

**REPORT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE DURING  
THE THIRD CYCLE OF THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW**

N.	Recommendation	Implementation	Form of implementation
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		The Czech Republic does not consider ratifying the Convention at the moment.
5	Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		The Government discussed the analysis of the fulfilment of its obligations under the Covenant and, on the basis of it, postponed the decision on ratification of the Optional Protocol until 2025, when it would reassess its fulfilment of the obligations under the Covenant.
6	Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		See Recommendation No. 5.
7	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		See Recommendation No. 5.
8	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography		The Czech Republic ratified the Optional Protocol on 26 April 2013.
9	Ratify promptly the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities		The proposal for ratification was again submitted by the government to both chambers of Parliament. The Senate has already approved the ratification, the Chamber of Deputies should decide in the near future.

10	Swiftly ratify the United Nations 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)		See Recommendation No. 9.
11	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities		See Recommendation No. 9.
12	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by end of 2017, consistent with the National Action Plan to Promote Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities		See Recommendation No. 9.
13	Finalise the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities		See Recommendation No. 9.
15	Ratify the International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention, 2011		The Czech Republic analyzed its legal system with regard to the possible ratification of the Convention. However, the identified necessary changes would be too extensive and complicated in comparison to the low number of domestic workers in the Czech Republic. Therefore, the Czech Republic is not currently considering the ratification of the Convention.
16	Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Council of Europe Istanbul Convention)		The government will discuss the proposal for ratification in the near future and, after approval, will submit it to both chambers of Parliament.
17	Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, without delay		See Recommendation No. 16.
18	Accelerate the process of ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention)		See Recommendation No. 16

19	Accelerate the steps towards ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention)		See Recommendation No. 16.
20	Ratify and begin implementing as soon as possible the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence		See Recommendation No. 16.
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 OHCHR Study/Guide of 2016 concerning national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up		The role of the mechanism for reporting to UN human rights monitoring bodies and the monitoring and coordinating the implementation of their recommendations is performed in the Czech Republic by the Government Commissioner for Human Rights. The Commissioner is the Executive Deputy President of the Government Council for Human Rights and other advisory bodies of the Government dealing with various human rights issues. The public administration and civil society are represented in these bodies, and together they can also discuss reports for human rights monitoring bodies and the subsequent implementation of their recommendations. The Czech Republic will continue to develop these mechanisms.
23	Consider establishing a human rights watchdog (at the national level with proper mandate and adequate resources) in line with the Paris Principles		The mandate and work of the Ombudsperson are broadly in line with the Paris Principles and his human rights activities continue to be strengthened. The Czech Republic is currently analyzing how to further improve their implementation.
24	Establish an A-status national human rights institution based on the Paris Principles		See Recommendation No. 23.
25	Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles		See Recommendation No. 23.
26	Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles		See Recommendation No. 23.
27	Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles		See Recommendation No. 23.

28	Amend the Public Defender of Rights Act to ensure that it is in line with the Paris Principles	✗	See Recommendation No. 23.
29	Take steps aimed at proper accrediting the ombudsperson, taking into account that the Public Defender of Rights (ombudsperson) already complies with many of the Paris Principles	✗	See Recommendation No. 23.
30	Expand the power of the Public Defender of Rights to enable it to comply with principles of national human rights institutions according to the Paris Principles	✗	See Recommendation No. 23.
31	Strengthen the status and role of the National Human Rights Institution	✗	See Recommendation No. 23.
32	Strengthen the mandate of the ombudsperson and equip it to function in full conformity with the Paris Principles	✗	See Recommendation No. 23.
33	Continue the efforts to ensure that the Public Defender of Rights also has the mandate to combat discrimination	✓	Since 2009, the Ombudsman has been the national body for equal treatment and protection against discrimination under EU law.
34	Strengthen the mandate of its national human rights institution and provide it with adequate support in terms of financial and human resources	🔄	See Recommendation No. 23. The budget of the Ombudsperson's Office in 2020 amounts to over CZK 152 million and it employs a total of 154 people, of which 100 are expert staff.
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	✓	Victims of discrimination may bring an action in court proceedings or fill a motion to an administrative body to investigate the offense. Concerning the Ombudsperson, see Recommendation No. 33.
36	Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections	🔄	The basic criterion in selecting candidates is their independence and expertise, which is assessed by the competent ministry. The final decision on the nomination of the candidate is made by the minister of Foreign Affairs.

37	Take steps to increase Overseas Development Assistance to 0.7 per cent of the gross domestic product		The share of ODA in GNI in 2018 was 0.13%. The Czech Republic is gradually trying to increase national ODA to 0.33% of GNI by 2030. However, the growth rate depends on economic growth.
38	Continue its efforts in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, taking into consideration a human rights perspective		The Czech Republic's 2030 government strategy sets long-term priorities for the sustainable development of the Czech Republic. The document is directly based on the global Sustainable Development Goals and addresses all related human rights issues.
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		Czech criminal law also applies to criminal offenses committed by Czech natural and legal persons abroad. It is also possible to prosecute offenses committed by Czech persons outside the territory of the Czech Republic, by which they violated the obligation they have under the Czech legal order outside its territory, i.e. the obligation to respect and observe human rights.
40	Develop and implement a set of measures aimed at promoting peaceful co-existence between all groups of the population and at combating marginalization that may target individuals or communities, including ethnic and religious minorities		The Czech Republic has long been implementing legislation to combat racism, hatred and discrimination (Criminal Code, Anti-Discrimination Act) and relevant strategic documents (Concept of Combating Extremism and Prejudicial Violence, Roma Integration Strategy). The government's campaign against racism also continues.
41	Promote more tolerance towards minorities and respect for their human rights through civic educational campaigns in traditional and social media		The government plans to continue the new campaign against hate, following on from the previous campaign. Education for tolerance is a constant part of education at all levels of schools.
42	Increase its efforts to promote tolerance and anti-discriminatory attitudes among all the population and promote respect for human rights and social cohesion		See Recommendation No. 41.
43	Continue working on closing the gaps that still exist between the rights enjoyed by same-sex couples, compared with couples of opposite sexes		Differences still persist between opposite-sex marriages and registered same-sex partnerships. Some of them have been removed by law or jurisprudence. A bill on the extension of marriage to same-sex couples is currently being discussed.

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		The Anti-Discrimination Act is a private law regulation that does not regulate criminal offenses. Czech criminal law punishes hate crimes. Their combat is the subject of annual government strategies. Law enforcement agencies are educated and methodically guided to effectively prosecute them.
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		See Recommendation No. 44.
46	Strengthen the enforcement of the Anti-Discrimination Act and the implementation of the Roma Integration Strategy with a view to concrete and measurable progress in fighting all kinds of discrimination in society		Victims of discrimination have at their disposal a lawsuit, where the court fee was reduced in 2017, as well as complaints to administrative authorities. In the future, it is proposed to extend the shift of the burden of proof in anti-discrimination cases. Victims can also turn to the Ombudsperson. The implementation of the Roma Integration Strategy continues and a new strategy is being prepared.
47	Raise awareness of the Anti-Discrimination Act among law enforcement and judicial officials		Judges, prosecutors, lawyers and administrative officials are trained in anti-discrimination law.
48	Strengthen the implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Act in order to curb racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, propaganda and attacks		See Recommendation No. 44.
49	Amend its Anti-Discrimination Act to expand the grounds of discrimination explicitly prohibited by the Act		The Anti-Discrimination Act covers grounds governed by EU law. Other prohibited grounds are regulated in the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms, which is part of the constitutional order, or in other regulations.

50	Consider revising the Penal 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		The extension of regulation of criminal offenses in the Criminal Code is not currently considered, as it already includes criminal offenses of incitement to hatred or defamation. Measures to combat racism and extremism are part of annual government strategies.
52	Conduct awareness campaigns for law enforcement officers to educate them, especially on the Anti-Discrimination Act		See Recommendation No. 44.
53	Continue the campaign for raising awareness of anti-discrimination laws and relevant complaint mechanisms		The Ombudsperson publishes information on protection against discrimination on their website, formulates recommendations and conducts research. They also provide assistance to victims of discrimination. The government's campaign against racism continues.
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		See Recommendation No. 44.
55	Intensify awareness-raising campaigns to combat racial, Islamophobic, and xenophobic stereotypes and condemn strongly and publicly hate speech in the public sphere		See Recommendation No. 41.
56	Take further measures to tackle hate crimes and racial discrimination, including by promoting an understanding of cultural diversity in the society, assisting minority youth to access the labour market and adopting adequate social housing policies		See Recommendations Nos. 40, 41 and 44. In the area of housing, a draft law on affordable housing should be submitted to the government by the end of 2020. Roma housing is also supported by government programs to finance social housing, including the new program „Construction“, which allocates around CZK 1 billion annually.
57	Continue strengthening the implementation of public policies associated with combating discrimination in hiring practices		The prohibition of discrimination in the field of employment is regulated in the Anti-Discrimination Act and its victims can use all means of protection. State labour inspection authorities address anti-discrimination in their annual inspection programs.

58	Enhance efforts to address islamophobia, racial discrimination and intolerance including towards Roma, religious minorities and immigrants, as well as other related intolerance		See Recommendation Nos. 40, 41 and 44.
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		See Recommendation No. 41.
60	Continue efforts to combat all forms of racial discrimination making it possible for all persons to enjoy economic and social rights		The equal status of ethnic minorities is the subject of government strategies, especially the Roma Integration Strategy, which also focuses on access to economic and social rights.
61	Continue to take measures to combat racism, violence and hatred and to fully respect the human rights of migrants and refugees		See Recommendation Nos. 40 and 44.
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		See Recommendations Nos. 40 and 44. New measures to facilitate the investigation of crimes on the Internet include, for example, a public online report form or cooperation with social network operators.
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		See Recommendation No. 62.
64	Step up efforts of the competent Ministries to effectively train professionals, such as judges, prosecutors and police officers for a prompt and independent investigation and effective prosecution of racist and hate crimes		There are programs at the Academy of Justice and police schools that train judges, prosecutors and police officers in detecting and prosecuting racist and extremist crime. The Czech Republic has been cooperating on this topic with the OSCE-ODIHR since 2018.

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		See Recommendations 40, 44 and 64. Every criminal report must always be properly investigated. Law enforcement agencies are specially trained to detect discriminatory and hate motives.
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, web sites 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		See Recommendation Nos. 40, 41 and 44.
68	Put an end to the increasing violent attacks and hate crimes against the Roma and punish those responsible		See Recommendation Nos. 40 and 44.
69	Take additional measures to prevent all manifestations of hate speech and criminalize incitement to violence and discrimination		See Recommendation Nos. 40 and 44.
70	Ensure that government officials take a firm and consistent stance condemning anti-Muslim and anti-migrant hate speech		See Recommendation Nos. 40, 41 and 44.
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		See Recommendations Nos. 40, 41 and 44. Victims of hate crime can benefit from assistance under the Victims of Crime Act and receive financial assistance or compensation in criminal proceedings as well as psychological or other necessary support.
72	Establish national mechanisms to monitor and stop incitement to hatred, acts of racism, and islamophobia		See Recommendations 40 and 44. These mechanisms include mainly law enforcement agencies.

73	Establish a national mechanism to ensure reparation for victims of incitement to hatred, acts of racism, and islamophobia	✓	See recommendation 71. Victims of racist crimes can ask the state for financial assistance if they have been injured by a crime. They may also claim damages in criminal proceedings.
74	Take specific steps to stop the spread of discriminatory statements, prejudices and stereotypes against national minorities, refugees and asylum seekers in the mass media and in social networks	🔄	See Recommendation Nos. 40, 41 and 44.
75	Condemn strongly hate speech, adequately investigate racist hate speech and racially motivated violence and prosecute the perpetrators	🔄	See Recommendation Nos. 40, 41 and 44.
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	🔄	See Recommendation Nos. 40, 41 and 73.
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	✓	See Recommendation Nos. 40, 41 and 44.
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	🔄	See Recommendation Nos. 40, 41 and 44. Many politicians and public figures condemn hate crimes.
79	Continue fighting racial hatred and racially motivated violence against Roma by effectively and promptly investigating and addressing all crimes against them	✓	See Recommendation Nos. 40 and 44.

80	Continue its efforts to combat hate speech by public officials and to investigate racially motivated violence and prosecute perpetrators	✓	See Recommendation Nos. 40, 41 and 44.
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	🔄	See Recommendation Nos. 40 and 44. Roma communities are subject to both standard protection by public authorities and specific measures in the event of risks or threats.
82	Put an end to surgical castration of detained perpetrators of sexual crimes, which is equivalent to degrading treatment under international law	✓	According to the law, surgical castration cannot be performed on persons in custody or serving a custodial sentence. For the performance of surgical castration, special conditions apply for securing free and informed consent, including permission by an expert commission and, in the case of persons in protective treatment, also by a court.
83	Include additional international norms into the domestic legal system with a view to improving conditions of detention	✓	Czech law is generally in line with international obligations for restricting personal liberty. The Government's Prison Concept until 2025 contains measures to further improve the situation in prisons, especially in the area of prison overcrowding and the treatment of prisoners.
84	Pay further attention to the penitentiary policy of the country and increase public spending on prisons	✓	See Recommendation No. 83. Expenditure on prisons is increasing every year.
85	Accelerate measures to ensure adequate conditions for prisoners	🔄	See Recommendation No. 83. Conditions for prisoners improve through the reconstruction of premises and the improvement of the treatment of prisoners.
86	Improve detention conditions	🔄	See Recommendations Nos. 83 and 85.
87	Take urgent measures to resolve the problem of overcrowding in prisons of the country	🔄	See Recommendations Nos. 83 and 85. The concept also focuses on preventing prison overcrowding by expanding premises and preventing recidivism and strengthening the reintegration of prisoners into society.
88	Endorse the UK Prime Minister's Call to Action and unite in our commitment to end forced labour,	✓	The Czech Republic endorsed the call in 2018.

	modern slavery, human trafficking, and the worst forms of child labour in our world by 2030		
89	Take further steps to ensure accountability for perpetrators of trafficking in persons		In the fight against trafficking in human beings, the Czech Republic is proceeding in accordance with the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the years 2020–2023. It contains measures to effectively punish various forms of trafficking, as well as to help and support its victims. Law enforcement agencies are intensively focusing on human trafficking.
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		See Recommendation No. 89. A cross-cutting priority of the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for 2020–2023 is the prevention and assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings, as well as the fight against child trafficking.
91	Combat more efficiently human trafficking, particularly of women and girls		See Recommendation No. 90.
92	Continue efforts related to reducing crime rate		The Czech Republic is involved in the fight against all forms of crime in accordance with the Crime Prevention Strategy for 2016-2020, which contains measures at all levels from central to local. Thanks to the developed system of crime prevention in the Czech Republic, crime has been declining for a long time.
93	Combat all manifestations of religious hatred within the Czech society		See Recommendation Nos. 40 and 44.
94	Ensure the adoption of the legal aid system that is now in preparation, which is to improve the protection of victims of discrimination and introduce broader legal advice options for people in need, as from 1 July 2018		From 1 July 2018, applicants with insufficient resources can apply to the Czech Bar Association to appoint a lawyer to provide legal advice. The remuneration of such a lawyer is then paid by the state. It is still possible to obtain free representation in court proceedings, including newly at the Constitutional Court and in administrative proceedings.
95	Increase the participation of women in the decision-taking bodies and ensure that people with disabilities can participate in the voting process		The government strategy for equality between women and men in the Czech Republic for the years 2014 - 2020 sets out measures aimed at achieving equality between women and men in the Czech Republic, including the representation of women in decision-

			making positions. Electoral laws also contain procedures to assist persons with disabilities in exercising their right to vote.
96	Provide necessary protection for the family as the natural and fundamental unit of the society	✓	The protection of the family and family ties in the Czech Republic is guaranteed at the constitutional level and is the core of family law. The criminal law and administrative measures in the social and legal protection of children also contribute to the protection of the family. In 2017, the government adopted the Family Policy Concept, which contains specific measures to protect and support families with children.
97	Complete the development of a new Family Policy to promote work-life balance and help improve gender equality in the workplace	✓	Reconciling work, private and family life and promoting gender equality in the workplace are part of the Government Strategy for Gender Equality in the Czech Republic for 2014-2020 and the Family Policy Concept of 2017. Both support part-time and flexible work and expanding the capacity of care facilities for children.
98	Develop and enforce a comprehensive social housing system and take measures in order to prevent the creation of segregated housing areas	🔄	By the end of 2020, a bill on the available housing is to be submitted to the government, which is to create a system of access to housing for low-income groups. The government supports the construction of social and affordable housing with subsidies.
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	🔄	See Recommendation No. 98.
100	Legalize its social housing to ensure access for all families	🔄	See Recommendation No. 98.
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	✓	For persons with limited legal capacity, the law allows sterilization only for medical reasons and with the written consent of the guardian, expert commission and court. The person himself is informed about the matter, they are invited to the meeting of the commission and their opinion is taken into account.

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		The Czech Republic is willing to consider a revision of the three-year limitation period for awarding non-pecuniary damage, but points out that the objection of limitation can no longer be invoked contrary to good morals and that in accordance with the principle of legal certainty the extension could only apply to future case, e.g. not retroactively.
107	Abolish the practice of sterilization of persons with disabilities without their free and informed consent		See Recommendation No 104.
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		The new health laws from 2012 regulate the performance of sterilizations with free and informed consent. Special procedures ensure the documented submission of relevant information as well as sufficient time to consider it. The law also regulates the filing of complaints. Victims can then obtain compensation in court proceedings
110	Continue the positive trend of Roma integration by ensuring teachers are adequately trained in anti-discrimination measures, particularly in special needs education		Under the new system of inclusive education, teachers are trained in ensuring equal opportunities for all pupils with special educational needs, including Roma pupils.
111	Fully implement changes to the education law to comply with European court decisions and EU infringement proceedings to ensure that Roma children enjoy equal access to education		The new education system for pupils with special educational needs, effective from 2016, is based on their inclusion in mainstream education. Assignment to a special class or school is possible only where the individual integration of the pupil together with the application of support measures will not be sufficient to fulfil their educational possibilities and to exercise their right to education. These principles are also applied in practice.
112	Continue working for inclusive education, facilitating the enrolment of children with disabilities and Roma ethnicity in regular educational centres		See Recommendation No. 111.

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	✓	See Recommendation No. 110. The implementation of support measures is monitored by the Czech School Inspectorate, which can also be addressed by individuals with complaints. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports then monitors the functioning of the system as a whole.
114	Monitor the impact of reforms aiming at inclusion of Romani pupils in mainstream schools, with regard to the continued segregation of Roma children from mainstream education	✓	See Recommendation No. 113.
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	✓	See Recommendation No. 110. The system of support measures is financed from the state budget.
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	🔄	Educational segregation is illegal and is punishable by legal means. Every school has a duty to accept all children from its catchment area. Schools are supported in inclusive measures and education.
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	🔄	See Recommendations Nos. 111, 113 and 115. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports also cooperates with the Public Defender of Rights in the application of inclusive education.
118	Take concrete and practical measures to combat discrimination in schooling and continue the process of reintegration of the Roma into the school system	✓	See Recommendations Nos. 111, 113 and 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		See recommendations No. 111, 113 and 115. Since 2017, 1 year of kindergarten before starting primary school has been part of compulsory education.
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		See Recommendations 111, 113 and 115. Targeted career guidance for school pupils seeks to prevent early school leaving.
121	Ensure the effective implementation of the Inclusive Education Action Plan for 2016-2018 and monitor the impact of reforms aiming at inclusion of Romani pupils in mainstream schools		See Recommendations Nos. 111, 113 and 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		See Recommendations Nos. 111, 113 and 115.
123	Continue to focus and dedicate programmes on inclusive education for all, also with regard to ending segregation of Roma children		See Recommendations Nos. 111, 113 and 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		See Recommendations Nos. 111, 113 and 115.
125	Eradicate persistent discrimination and segregation against Roma children who are forced to attend schools for children with mental disabilities		See Recommendations Nos. 111, 113 and 115.

126	Implement the Education Act and other measures to strengthen gender equality	✓	Gender equality is one of the basic goals of education according to the Education Act. Measures in education are also applied on the basis of the government's Strategy for equality between women and men in the Czech Republic for the years 2014 - 2020.
127	Address gender inequality, protect the rights of women, improve their social status and effectively combat violence against women	✓	The government Strategy for equality between women and men in the Czech Republic for the years 2014 - 2020 addresses many aspects of gender equality and the protection of women's rights. A new strategy is now being prepared. The government also approved an Action Plan for the Prevention of Domestic and Gender-Based Violence for 2019 - 2022.
128	Further strengthen measures aimed at accomplishing equality between women and men in Czech Republic	✓	See Recommendation No. 127.
129	Implement effectively the Strategy for Equality between Women and Men covering the period of 2014-2020	🔄	Every year, the Government updates the Government's Priorities and Procedures for Promoting Gender Equality in achieving the individual objectives of the strategy and monitors their fulfilment. These have been replaced by two-year action plans since 2019.
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	✓	See Recommendations No. 127 and 129. The fight against trafficking in human beings is also dealt with in the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic for the period 2020 - 2023.
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	🔄	See Recommendations No. 127 and 129.
132	Continue efforts aimed at combating and eliminating discrimination against women in order to ensure full gender equality in life and in public policies	✓	See Recommendations No. 127 and 129.

133	Improve women's rights in the labour market, notably in relation to pay gaps between men and women		The project of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs 22% TO EQUALITY analyzed the pay gap between women and men, created tools for their detection for employers and employees and tools for labour inspectorates to control equal pay. The project also included awareness campaigns for professionals and the general public. Based on the project, an Action Plan for Equal Remuneration for Women and Men is to be created.
134	Address the large wage gap between men and women and prohibit the termination of employment of women upon their return from maternity leave		See Recommendation No. 133. The Labour Code prohibits giving notice during pregnancy or maternity or parental leave. After returning from maternity leave, the employer is obliged to include the employee in her original job and workplace.
135	Redouble efforts in the implementation of measures seeking to reduce the gender pay gap		See Recommendation 133. In 2020, the average pay gap between women and men was 20%.
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		The Health Services Act contains a wide catalogue of patients' rights in accordance with international standards, including women's rights in the field of reproductive health such as choosing a care provider, respecting patient wishes, ensuring privacy and dignity, presence of a close person, etc. Doctors are obliged to respect these wishes and are also educated in approaching patients.
137	Increase legislative and practical efforts to reduce violence against women and domestic violence		The main steps are the Action Plan for the Prevention of Domestic and Gender-Based Violence for 2019 - 2022 to reduce the incidence of domestic violence and violence against women by strengthening cooperation between all stakeholders, improving the availability of specialized services for victims of violence, strengthening primary prevention programs, creating standards of work with perpetrators of violence and public education.
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		See Recommendations Nos. 137 and 16

139	Take measures to effectively prevent and prosecute acts of domestic and sexual violence and assist victims of such violence	✓	See Recommendation No. 137. The Criminal Code contains the crime of rape, sexual coercion and sexual abuse. Domestic violence is also punished as "abuse of a person living in the common household."
140	Continue its efforts in combating sexual abuse, including by ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice	✓	See Recommendation No. 139.
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	🔄	Public bodies should strive for a balanced representation of women and men in government bodies and in leading positions in public administration and in the bodies of majority public-owned companies. Companies are required to report in their annual reports on the representation of women and men in their management and measures to promote gender diversity.
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	🔄	See Recommendation No. 141. The adoption of quotas or other similar measures in the political sphere is not planned at present. Awareness raising takes place among political parties and in the private sphere mainly through seminars and training.
143	Continue efforts to promote equality between men and women by promoting a balanced representation in decision-making bodies as well as in the labour market and entrepreneurship, among other initiatives	🔄	See Recommendation No. 141.
144	Continue its efforts on creating an Ombudsman for children's rights	✓	A proposal to set up a new independent institution for the protection of the rights of the child is currently being discussed by Parliament.
145	Consider the creation of an Ombudsman for children's rights in order to further advance the status of children	✓	See Recommendation No. 144.
146	Continue to promote and protect the rights of the child, also by considering the creation of a national Ombudsperson for children	✓	See Recommendation No. 144.

147	Establish a separate Ombudsperson particularly dedicated to the rights of children		See Recommendation No. 144.
148	Continue to effectively and fully implement the National Strategy to Protect Children's Rights for the term 2012-2018		The Czech Republic continued to implement the National Strategy for the Protection of Children's Rights for the period 2012-2018 and is currently working on a strategy for the coming period.
150	Consider the further harmonization of the prohibition of corporal punishment against children with international standards		The Czech Republic considers violence against children to be completely unacceptable. At present, corporal punishment of children is prohibited in all public facilities such as schools or institutional childcare facilities. In the family, parents can apply only such educational procedures that do not endanger the dignity of the child, their health, mental or emotional development and are appropriate to the situation. However, the Czech Republic is not currently considering a more explicit ban.
151	Strengthen national measures to address abuses towards children and end corporal punishment		See Recommendation No. 150. In cases of serious threat or disruption of the child's favourable development in the family, the court may remove the child from the care of the parents and, as a last resort, limit or deprive them of parental rights. Violence against children can also be prosecuted in criminal or administrative law.
152	Undertake practical steps to put an end to corporal punishment of children in all settings		See Recommendation No. 150.
154	Take further legislative and policy measures to discontinue the institutionalization of children under three years of age		The Czech Republic has long supported substitute family care and, as a result, the number of children in institutional care, including children's homes for children under 3 years of age, is declining. Already today, some regions have abolished these facilities, and further restrictions on this care are planned in the future.
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		See Recommendation No. 154.

156	Continue finding alternative family care for vulnerable children so as to avoid placing them in institutional care		See Recommendation No. 154.
157	End institutionalization of children under the age of three		See Recommendation No. 154.
158	Strengthen its child protection system by enhancing its efforts to end or limit the institutionalization of children under three years of age		See Recommendation No. 154.
159	Take additional social and legal protection measures for vulnerable children who are victims of sexual abuses and for their families		Child protection authorities continue to work to protect vulnerable children, including victims of violence and abuse, and their families. Support is also provided by accredited entities under the Act on Victims of Crime.
162	Allocate adequate resources for community-based services to prevent family separation, including for children with disabilities		In line with the deinstitutionalisation of social services and the withdrawal from institutional care, in-field services supporting families with children are being supported.
164	Ensure the rights of people with disabilities during their employment, especially in public bodies or authorities		Persons with disabilities are protected by the Anti-Discrimination Act against discrimination in access to employment, its performance and its conditions in the public and private spheres. On the contrary, they are entitled to appropriate measures to facilitate their access to employment, provided that they do not impose a disproportionate burden on employers. Each employer must either employ at least 4% of employees with disabilities or purchase products from other employers who do so. The state supports the employment of people with disabilities through various contributions.
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		The Anti-Discrimination Act prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in access to employment and these people are fully integrated into the labour market.
166	Strengthen measures to combat discrimination against Roma and to bridge the gap between Roma		The Strategy for Roma Integration for 2014-2020, which contains measures in all those areas, deals with the social integration of

	and the rest of society in the field of education, employment, housing, health care and social protection		Roma and the fight against their discrimination. The aim of the strategy is to ensure equal access for Roma to their rights. The fulfilment of the strategy is monitored and evaluated and a new strategy is being prepared.
167	Continue practical efforts to bridge gaps between the Roma community and the rest of society, including: implementing legislation and practical measures to eliminate discrimination against the 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	✓	See Recommendation No. 166. The strategy also addresses the issue of Roma security.
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	🔄	See Recommendations Nos 41, 44 and 166
169	Improve the situation of the Roma population, particularly as concerns housing	🔄	The Roma integration strategy also addresses Roma access to housing. Roma housing is also supported by the construction of affordable and social housing on the basis of government subsidy programs and activities of individual municipalities to support access to housing.
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	🔄	See Recommendation No. 169
171	Implement the Roma Integration Strategy for 2015-2020, which was adopted during the Hungarian Presidency of the Council of the European Union	🔄	See Recommendation No. 166.

172	Ensure effective implementation of the Roma Integration Strategy for 2015-2020		See Recommendation No. 166.
173	Ensure the effective implementation of the Roma Integration Strategy 2015-2020, with particular attention for equal access to education, health, housing and employment		See Recommendation No. 166.
174	Intensify efforts on social inclusion and protection of the rights of the vulnerable groups, in particular, provide equal access to the Roma community in employment, education, housing and social care		See Recommendation No. 166.
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		See Recommendation No. 166.
176	Continue to take measures to ensure the full implementation of the Roma Integration Strategy 2015–2020		See Recommendation No. 166.
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		In 2018, the state bought a pig farm on the site of a former Roma camp. The pig farm is now being demolished and at the same time preparations have begun for the construction of a new monument, including an archaeological survey and an architectural competition. The winning design was selected in 2020 and the construction of the memorial will begin in 2021. The administration of the memorial was entrusted to the Museum of Romani Culture in Brno.
178	Adopt legal and administrative measures to ensure the full integration of Roma people into the Czech society and increase efforts to combat discrimination on the grounds of Roma women's rights and Roma children's education		See Recommendation No. 166.

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		See Recommendation No. 166. Adequate funding is provided for the measures of the strategy.
180	Better protect the rights of foreign workers, who are non-European Union citizens		All foreign workers enjoy the protection of the Labour Code when performing their work. Labour exploitation is prosecuted or fined as a misdemeanour.
181	Ensure that the rights of migrants and refugees, especially children, are guaranteed		The Czech legal system in the Act on Asylum and the Act on the Residence of Foreigners guarantees the rights of immigrants and refugees, including children, in accordance with international standards.
182	Take necessary measures to promote and protect the human rights of migrants in the country		See Recommendation No. 181. The Czech Republic pays attention to the protection of the human rights of migrants in its legislation and in practice and in all amendments to legal regulations.
183	Continue to tackle prejudice, stigmatization and discrimination suffered by some asylum seekers, migrants and refugees		See Recommendations Nos. 181 and 182. The campaign against hate violence mentioned in Recommendations 40 and 41 also addresses the issues to foreigners and refugees.
184	Undertake legislative amendments to ensure migrant women and girls have equal access as nationals to public health care services		Migrant women have the same access to health care as Czech citizens and cannot be denied it on the basis of their residence status.
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		Legal regulations governing the granting of asylum and other forms of international protection are in full compliance with the Czech Republic's international obligations, including EU law.
186	Protect the rights of refugees and migrants, in particular the rights of women and children who are refugees and migrants		See Recommendations Nos. 181 and 182.
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		See Recommendations Nos. 181 and 182. The asylum procedure is fully in line with the principle of non-refoulement. Legal aid is provided in asylum proceedings by non-governmental organizations whose representatives visit the facilities and provide

	and review asylum procedures to ensure its compliance with the non-refoulement principle		advice to applicants. In these facilities, applicants are provided with paid health care and all basic necessities of life. Asylum or subsidiary protection may also be granted for the purpose of family reunification.
188	Strengthen the institutional capacities of support for asylum seekers and migrants in full respect of their human rights	✓	See Recommendation No. 187. Asylum seekers are provided with fully adequate care in residential facilities. The facilities are currently being modified and reconstructed.
189	Create effective legal mechanisms that would make it possible to reduce the time that people spend in temporary camps for refugees	✓	Asylum seekers are usually placed in a residence centre to verify their identities. Then they can stay in an open residential centre, where they are not restricted in their freedom. They can only be detained in justified cases, for a maximum of 120 days, against which they can defend themselves in court.
191	Ensure that asylum seekers are not imprisoned with regular offenders and that their treatment is reasonable and proportionate to individual cases and circumstances	✓	Foreigners are never detained in prisons, but in special detention facilities. In these facilities, adequate conditions are always provided for them in accordance with international standards.
192	Improve the situation of asylum seekers and take measures to end the detention of all refugee children	✓	Detention of foreigners is used as a last step if alternative measures cannot be used. This is especially true for minors or families with children. Thanks to that, their detention is really minimal.
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	✓	See Recommendations Nos. 192 and 193.
198	Find a solution to improve the treatment of refugees in transit zones at airports and in migrant camps	✓	Both asylum facilities and detention facilities for foreigners are equipped for a dignified stay and provide services to foreigners in accordance with international standards.
199	Ensure that the conditions of all immigration detention and reception centres are in conformity with international standards	✓	Asylum centres as well as facilities for securing foreigners are adequately equipped for their life, food and leisure activities. It provides health and social services and offers education and other activities for children and their parents.

200	Ensure that the living conditions in all detention or reception centres of migrants are in accordance with international standards and put an end to the practice of issuing expulsion orders before registering applications for asylum	✓	See Recommendation No. 199. In the Czech Republic, the law prohibits the administrative expulsion of a foreigner before the end of proceedings on international protection. The competent authorities are obliged to receive the application for international protection at the border crossing point, in the asylum reception centre and in the detention facility.
	Explanatory notes:		
	FULFILLED	✓	
	IN THE PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION	🔄	
	NOT FULFILLED/IMPLEMENTED	✗	