Continue the efforts to prevent and address gender-based violence, and in this context, ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Belgium);
- 115.139 Take measures to effectively prevent and prosecute acts of domestic and sexual violence and assist victims of such violence (Thailand);
- 115.140 Continue its efforts in combating sexual abuse, including by ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice (Timor-Leste);
- 115.141 Continue to take action towards a comprehensive gender equality strategy, and introduce effective legislative measures to increase women's participation in political life and decision-making (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 115.142 Continue efforts to eradicate stereotypes regarding the position of women in society and to set specific goals, targets and time frames to increase the representation of women, including Roma women, in legislative assemblies and government positions (Netherlands);
- 115.143 Continue efforts to promote equality between men and women by promoting balanced representation in decision-making bodies as well as in the labour market and entrepreneurship, among other initiatives (Nicaragua);
- 115.144 Continue its efforts to create an ombudsman for children's rights (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 115.145 Consider the creation of an ombudsman for children's rights in order to further advance the status of children (Ireland);
- 115.146 Continue to promote and protect the rights of the child, also by considering the creation of a national ombudsperson for children (Italy);
- 115.147 Establish a separate ombudsperson particularly dedicated to the rights of children (Norway);
- 115.148 Continue to effectively and fully implement the National Strategy to Protect Children's Rights for the term 2012–2018 (Maldives);
- 115.149 Strengthen its child protection system by explicitly prohibiting all forms of corporal punishment of children in all settings (Austria);
- 115.150 Consider the further harmonization of the prohibition of corporal punishment of children with international standards (Croatia);
- 115.151 Strengthen national measures to address abuses towards children and end corporal punishment (Indonesia);
- 115.152 Undertake practical steps to put an end to corporal punishment of children in all settings (Montenegro);
- 115.153 Prohibit by law corporal punishment of children in all settings, including at home (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 115.154 Take further legislative and policy measures to discontinue the institutionalization of children under 3 years of age (Bulgaria);
- 115.155 Continue with efforts to abolish the practice of placement of children under 3 years of age in institutionalized organized care and further strengthen the system of family foster care as the main alternative to institutionalization (Croatia);
- 115.156 Continue finding alternative family care for vulnerable children so as to avoid placing them in institutional care (Namibia);
- 115.157 End institutionalization of children under the age of 3 (Republic of Moldova);
- 115.158 Strengthen its child protection system by enhancing its efforts to end or limit the institutionalization of children under 3 years of age (Austria);
- 115.159 Take additional social and legal protection measures for vulnerable children who are victims of sexual abuse and for their families (Angola);
- 115.160 Adopt specific legislation that recognizes the crime of commercial sexual exploitation and prostitution of children

(Botswana);

115.161 Adopt a clear and broad definition of child pornography and child prostitution in accordance with international law. Eliminate the possibility that children between 15 and 18 years of age can legally engage in prostitution (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

115.162 Allocate adequate resources for community-based services to prevent family separation, including for children with disabilities (Republic of Moldova);

115.163 Adopt all necessary measures to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities, eliminate restrictions that may limit their legal capacity and in particular encourage access to effective judicial and administrative procedures for persons with disabilities facing situations of discrimination and inequality (Ecuador);

115.164 Ensure the rights of people with disabilities during their employment, especially in public bodies or authorities (Russian Federation);

115.165 Prohibit, in law and in practice, discrimination in employment of persons with disabilities, and adopt legislative measures to ensure their insertion in the labour market (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

115.166 Strengthen measures to combat discrimination against Roma and to bridge the gap between Roma and the rest of society in the field of education, employment, housing, health care and social protection (Angola);

115.167 Continue practical efforts to bridge gaps between the Roma community and the rest of society, including by implementing legislation and practical measures to eliminate discrimination against Romani individuals, ensuring the police protect Roma communities threatened with violence and discrimination, and ensuring equal access to education, employment, housing, health and social care for all (Australia);

115.168 Protect the rights of Roma people and other minorities through legislation, law enforcement and administrative measures, eradicate racial discrimination and xenophobia, and effectively combat racially motivated violence (China);

115.169 Improve the situation of the Roma population, particularly as concerns housing (France);

115.170 Take all necessary steps to end discrimination and to improve the living conditions of the Roma population, inter alia, through the provision of adequate housing and public infrastructure (Germany);

115.171 Implement the Roma Integration Strategy for 2015–2020, which was adopted during the Hungarian Presidency of the Council of the European Union (Hungary);

115.172 Ensure effective implementation of the Roma Integration Strategy for 2015–2020 (Iceland);

115.173 Ensure the effective implementation of the Roma Integration Strategy 2015–2020, with particular attention to equal access to education, health, housing and employment (Netherlands);

115.174 Intensify efforts on social inclusion and protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, in particular, provide equal access to the Roma community in employment, education, housing and social care (India);

115.175 Strengthen measures to ensure that the Roma population can fully enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights in a way comparable to the rest of the population (Peru);

115.176 Continue to take measures to ensure the full implementation of the Roma Integration Strategy 2015–2020 (Portugal);

115.177 Resolve the question of the commemoration of the memory of the Roma who died during the Second World War in the Nazi camp in the village of Lety (Russian Federation);

115.178 Adopt legal and administrative measures to ensure the full integration of Roma people into Czech society and increase efforts to combat discrimination on the grounds of Roma women's rights and Roma children's education (Turkey);

115.179 Allocate sufficient funding and make available adequate human resources for the implementation of the Roma Integration Strategy 2015–2020 and the Inclusive Education Action Plan for 2016–2018 (Slovenia);

115.180 Better protect the rights of foreign workers who are non-European Union citizens (France);

115.181 Ensure that the rights of migrants and refugees, especially children, are guaranteed (Peru);

115.182 Take the necessary measures to promote and protect the human rights of migrants in the country (Republic of Korea);

115.183 Continue to tackle the prejudice, stigmatization and discrimination suffered by some asylum seekers, migrants and refugees (Serbia);

115.184 Undertake legislative amendments to ensure migrant women and girls have equal access to nationals to public health-care services (Sierra Leone);

**115.185 Ensure that the national practice on providing asylum is in line with international standards on the protection of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons (Belarus);**

**115.186 Protect the rights of refugees and migrants, in particular the rights of women and children who are refugees and migrants (China);**

**115.187 Provide necessary protection to asylum seekers, preserve their dignity and guarantee their access to legal aid and facilitate family reunification for migrants and provide them with social security and review asylum procedures to ensure their compliance with the non-refoulement principle (Egypt);**

**115.188 Strengthen the institutional capacities to provide support for asylum seekers and migrants in full respect of their human rights (Mexico);**

**115.189 Create effective legal mechanisms that would make it possible to reduce the time that people spend in temporary camps for refugees (Russian Federation);**

**115.190 Revise the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals so that migrants and refugees do not pay the costs of their detention (Sierra Leone);**

**115.191 Ensure that asylum seekers are not imprisoned with regular offenders and that their treatment is reasonable and proportionate to individual cases and circumstances (Bangladesh);**

**115.192 Improve the situation of asylum seekers and take measures to end the detention of all refugee children (Iraq);**

**115.193 End the detention of migrants and refugees, in particular children, whether accompanied, unaccompanied or separated (Brazil);**

**115.194 Put an end to the detention of all migrant children, accompanied or unaccompanied or separated from their family (Cuba);**

**115.195 Implement without delay alternative measures to deprivation of liberty in law and in practice, ensuring that detention is only applied as a last resort, especially to accompanied, unaccompanied and separated children (Guatemala);**

**115.196 End the detention of all children, whether accompanied, unaccompanied or separated, and implement, without delay, alternatives to detention in law and in practice (Philippines);**

**115.197 Review its national laws and practices to end the detention of all migrant children (Sierra Leone);**

**115.198 Find a solution to improve the treatment of refugees in transit zones at airports and in migrant camps (Honduras);**

**115.199 Ensure that the conditions of all immigration detention and reception centres are in conformity with international standards (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

**115.200 Ensure that the living conditions in all detention or reception centres for migrants are in accordance with international standards and put an end to the practice of issuing expulsion orders before registering applications for asylum (Côte d'Ivoire);**

**115.201 Fully abide by its commitment to the European Union relocation scheme, put an end to the practice of issuing expulsion orders prior to registering asylum applications and fully comply with the principle of non-refoulement (Greece).**

**116. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

## **Annex**

**[English Only]**

### **Composition of the delegation**

The delegation of Czechia was headed by Her Excellency Ms. Martina ŠTĚPÁNKOVÁ, Deputy Minister for Human Rights, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Jan KÁRA, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;

- Ms. Jitka BRODSKÁ, Deputy Director of Human Rights and Transition Policy Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic;

- Ms. Petra Ali DOLÁKOVÁ, Human Rights Advisor, Human Rights and Transition Policy Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic;

- Mr. Jiří LUHAN, First Secretary – Human Rights Officer, Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic to the United Nations Office

and other international organizations in Geneva;

- Mr. Jakub MACHAČKA, Head of Unit, Secretariat of the Government Council for Human Rights, Office of the Government of the Czech Republic;

- Mr. Martin MARTÍNEK, Head of Unit, Secretariat of the Government Council for Roma Minority Affairs, Office of the Government of the Czech Republic;

- Mr. Jaroslav FALTÝN, Director of the Department of Preschool, Primary, Primary Art and Special Education, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic;

- Mr. Pavel JANEČEK, Head of the International Cooperation Unit, Department for European Union and International Cooperation, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic;

- Ms. Kateřina JAMBOŘOVÁ, Senior Ministry Counsellor, Security Law Unit, Department of Security Policy, Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic;

- Ms. Nataša CHMELÍČKOVÁ, Head of Unit of Asylum and Migration Legislation, Department of Asylum and Migration Policy, Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic;

- Mr. Jan MAROUNEK, Director of the Department of Health Supervision, Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic;

- Ms. Maria MIČENKOVÁ, Senior Ministry Counsellor, Legal Department, Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic;

- Ms. Pavla BELLOŇOVÁ, Director of Legislative Department, Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic;

- Mr. Ondřej LÉBL, Senior Ministry Counsellor, Unit of Criminal Law Legislation, Legal Department, Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic.