



REPORT ON MEASURES TO COMBAT DISCRIMINATION Directives 2000/43/EC and 2000/78/EC

COUNTRY REPORT 2007

Slovak Republic

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State of affairs up to 29 February 2008

This report has been drafted for the **European Network of Legal Experts in the Nondiscrimination field** (on the grounds of Race or Ethnic origin, Age, Disability, Religion or belief and Sexual Orientation), established and managed by:

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INTRODUCTION

0.1 The national legal system

Explain briefly the key aspects of the national legal system that are essential to understanding the legal framework on discrimination. For example, in federal systems, it would be necessary to outline how legal competence for anti-discrimination law is distributed between different levels of government.

The Slovak Republic is a country with the parliamentary form of government and a statutory law system, its basic law being the Constitution¹ which lays down the scope of guaranteed fundamental rights. The Constitution and other laws are adopted by the unicameral parliament. The Constitution represents the framework and basis of all other laws; no law can be in conflict with the Constitution (should such a law be enacted, the Constitutional Court can, upon a proposal, repeal it, using the prescribed procedure). Furthermore, it is important to note that international treaties on human rights and fundamental freedoms, international treaties for the exercise of which no other law is necessary, and international treaties which directly confer rights or impose duties on natural persons or legal persons and which were ratified by the Slovak Republic and promulgated as prescribed by the law, take precedence over national laws.² Slovakia is a party to the European Convention on Human Rights³ (hereinafter "ECHR") as well as the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.⁴

Along with the Constitution, the Act on Equal Treatment in Certain Areas and Protection against Discrimination ("Anti-discrimination Act" hereinafter)⁵ adopted by the National Council of the Slovak Republic (the Slovak parliament) on May 20, 2004, has established the basic legal framework of the Slovak anti-discrimination law. The Anti-discrimination Act came into force on July 1, 2004. The Act in its provisions stipulates in more detail the constitutional guarantees of equal treatment. It extends, in some aspects, the scope of the anti-discrimination regulation over the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution.

The statutory obligation to observe the principle of equal treatment within the areas stipulated by law applies to government authorities, local government authorities and self-governance bodies of interest groups and associations, as well as to natural persons and legal entities.

¹ Ústava Slovenskej republiky č. 460/1992 Zb. v znení neskorších zmien

[The Constitution of the Slovak Republic No. 460/1992 Coll. as amended] (Ústava Slovenskej republiky), ("Constitution" hereinafter). The English text of the Constitution can be found at www.concourt.sk. All other laws published in the Collection of Laws from 1998 onwards can be found in the Slovak language at www.zbierka.sk.

² Article 7, paragraph 5 of the Constitution that came into effect on 1 July 2001, in the wording of the latest amendment in February 2001 - Constitutional Statute No. 90/2001 Coll. Until then, the precedence of international human rights instruments over the national law was guaranteed only if the international law provided for "broader fundamental rights and freedoms" than the relevant national law.

³ Oznámenie Federálneho Ministerstva zahraničných vecí č. 209/1992 Zb

[Announcement of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. 209/1992 Coll.], Slovak Republic signed, but has not yet ratified Protocol No. 12 to the ECHR.

⁴ Oznámenie Federálneho Ministerstva zahraničných vecí č. 95/1974 Zb. [Announcement of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. 95/1974 Coll.]

⁵ Zákon č. 365/2004 Z. z. o rovnakom zaobchádzaní v niektorých oblastiach a o ochrane pred diskrimináciou a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov (Antidiskriminačný zákon) [Act No. 365/2004 Coll. on Equal Treatment in Certain Areas and Protection against Discrimination, amending and supplementing certain other laws (Anti-discrimination Act)]



Moreover, the duty to observe the principle of equal treatment in particular spheres of life is regulated also by other laws additional to the Anti-discrimination Act.

0.2 State of implementation

List below the points where national law is in breach of the Directives. This paragraph should provide a concise summary, which may take the form of a bullet point list. Further explanation of the reasons supporting your analysis can be provided later in the report.

Has the Member State taken advantage of the option to defer implementation of Directive 2000/78 to 2 December 2006 in relation to age and disability?

The Anti-discrimination Act meets minimum standards determined by both Directives ⁶ with some exceptions mentioned below. Together with laws providing for other grounds on which the prohibition of discrimination is applicable, the Slovak anti-discrimination law goes beyond the scope of the Directives as far as grounds protected. The Directives were implemented as from July 1, 2004, including Directive 2000/78/EC in relation to age and disability. Regarding age discrimination there was exact transposition of the Directive without further political or public discussions.

- Despite the principle set in Art. 6 para. 2 of the Council Directive 2000/43/EC by the adoption of the Anti-discrimination Act the level of protection against discrimination was reduced in the area of access to goods and services. Although the legal standards are fully implemented with the Council Directive 2000/43/EC, the scope of the Consumer Protection Act⁷ was broader before the adoption of the Anti-discrimination Act. (See more in Chapter 3.2.9) The problem should be eliminated by the amendment which was adopted by the Parliament in February 2008 and which will enter into force on 1 April 2008.
- Act No. 308/1991 Coll. on Freedom of Religious Belief and the Status of Churches and Religious Societies amended in May 2007 can be discriminatory on the ground of religion for members of certain religions or religious societies. The amendment introduced much stricter rules for obtaining State registration. The registered churches and religious societies are significantly advantaged in regard to legal and economic environment in which they operate. (See more in Chapter 2.1.1)
- Act No. 235/1998 Coll. On Childbirth Subsidy on Subsidy to Parents of Concurrently Born Three or More Children or to Parents of within Two Years Repeatedly Born Twins. The Act in Section 3 para. 5 of the Act stipulates that the woman who after birth left her child in a maternity hospital without prior consent of her physician has no right to a childbirth subsidy including extra subsidy for the first born child (Section 3a, paragraph 1a). It is proved by the statistics that 100 % of women leaving the hospital after birth are of Roma origin. In majority of cases they come back to pick up their child. The stated objective of the legislation is prevention of misusing the state subsidy. Legitimacy, necessity and proportionality of the regulation is questionable.
- The consequences are discriminatory for a particular group of people – women of Roma origin.

⁶ Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin, and Council Directive 2000/78/EC of 27 November 2000 establishing a general framework of equal treatment in employment and occupation (hereinafter "Directives").

⁷ Zákon č. 250/2007 Zb. o ochrane spotrebiteľa [Act No. 250/2007 Coll. on Consumer Protection]



0.3 Case-law

Provide a list of any important case-law within the national legal system relating to the application and interpretation of the Directives. This should take the following format:

- a. Name of the court
- b. Date of decision and reference number (or place where the case is reported). If the decision is available electronically, provide the address of the webpage.
- c. Name of the parties
- d. Brief summary of the key points of law (no more than several sentences)

➔ Please use this section not only to update, complete or develop last year's report, but also to include information on important and relevant case law concerning the equality grounds of the 2 Directives, even if it does not relate to the legislation transposing them (e.g. if it concerns previous legislation unrelated to the transposition of the Directives)

- a. The Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic
- b. 15 October 1998, PL US 19/1998, http://www.concourt.sk/Zbierka/1998/8_98s.htm
- c. A group of Members of Parliament against the Parliament of the Slovak Republic
- d. The case dealt with statutory mandatory ethnic quotas in local municipality elections.

These quotas reserved a certain percentage of seats in local parliaments for Slovaks - the representatives of majority population - in the constituencies in which ethnic Slovaks are a minority. The Constitutional Court abolished these provisions by reference to the general anti-discrimination principle (Art. 12 of the Constitution), and stated in its reasoning that, *"irrespective of the legal force of a legal act, neither the legal act nor its application by public administrative bodies can favour or disadvantage certain groups of citizens in their access to elected and other public offices (...)"* *The Constitution of the Slovak Republic does not contain any provision that could be interpreted as justifying any policy permitting the restriction or modification of the fundamental rights of citizens with a view to improving the situation of persons belonging to ethnic minorities or groups.*

- a. The Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic
- b. 11 December 2003, PL. ÚS 10/02, http://www.concourt.sk/rozhod.do?urlpage=dokument&id_spisu=14853
- c. A group of Members of Parliament against the Parliament of the Slovak Republic
- d. The Constitutional Court examined constitutionality of a legal provision regulating work of students working on temporary basis stated that preferential treatment for certain groups of people (women, juveniles and disabled) can be justified under Art. 38 of the Constitution: *„Legal provision favourising certain group of persons, cannot be considered as violating the principle of equality just for this reason. In the areas of economic, social, cultural and minority rights are the principles of favouritism, which are appropriate, not only acceptable, but sometimes necessary in order to eliminate natural inequalities in different groups of people. This is confirmed by the Constitution, which by certain fundamental rights directly anticipates preferential treatment of certain groups of natural persons (women, juveniles, disabled) and gives to this favouritism constitutional basis.“*



- a. District Court in Zvolen
 - b. June 11, 2003, No. 7C 190/02-309
 - c. Decision is based on the anti-discrimination provisions of the Labour Code and was made before the adoption of the Anti-discrimination Act. The plaintiff (a woman)⁸, a research worker with more than 20 years long working experience in the field of forestry filed an action against her employer to the court since she was excluded from the position of a coordinator of a project, even though she worked out the project proposal and she was mentioned as the coordinator of the project in the project documentation. The employer decided on her exclusion without consulting her and he appointed another employee, a less experienced man with lower qualification, to be a coordinator. The plaintiff sustained that such decision constituted an act of direct discrimination under the Section 13 of the Labour Code. The District Court in Zvolen decided in favour of the plaintiff and declared the change in the personnel engagement invalid. Section 13 of the Labour Code guaranteed to employees all rights in employment relationships without direct or indirect discrimination in the ground of sex, marital and family status, race, colour of skin, language, age, state of health, belief and religion, political or other opinion, trade union activity, national or social origin, nationality or ethnicity, property, lineage or other status, except for case stipulated by law or when there is a factual reason for carrying out work based on prerequisites or requirements and nature of activity which an employee is to carry out.
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- a. The Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic
 - b. 26 August, 2003, No. 2CDO 67/03
 - c. The decision was based on the anti-discrimination provisions incorporated in the Labour Code. The Supreme Court decided upon an extraordinary judicial remedy for a woman employee who, while on maternity leave, was notified of the termination of her employment (nurse in a public hospital). The reason for the job termination was her failure to take an oath of office according to the new law on public service. The employer informed the employees of their obligation through the notice board in the work place. The dismissed employee did not get any information since she was at home with her baby on regular maternity leave. The District Court declared the dismissal invalid. However, the court of second instance (Regional Court) changed the decision of the District Court and confirmed the termination of her employment. The Supreme Court, examining the Regional Courts' decision, stated: *„Since the employer did not create relevant opportunity for taking the oath of office, the employment has not been terminated under Article 54, par. 2 of the Act on public service. ...The conduct of the defendant towards the petitioner is also to be considered as discriminatory. The defendant put at a disadvantage a certain group of its employees who where on maternity or further maternity leave, when it did not inform them, as it informed the other employees, about the date of taking the oath and about changes in their employment. Therefore it acted in contradiction to the prohibition of discrimination, which is regulated by Art. 13 of the Labour code.“*
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- a. The District Court Michalovce and the District Court in Košice
 - b. 31 August, 2006, No. 12C/139/2005
 - c. Not published

⁸ The copy of the decision was handed to the author with names of the participants deleted



- d. Three Roma activists lodged a petition with the Michalovce District Court against an owner of the bar. They claimed discriminatory treatment on the ground of their ethnicity and requested that the owner of the bar be ordered to issue a written apology and to pay financial compensation. Three Roma activists together with activists from the NGO Poradňa pre občianske a ľudské práva (the Centre for Civil and Human Rights) decided to test a local bar in their policies towards customers of Roma ethnic origin. They were refused access into the bar as they were not able to prove a “club membership” (i.e. they were not in possession of “club cards”). The white activists from Poradňa who followed them few minutes later had no problem entering the bar. The court ordered the owner to issue a written apology but it did not grant any financial compensation which was claimed by the applicants. The court failed to state on what ground discrimination occurred and at the same time it did not accept the applicant’s arguments that they were discriminated against on the ground of their ethnicity. On the ground of an appeal submitted by the applicants the Regional Court in Košice abolished the decision and returned it back to the first instance court for a new decision. The Regional Court in Košice expressed its binding legal opinion that there has been discrimination on the ground of ethnicity. On 29 January 2008 the Michalovce District Court decided that there has been discrimination on the ground of ethnic origin and obliged the defendant to send the victims a written apology. The court has refused again the applicants’ claim for financial compensation. The applicants are therefore ready to appeal against this part of the judgement.
- a. The District Court Kežmarok
 - b. 10 November 2006, No. 3C 157/05
 - c. Not published
 - d. The District Court decided on another testing case in which two Roma children were refused to be served in a confectionery. The court decided that there was direct discrimination that had occurred on the ground of ethnicity. The court did not grant any financial compensation as, according to the court the children (when testing) had expected to be refused service and as a consequence of this expectation there was no cause to award the compensation. The petitioners lodged an appeal against the decision. The court of appeal has not decided yet.
- a. The Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic
 - b. 18 October 2005, PL. ÚS 8/04
 - c. The Government of the Slovak Republic against the Parliament of the Slovak Republic
 - d. The Constitutional Court decided that Section 8, paragraph 8 of the Anti-discrimination Act is not in compliance with the Constitution. The impugned provision introduced a general positive action regulation in relation to racial and ethnic minority: *“With a view to ensuring full equality in practice and compliance with the principle of equal treatment specific balancing measures to prevent disadvantages linked to racial or ethnic origin may be adopted.”*

The Constitutional Court decided that Section 8(8) of the Anti-discrimination Act is not in compliance with:

- Art. 1, paragraph 1 of the constitution (The Slovak Republic is a sovereign, democratic state governed by the rule of law. It is not bound to any ideology or religion.),



- Art. 12 first sentence of the paragraph 1 of the constitution (All human beings are free and equal in dignity and in rights.) and
 - Article 12, paragraph 2 of the constitution (Fundamental rights shall be guaranteed in the Slovak Republic to everyone regardless of sex, race, colour, language, belief and religion, political affiliation or other conviction, national or social origin, nationality or ethnic origin, property, descent or any other status. No one shall be aggrieved, discriminated against or favoured on any of these grounds.).⁹ (See more in Chapter 5)
- a. The District Court Kosice
 - b. 28 March 2007
 - c. Not published
 - d. The case was initiated by a Romani man who was refused service in a local pub. The court did not accept the explanation of the pub owner that his pub is a private one and access to it is only for the club members. The court declared that there was an unjustified direct discrimination in access to services on the ground of ethnic origin. The court ordered the defendant to issue a written apology to be sent to the Roma man and to be exposed at the entrance of his pub for 30 days. In addition the court awarded the Roma man non-pecuniary damages to be paid by the defendant in the amount of 20 thousand Slovak crowns (approx. 600 EUR). It was the very first case based on the Anti-discrimination Act in which the court awarded damages for discrimination on the ground of ethnic origin. At the same time it is the first case of direct discrimination of Roma in access to services which does not rely on situation testing to prove the discrimination. The decision is not final as there was an appeal lodged against the decision.

Please describe trends and patterns in cases brought by Roma and Travellers , and provide figures – if available.

The type and number of cases brought by Roma depends on existence of NGOs active in the relevant field. There are no official figures available as far as cases brought before courts or other authorities. The most active in the provision of legal aid for Roma especially in the area of access to goods and services is the Center for Civil and Human Rights (Poradňa pre občianske a ľudské práva). The Center already reached successful anti-discrimination cases before the Slovak courts. The cases related to denied access to restaurants, cafés or pubs in Eastern Slovakia. In the majority of cases the courts declared discrimination but in some cases failed to state clearly the ground on which discrimination occurred or refused to grant financial compensation (e.g. because the case was part of testing). A new field is represented by the cases of indirect discrimination in the area of access to social security. Two cases are currently pending before the first instance courts. The cases in other areas are not known although according to the sociological surveys in the area of access to employment the Roma population is the most discriminated against.

Still pending are also some individual cases of Roma women claiming their illegal and involuntary sterilization during giving birth by caesarean section. The petitions were lodged as damage actions, before the Anti-discrimination Act was adopted.

⁹ Decision of the Constitutional Court, PL. ÚS 8/04, http://www.concourt.sk/S/s_index.htm



1. GENERAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Constitutional provisions on protection against discrimination and the promotion of equality

- a) *Briefly specify the grounds covered (explicitly and implicitly) and the material scope of the relevant provisions. Do they apply to all areas covered by the Directives? Are they broader than the material scope of the Directives?*

The principle of equal treatment of all persons is guaranteed under Article 12 of the Constitution, which states in paragraph 1 that, "people are free and equal in dignity and rights". Paragraph 2 of the same Article says that, "fundamental rights and freedoms are guaranteed in the territory of the Slovak Republic to every person regardless of sex, race, skin colour, language, belief, religion, political affiliation or conviction, national or social origin, nationality or ethnic origin, property, lineage or any other status. No person shall be denied their legal rights, discriminated against or favoured on any of these grounds". Paragraph 3 of the Constitution guarantees free choice of nationality (ethnicity), and paragraph 4 states that, "no person shall be prevented from exercising his or her fundamental rights and freedoms". This means that the choice of ethnicity is under the discretion of any person in any moment of his or her life, and that no-one can be persecuted due to this choice. The right to be treated equally is an accessory right. As the Constitutional Court of the Slovak republic stated in one of its decisions: "The provision stated in Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Constitution is of a general, declaratory nature instead of the nature of a fundamental right or freedom. It can be claimed only in connection with the protection of particular fundamental rights and freedoms listed in the Constitution." (Finding of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic, No. I. ÚS 17/99 of September 22, 1999).

According to the Constitutional Court, Article 12 paragraph 2 of the Constitution represents, by its nature, only a general clause which presupposes the implementation of individual rights laid down in the Constitution.¹⁰

Thus, as far as the Constitution is concerned, the anti-discrimination clause is ground-specific, and the same level of protection is offered regarding these grounds. However, there are grounds mentioned in the Directives that are not explicitly listed in the Constitution. These grounds are sexual orientation, disability and age. It can be stated that grounds not mentioned explicitly in the Constitution could be covered by reference to "any other status."

The Constitution of the Slovak Republic basically covers all spheres regulated by the Directives except for the access to goods and services and access to housing, which the legislator did not include under the fundamental economic and social rights of citizens. However, this does not mean that these rights cannot be granted or exercised upon other laws or statutory regulations (See below). The Constitution also does not use the term "social benefits" and regulates only the right of reasonable social security in specific social situations.

- b) *Are constitutional anti-discrimination provisions directly applicable?*

¹⁰ See also decisions of the Constitutional Court US 19/98, I US 34/96, I US 14/98.



The Constitution refers to public and indirectly as well to private sector (Drittwirkung of fundamental rights and freedoms). Basically, the courts are obliged to consider constitutional provisions and international regulations in all their decision-making. Despite this fact, in practice it is more demanding to claim for direct application of the constitutional provisions against both public and private actors if there is no act which includes substantial provisions which would constitute the basis for the court to decide. As mentioned before, the constitutional law allows the prohibition of discrimination to be applied only in connection with other fundamental rights stipulated by the Constitution. This fact determines the scope of the constitutional provisions regarding anti-discrimination. The constitutional protection against discrimination covers not only areas protected by the Directives, but also other spheres of fundamental rights and freedoms as stipulated in Chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic, covering civil and political rights, minority rights and rights of ethnic groups, economic, social and cultural rights, the right to protection of environment and cultural heritage and the right to judicial and other legal protection.

c) In particular, where a constitutional equality clause exists, can it (also) be enforced against private actors (as opposed to the State)?

After the adoption of the Anti-discrimination Act the constitutional guarantee of equality in the areas covered by the Directives can be enforced equally against public and private sectors by the same legal action set up by the Anti-discrimination Act. In other areas, e.g. exercising freedom of assembly or association, equality is to be enforced by different means depending on whether the perpetrator is of a public or private character.



2. THE DEFINITION OF DISCRIMINATION

2.1 Grounds of unlawful discrimination

Which grounds of discrimination are explicitly prohibited in national law? All grounds covered by national law should be listed, including those not covered by the Directives.

Except for the constitutional grounds of discrimination mentioned above¹¹, the basic law in the area of anti-discrimination is the Anti-discrimination Act. The Act stipulates the grounds for the prohibition of discrimination within particular spheres (See the excerpts from the Anti-discrimination Act below) and at the same time refers to special regulations, which may prohibit discrimination on additional grounds. This makes the anti-discrimination law quite complex, splitting the grounds of discrimination to several different laws.

According to the Anti-discrimination Act, prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sex, race and national or ethnic origin shall apply only in combination with the rights of persons laid down in laws regulating access to and provision of

- a) social assistance, social insurance, state social support¹² and social advantages
- b) health care,¹³
- c) education,¹⁴
- d) goods and services including housing provided to the public by legal entities and natural persons - entrepreneurs¹⁵

This means that the right not to be discriminated against, as an abstract principle, is to be applied in the areas listed above and only by invoking the specific rights laid down by acts existing in these areas.

In employment relationships, similar legal relationships and related legal relationships, any discrimination shall be prohibited on the grounds of sex, religion or belief, racial, national or ethnic origin, disability, age and sexual orientation. This principle of equal treatment shall apply only in combination with the rights of natural persons provided for under laws regulating

- a) access to employment, occupation, other gainful activities or functions, including recruitment requirements and selection criteria and modalities (“employment” hereinafter),¹⁶

¹¹ The grounds under Article 12, par. 2 of the Constitution are: sex, race, skin colour, language, faith, religion, political affiliation or other conviction, national or social origin, nationality or ethnic origin, property, lineage or any other status

¹² For instance, Zákon č. 195/1998 Z. z. o sociálnej pomoci v znení neskorších predpisov, Zákon č. 461/2003 Z. z. o sociálnom poistení v znení neskorších predpisov [Act No. 195/1998 Coll. On Social Assistance as amended, Act No. 461/2003 Coll. on Social Insurance as amended]

¹³ For instance, Zákon č. 576/2004 Z. z. o zdravotnej starostlivosti, službách súvisiacich s poskytovaním zdravotnej starostlivosti a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení neskorších predpisov [Act No. 576/2004 Coll. on Health Care, Services Related to the Provision of Health Care and on Amending and Supplementing Certain Other Acts as amended]

¹⁴ For instance, Zákon č. 131/2002 Z. z. o vysokých školách v znení neskorších predpisov, Zákon č. 386/1997 Z. z. o ďalšom vzdelávaní v znení neskorších predpisov, [Act No 131/2002 Coll. on Higher Education as amended, Act No. 386/1997 Coll. on Further Education as amended]

¹⁵ For instance, Zákon č. 250/2007 Zb. o ochrane spotrebiteľa [Act. No. 250/2007 Coll. on Consumer Protection]

¹⁶ For instance, Zákonník práce č. 311/2001 Z. z. v znení neskorších predpisov, Zákon č. 312/2001 Z. z. o štátnej službe a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení neskorších predpisov [Labour Code No. 311/2001 Coll. as amended, Act No. 312/2001 Coll on Civil Service and on amending and supplementing certain other laws as amended]



- b) employment and conditions of work including remuneration, promotion and dismissal,
- c) access to vocational training, professional upgrading and participation in active labour market policy programmes including access to vocational guidance services¹⁷, or
- d) membership and activity in employees' organisations, employers' organisations and organisations associating persons of certain occupations, including the benefits that these organisations provide to their members.

The Anti-discrimination Act has amended a number of legal regulations which extend the grounds for the prohibition of discrimination in particular fields.

In the area of employment relationships, in addition to the grounds of sex, religion or faith, race, national or ethnic origin, disability, age and sexual orientation listed in the Anti-discrimination Act, specific laws stipulate also the following grounds: *marital and family status, colour, language, political or other opinion, trade union involvement, national or social origin, property, lineage or other status*. These acts are: The Labour Code¹⁸, the Act on Civil Service¹⁹, the Act on works in public interest²⁰, the Act on State Service of Customs Officers²¹, the Act on Military Service²², the Act on State Service of Members of the Police Force, Slovak Intelligence Service, Corps of Prison and Court Guard of the Slovak Republic and Railroad Police²³, the Act on Fire and Rescue Service²⁴, the Act on Licensed Trades (Small Business Act)²⁵, the Act on Prosecutors and Prosecutors Candidates²⁶ and the Act on Employment Services²⁷. Each of these acts refers to the Anti-discrimination Act as a general rule which is to apply when it comes to discrimination. Specific rights laid down by these acts shall therefore be guaranteed without discrimination on the grounds set by the Anti-discrimination Act as well as by the respective acts.

¹⁷ For instance, Zákon č. 5/2004 Z. z. o službách zamestnanosti a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení zákona č. 191/2004 Z. z. [Act. No. 5/2004 Coll. on Employment Services and on amending and supplementing certain other laws as amended by Act. No. 191/2004 Coll.]

¹⁸ Zákoník práce č. 311/2001 Z. z. v znení neskorších predpisov [Labour Code No. 311/2001 Coll. as amended]

¹⁹ Zákon č. 312/2001 Z. z. o štátnej službe a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení neskorších predpisov [Act No. 312/2001 Coll. on Civil Service and on amending and supplementing certain other acts as amended]

²⁰ Zákon č. 552/2003 Z. z. o výkone prác vo verejnom záujme [Act No. 552/2003 Coll. on works performed in public interest]

²¹ Zákon č. 200/1998 Z. z. o štátnej službe colníkov [Act. No. 200/1998 Coll. on State Service of Customs Officers]

²² Zákon č. 370/1997 Z. z. o vojenskej službe v znení neskorších predpisov [Act. No. 370/1997 Coll. on Military Service as amended]

²³ Zákon č. 73/1998 Z. z. o štátnej službe príslušníkov Policajného zboru, Slovenskej informačnej služby, Zboru väzenskej a justičnej stráže Slovenskej republiky a Železničnej polície v znení neskorších predpisov [Act. No. 73/1998 Coll. on State Service of Members of the Police Force, Slovak Intelligence Service, Corps of Prison and Court Guard of the Slovak Republic and Railroad Police as amended]

²⁴ Zákon č. 315/2001 Z. z. o Hasičskom a záchrannom zbore v znení neskorších predpisov [Act No. 315/2001 Coll. on Fire and Rescue Service]

²⁵ Zákon č. 455/1991 Zb. o živnostenskom podnikaní (živnostenský zákon) v znení neskorších predpisov [Act No. 455/1991 Coll. on Licensed Trades (Small Business Act) as amended]

²⁶ Zákon č. 154/2001 Z. z. o prokurátoroch a právnych čakatel'och prokuratúry v znení neskorších predpisov [Act No. 154/2001 Coll. on Prosecutors and Prosecutors Candidates as amended]

²⁷ Zákon č. 5/2004 Z. z. o službách zamestnanosti a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení zákona č. 191/2004 Z. z. [Act. No. 5/2004 Coll. on Employment Services and on amending and supplementing certain other laws as amended by Act. No. 191/2004 Coll.]



In the area of education the Act on Higher Education²⁸ and Act on the System of Primary and Secondary Schools (the School Act)²⁹ extend the grounds of sex, racial, national and ethnic origin contained in the Anti-discrimination Act to “*religion or belief, marital and family status, colour, language, political and other opinion, trade union involvement, social origin, disability, age, property, lineage or other status.*” Identically, the Act on Health Care³⁰ states, that the right to health care provision shall be guaranteed equally to every person and that any discrimination shall be prohibited also on the grounds of “*religion or belief, marital and family status, colour, language, political and other opinion, trade union involvement, ethnic or social origin, disability, age, property, lineage or other status.*”

The above listed grounds make it clear that no political agreement has been reached regarding the expressis verbis prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation in the sphere of social security, education, health care, access to goods and services and housing³¹. The compromise solution based on the general “other status” clause could cover also other grounds of discrimination including sexual orientation.

By the amendment of the Anti-discrimination Act passed by the Parliament on 14 February 2008 the complexity of the above legislation should be eliminated. The amendment introduced in Section 2, paragraph 2 a broad list of grounds which will be extended equally to all areas covered by the Directives. It means that as of 1 April 2008 when the amendment takes effect discrimination in the area of employment, social security, health care, education and provision of goods and services including housing will be prohibited on the following grounds: sex, religion or belief, race, national or ethnic group membership, disability, age, sexual orientation, marital and family status, colour of skin, language, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, lineage or other status

2.1.1 Definition of the grounds of unlawful discrimination within the Directives

- a) *How does national law on discrimination define the following terms: racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation?
Is there a definition of disability on national level and how does it compare with the concept adopted by the European Court of Justice in case C-13/05, Chacón Navas, Paragraph 43, according to which "the concept of 'disability' must be understood as referring to a limitation which results in particular from physical, mental or psychological impairments and which hinders the participation of the person concerned in professional life"?*
- b) *Where national law on discrimination does not define these grounds, how far have equivalent terms been used and interpreted elsewhere in national law (e.g. the interpretation of what is a 'religion'; or a "disability", sometimes defined only in social security legislation)? Is recital 17 of Directive 2000/78/EC reflected in the national legislation against discrimination?*

²⁸ Zákon č. 131/2002 Z. z. o vysokých školách v znení neskorších predpisov [Act No 131/2002 Coll. on Higher Education as amended]

²⁹ Zákon č. 29/1984 Zb. o sústave základných a stredných škôl (školský zákon) v znení neskorších predpisov [Act No. 29/1984 Coll. on the System of Primary and Secondary Schools (the School Act) as amended]

³⁰ Zákon č. 576/2004 Z. z. o zdravotnej starostlivosti v znení neskorších predpisov [Act No. 576/2004 Coll. on Health Care as amended]

³¹ Against the explicit determination of the sexual orientation, as the ground of discrimination, were especially political representatives of the governmental political party, the Christian-Democratic Movement.



Racial or ethnic origin

The Slovak law provides no definition of racial and ethnic origin. However, these terms are used in the provisions of many laws, especially in connection with anti-discrimination provisions or provisions prohibiting demonstration of racism and intolerance. The criminal law in particular approached the definition of race, where legal literature and commentaries on the Criminal Code state that race shall mean a group of people differing from others due to various typical features, especially those body-related (e.g. colour of skin), as well as temperament etc. regardless of the fact that the members of the race concerned live within a territory of a state. Nationality (ethnicity) shall mean, according to the commentaries, an individual's membership in a particular nation as a historically established community of people characterized, first of all, by a common historical development, specific culture, common language, relation to a particular territory etc.³²

Moreover, the Slovak Republic ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination³³, which provides an extensive definition of race in Article 1 defining "racial discrimination" as any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life.

In June 2001, the National Council of the Slovak Republic adopted the amendment to the Criminal Code³⁴ No. 253/2001 Coll., which added the expression "ethnic group" to the expression "race" in each provision containing the expressions "nationality" and "race". This addition was made upon the initiative of the Ministry of Justice as a number of problems occurred in judicial practice in the qualifying of racially motivated crimes, with the application of the expression "race" to the qualification of crimes based on anti-Roma hatred. However, the expression „ethnic group“ has no interpretation in Slovak law or related commentaries. An ethnic group is in general understood as a community of people with special features – common historical background, culture, language, but without a specific state territory. (such as Kurds, Roma)

In the case of I.P (the accused), heard by the Regional Court in Banská Bystrica in 1998-2000, where the aggrieved party was a Roma student attacked because of his Roma ethnicity, the court of first instance used grammatical and very restrictive interpretation of the relevant text of law. The court ruled³⁵ that Roma people belonged to the same race as Slovaks and that they are not to be considered as a different national minority or race, but rather as a different ethnic group.

³²See e.g., Stiffel, H., Kočica, J.: *Trestný zákon, Stručný komentár* (Criminal Code, Brief Commentary), 2001, Bratislava, p.403 and 406

³³ Oznámenie Federálneho Ministerstva zahraničných vecí. č. 95/1974 [Announcement of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. 95/1974 Coll.]

³⁴ Trestný zákon č. 140/1961 Z. z. v znení neskorších predpisov [Criminal Code No. 140/1961 Coll. As amended] As of 1 January 2006 a new Criminal Code No. 300/2005 Coll. came into effect. In defining racially motivated crimes the new code uses the same terms "race" and "ethnic group".

³⁵Decision of the District Court in Banská Bystrica No. 3T 52/98 of July 1, 1999



According to the court's reasoning, there was no reason to qualify the criminal act as falling under Section 221, paragraph 2, letter b) of the Criminal Code³⁶, since this provision does not contain the expression "ethnic group". However, the Court of Appeal did not agree with this interpretation and the Regional Court in Banská Bystrica finally recognized the racial motivation of the attack which was eventually included into the legal qualification of the offence.

The Court of Appeal in Banská Bystrica reversed the decision of the Regional Court stating in its reasoning that, "the law makers purposely endeavoured neither to restrictively stipulate any general definition, nor to provide a list of nations, national groups, races or ethnic groups as they were probably fully aware of the fact that the specification of some of them may artificially exclude the others. Therefore, according to the opinion of the Regional Court, the evaluated issue really should not be reduced, but understood in a wider interpretation."³⁷ Consequently, the existing Criminal Code as well as the Anti-discrimination Act specifically name race, nationality and membership in an ethnic group as specific ground.

Religion or belief

The Slovak law provides no definition of the terms of religion and belief.

The Criminal Code uses rather the expression "profession" which is in commentaries explained as "the active or passive relation to a particular religion as to the general theory of the interpretation of the world presented by a particular church."³⁸

The Act No. 308/1991 Coll. on freedom of religious belief and the status of churches and religious societies uses the concept of religious belief but fails to define it. For the purposes of the Act any person professing some religion is considered a believer. The agreement about religious education³⁹ between the Slovak Republic and the registered churches and religious societies deals only with "religion" as it is defined by the doctrine of the church or religious society registered in the Slovak Republic. "Religion and religious education is taught according to the educational programmes and curricula approved by a registered church or religious society upon the statement of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic."⁴⁰ The Slovak legal system makes no clear distinction between religion and belief, however, the wording of the Anti-discrimination Act implies, in terms of equal treatment, the necessity to take into account both, religion and belief, which are always used in the Act in an alternative manner as "religion or belief."

When defining terms "religion or belief" the recent development in the political discussion about the right to freedom of conscience is important. In the course of year 2005 the Ministry of Justice proposed legislation to draw up two agreements:

³⁶ the Section 221, paragraphs 1,2, (b) stated that injury to one's health inflicted on account of political conviction, nationality, race, religious or other beliefs carries higher criminal charge

³⁷ Decision of the Regional Court in Banská Bystrica No. 6 To 594/99 of September 29, 1999

³⁸ See e.g., Stiffel, H., Kočica, J.: Trestný zákon, Stručný komentár (Criminal Code, Brief Commentary), 2001, Bratislava, p. 403

³⁹ published in the Collection of Law as No. 395/2004 Coll. L.

⁴⁰ Article 2, paragraph 7 of the Agreement among the Slovak Republic and Registered Churches and Religious Societies regarding Religious Education



The Agreement between The Slovak Republic and the Holy See and The Agreement between The Slovak Republic and registered churches and religious societies on the right to exercise conscientious objection. During the last months of 2005 an intensive public debate started on these proposals.

Under both proposals a member of the Catholic religion, other registered Christian *churches* and the Jewish community can raise a conscientious objection in the area of employment, education, provision of health services and legal services as well as in serving in the armed forces. Conscientious objection is taken to mean "an objection made on the ground of the freedom of conscience under which every person may refuse to do what they consider to be prohibited pursuant to their belief and moral principles" proclaimed by the Magistry of the Catholic Church and by other registered churches which are party to this agreement. The agreements should not be self-executing; that is, there would have to be further detailed legal regulation on the application of these rights.

The public and political debate was focused primarily on whether this kind of agreement is discriminatory towards other citizens who are non-believers or members of other religions or religious societies and whether it gives enough guarantees for the protection of rights of others. The controversy over the proposed treaties led to break-up of the coalition Government in February 2006 and to an early parliamentary election in June 2006.⁴¹

Over hundred thousand citizens signed a petition addressed to the Slovak Parliament requesting the government and the Parliament to pass the agreement. However the new left oriented Government does not regard the agreement as a priority issue and their position is rather negative.

Act No. 308/1991 Coll. on freedom of religious belief and the status of churches and religious societies was amended as of May 2007. The amendment significantly changed the process for the registration of churches in Slovakia. Under the new rules a church can be registered only when it submits a statutory declaration of each of its 20 thousand adult members supporting the confirming his/her adherence to the church and having their permanent residency in Slovakia. The registration process is important since only the registered churches are legally acknowledged by the State. The registered churches and religious societies are significantly advantaged (in regard to legal and economic environment in which they operate) in comparison with those not registered. Only registered churches can have a legitimate claim for State support (including paying of clergy or exemption from taxation), organise religious education in schools, establish their own schools (partly funded by the State), establish and run hospitals and social services facilities etc. Other small churches which cannot be registered, legally do not exist. They can only be founded as civic associations.

⁴¹ On 4 February 2006 The Christian Democratic Movement announced its intention to leave the coalition if the proposals were not submitted to the next cabinet meeting. The Slovak Democratic Union responded that changes to the proposals were still needed and that there was still sufficient time for finishing the legislative process within this Parliamentary session. As the Slovak Democratic Union refused to introduce the proposals to the next Government session The Christian Democratic Movement terminated its membership of the Government.



Disability

Neither the Anti-discrimination Act nor other acts include the definition of disability to be used in the area of anti-discrimination. In the Slovak legal system disability is defined by social security and employment regulations for purposes of the respective areas.

The Social Assistance Act⁴² uses the expression “serious disability” applicable to the citizens with more serious disabilities. The Social Assistance Act sets the rules for evaluation of the so-called level of the functional impairment according to the type of disability specified according to the list of disabilities included into Annex 4 thereto in order to determine the compensation of the social impact of serious disability. The Act defines a functional impairment as the lack of physical abilities, sensory abilities or mental abilities of a person exceeding, from the point of view of the disability prognosis, one year. The level of the functional impairment is determined in per cents. A person with the level of impairment equal to or exceeding 50 % is considered a seriously disabled person.⁴³

The decision on the level of functional impairment, and on the fact that a person is considered seriously disabled, is upon the respective Bureau of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, which is to decide upon the submitted medical opinion. The Bureau of Employment, Social Affairs and Family in charge issues the Serious Disability Certificate to be used for the purposes of the identification of a disabled person when applying for social compensations and benefits for seriously disabled citizens guaranteed by specific laws.

In the field of social insurance (e.g. for the purposes of the assessment for the entitlement for the disability pension) the Social Insurance Act⁴⁴ determines its own levels of the reduction of the ability to perform gainful activities. According to Section 71 thereof the insured is considered disabled if his or her ability to perform gainful activities has been reduced due to his or her long-lasting unfavourable state of health by more than 40% when compared to a non-disabled person. The long-lasting unfavourable state of health is considered a state of health resulting in the reduction of the ability to perform gainful activities and expected, according to the medical assessment, to last for more than one year. The body authorized to decide on the level of reduction of the ability to work is Social Insurance Company.

The Act on Employment Services⁴⁵, which regulates the system of institutions and measures to support and help the participants in the labour market, considers as a disabled person:

- a citizen officially acknowledged disabled according to the Social Insurance Act and
- a citizen with his or her ability to perform gainful activities reduced minimum by 20 %, but not more than by 40 % (calculated according to the Social Insurance Act)

It is possible that state authorities, as well as courts, will in some cases base their understanding of the concept of “disability” on the above listed legal definitions.

⁴² Zákon č. 195/1998 Z. z. o sociálnej pomoci v znení neskorších predpisov [Act No. 195/1998 Coll. on Social Assistance as amended]

⁴³ Section 51 of the Act No. 195/1998 Coll. on Social Assistance as amended

⁴⁴ Zákon č. 461/2003 Z. z. o sociálnom poistení v znení neskorších predpisov [Act. No. 461/2003 Coll. on Social Insurance as amended]

⁴⁵ See footnote No.17



However, we cannot rule out the possibility that even the disability consisting in reduction of the health-state related abilities by less than 20 % or the disability which has not been formally recognized beforehand by the respective state authority may serve as a reason for discrimination if the circumstances prove disability to be a reason of unequal treatment in a particular case. This confirms as well the definition of the Section 6, paragraph 3 (d) of the Anti-discrimination Act which states that discrimination on grounds of previous disability or discrimination against a person who, because of external symptoms, may appear to have a disability shall also be deemed to constitute discrimination based on disability. It follows from the Anti-discrimination Act that the concept of disability should be understood as broadly as possible. The concept of disability adopted by the European Court of Justice in case C-13/05, Chacón Navas, will certainly influence the assessment of the national court when the parties to the proceedings invoke it.

Recital 17 of Directive 2000/78/EC is not specifically reflected in the national legislation.

- c) *Are there any restrictions related to the scope of ‘age’ as a protected ground (e.g. a minimum age below which the anti-discrimination law does not apply)?*

Age and sexual orientation

As to the age and sexual orientation, the Slovak laws provide no specific definition determining the understanding of age and sexual orientation. Moreover, the anti-discrimination law determines no minimum age below which the anti-discrimination law would not apply.

- d) *Please describe any legal rules (or plans for the adoption of rules) or case-law (and its outcome) in the field of anti-discrimination which deal with situations of multiple discrimination.*

The legal rules and case-law do not explicitly deal with situation of multiple discrimination. Neither academic nor legal debate brings up this question as relevant. One of the reasons might be also a relatively unified level of protection against discrimination in all areas covered by the Directives. The grounds of prohibited discrimination are not split into different areas differently (e.g. the same grounds as in employment are applicable also in health care or education). Deriving from the existing anti-discrimination substantive and procedural rules multiple discrimination might be reflected by the amount of non-pecuniary damages awarded to the victim.

Section 9, paragraph 3 of the Anti-discrimination Act enables the victim to seek non-pecuniary damages in cash where the violation of the principle of equal treatment has considerably impaired dignity, social status and social functioning of the victims which is especially the case by multiple discrimination. The amount of non-pecuniary damages in cash shall be determined by the court, taking account of the extent of non-pecuniary damage and all underlying circumstances. In other words, multiple discrimination could be treated as an “aggravating circumstance” relevant in determining the amount of financial compensation for the victim. However the silence of the existing legislation and the absence of academic debate on this do not guarantee the approach and interpretation of multiple discrimination by the Slovak courts when raising a claim.



The law does not use the term multiple discrimination nor does it distinguish a situation in which discrimination on several different grounds occurs (e.g. when assessment of multiple discrimination needs different comparators, comparable groups, etc).

2.1.2 Assumed and associated discrimination

- a) *Does national law prohibit discrimination based on assumed characteristics? e.g. where a woman is discriminated against because another person assumes that she is a Muslim, even though that turns out to be an incorrect assumption.*

The Anti-discrimination Act prohibits discrimination based on assumed characteristics in general. Section 3, paragraph 2 of the Anti-discrimination Act contains a general clause stipulating that, by determination whether discrimination has occurred or not, no account shall be taken of whether the underlying reasons were based on facts or mistaken beliefs. Assumed discrimination on the ground of disability is specifically defined. According to Section 6, paragraph 3(d) of the Anti-discrimination Act discrimination on grounds of previous disability or discrimination against a person who, because of external symptoms, may appear to have a disability shall be deemed to constitute discrimination based on disability.

- b) *Does national law or case law prohibit discrimination based on association with persons with particular characteristics (e.g. association with persons of a particular ethnic group)? If so, how?*

Concerning the associated discrimination the Anti-discrimination Act in Section 5, paragraph 3 and in Section 6 paragraph 3(b) states that discrimination on grounds of one's relationship with a person of certain racial, national or ethnic origin shall also be deemed to constitute discrimination based on racial, national or ethnic origin. Section 6, paragraph 3(c) provides that discrimination on grounds of one's relationship with a person of certain religion or belief, or discrimination against a natural person without religion, shall be deemed to constitute discrimination based on religion or belief. Concerning the associated discrimination the above mentioned general rule in Section 3, paragraph 2 is applicable. By determination whether discrimination has occurred, no account shall be taken of whether the underlying reasons were based on facts or mistaken beliefs. The application of these provisions in practice cannot yet be evaluated as there is no case law dealing with associated discrimination.

Similarly in the field of criminal law it is of no importance for finding somebody guilty of a racially motivated crime (e.g. murder or assault grounded on race, colour of skin, belonging to the ethnic group or nationality, blackmail, defamation of nation, ethnic group or race and belief⁴⁶) whether or not the crime was committed upon mistaken beliefs or facts.

The amendment to the Criminal Code No. 253/2001 Coll. effective from August 1, 2001 removed from the definition of racially motivated crimes the wording that the person aggrieved must be attacked for "his or her" race, nationality or religion. This amendment was made in response to the increasing number of racially motivated attacks against relatives or next of kin of the members of another race.

⁴⁶ § 145, § 147, § 148, § 155, § 156, § 189, § 423 Trestného zákona č. 300/2005 Zb. v znení neskorších predpisov [Section 145, 147, 148, 155, 156, 189, 423 of the Criminal Code No. 300/2005 Coll. as amended]



Once this amendment came into force the concept of racially motivated attack was no longer limited to attacks against a person of different race, nationality or religion; this concept also covered attacks against a person attacked for the race, nationality or religion of some other person. However adoption of the new Criminal Code No. 300/2005 Coll. made a retrograde step in this regard. Some crimes related to the racially motivated attacks have been again defined through possessive pronoun “their race”, “their belonging to nationality” etc.

Grammatically, the anti-discrimination provisions in the Constitution do not determine either that the ground of discrimination has to be necessarily connected with a person who is discriminated against. However, the Constitutional court has not yet expressed its view on this issue.

2.2 Direct discrimination (Article 2(2)(a))

a) *How is direct discrimination defined in national law?*

The adoption of the Anti-discrimination Act introduced into the Slovak law a complete definition of direct discrimination consistent with both Directives. Under Section 2, paragraph 1 compliance with “the principle of equal treatment shall consist in the prohibition of discrimination on any grounds.” This provision is somehow confusing as in the following provisions the grounds of unlawful discrimination are strictly defined. So far there is no discrimination case on other ground than strictly defined publicly known in which the court would apply the above mentioned definition. According to Section 2, paragraph 2 when observing the principle of equal treatment regard has to be taken also to good morals and the anti-discrimination measures shall also be adopted. By good morals are understood generally recognized principles of behaviour in legal relationships – honesty, non-abusive rights exercise etc. Although the Slovak courts do not use this category in decision-making very often, good morals can imply certain aspects of legal relationships which are not covered by a strict legal definition.

Respecting good morals and application of anti-discrimination prevention measures were originally a part of the general definition of the principle of equal treatment. It became a part of the general prevention rule after the amendment of the Anti-discrimination Act effective from 1 September 2007⁴⁷ as the original regulation was not consistent with forms of discrimination according to the Directives. The prohibition of discrimination should apply to all subjects – state and private bodies, legal and natural persons, regardless of the areas and grounds which are covered by the existing legislation.

Section 2, paragraph 4 of the Anti-discrimination Act states that discrimination shall mean direct discrimination, indirect discrimination, harassment, and victimisation. Discrimination shall also mean an instruction to discriminate and incitement to discrimination. Finally, paragraph 5 of the same section contains the definition of direct discrimination in which direct discrimination shall mean any action or omission where one person is treated less favourably than another is, has been or would be treated in a comparable situation.

⁴⁷ Zákon č. 326/2007 Z. z. ktorým sa mení a dopĺňa zákon č. 365/2004 o rovnakom zaobchádzaní v niektorých oblastiach a o ochrane pred diskrimináciou a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov (Antidiskriminačný zákon) [Act. No. 326/2004 Coll. amending and supplementing Act No. 365/2004 Coll on Equal Treatment in Certain Areas and Protection against Discrimination, amending and supplementing certain other laws (Anti-discrimination Act)]



A new definition of discrimination introduced by the Anti-discrimination Act cancelled the definition of the direct and indirect discrimination and harassment introduced by the Labour Code, Section 13, par. 3 and 4.⁴⁸

- b) *Does the law permit justification of direct discrimination generally, or in relation to particular grounds? If so, what test must be satisfied to justify direct discrimination? (See also 4.7.1 below).*

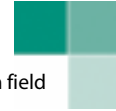
The general permission of justified discrimination is applicable in the sphere of occupational activities, where in Section 8, paragraph 1 of the Anti-discrimination Act provides that differences of treatment on the ground of religion or belief, disability or age, sexual orientation, racial or ethnic origin shall not constitute discrimination if they are objectively justified by the nature of occupational activities or the circumstances under which such activities are carried out, provided that the ground constitutes genuine and determining occupational requirement provided that the objective is legitimate and the requirement is proportionate. The above quoted wording is in effect since 1 September 2007. The aim of the amendment was to change criteria for justification and to harmonize them with the two Directives. The last amendment which should take effect as of 1 April 2008 abolished limitation of grounds meaning that justification of direct discrimination will be permitted where there is a genuine and determining occupational requirement in relation to the broad list of grounds - sex, religion or belief, race, national or ethnic group membership, disability, age, sexual orientation, marital and family status, colour of skin, language, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, lineage or other status.

Justification of direct discrimination is regulated separately for the churches, religious societies and ethos based organizations on the ground or religion or belief when by reason of the nature of occupational activities or the context in which they are carried out, a persons' religion or belief constitute a fundamental, legitimate and justified occupational requirement. Justification is also permitted for the ground of age. Differences of treatment on the ground of age are permitted if they are objectively justified by a legitimate aim and the means of achieving that aim are appropriate and necessary and it is stipulated by a specific law. Differences of treatment on the ground of disability when meeting health requirements is made conditional for access to employment or for carrying out certain occupational activities can be justified if it is "objectively justified and it is necessary by reason of the nature of employment or occupational activities.

- c) *In relation to age discrimination, if the definition is based on 'less favourable treatment' does the law specify how a comparison is to be made?*

Concerning age discrimination there is no specification of who or what would be the relevant comparator in assessing whether discrimination occurred or not. As mentioned above the direct discrimination is when one person is treated less favourably than another is, has been or would be treated in a comparable situation (on the ground of age). Because of the fluidity of the boundaries between different age groups, it seems, that the role of comparator is simply to demonstrate causation, i.e. that the reason for the detrimental treatment was the age.

⁴⁸ The original wording of the Labour Code as adopted in 2001 introduced only the definition of indirect discrimination, which was more restrictive if compared with the wording of Directives. The amendment to the Labour Code No. 210/2003 Coll. of July 2003 introduced the definition of direct discrimination and harassment in the workplace consistent with the principles stipulated by the Directives. These provisions were abolished by the adoption of the Anti-discrimination Act.



Making a comparison and the interpretation of the age discrimination provision will be the task of the future Slovak jurisdiction which has yet not been fully developed.

➔ 2.2.1 Situation Testing

- a) *Does national law permit the use of ‘situational testing’? If so, how is this defined and what are the procedural conditions for admissibility of such evidence in court. For what discrimination grounds is situation testing permitted? If all grounds are not included, what are the reasons given for this limitation?*

The national law does not use the term “situational testing” or define it. Situational testing can be discussed under two main aspects. The first aspect is admissibility of the case before a court. There might be a risk that a court dismisses the action because of “fictive rights” being enforced. It can be a situation when a court dismisses a petition because the victim “expected to be discriminated against” and therefore no harm could have been suffered. But this is only one possible legal interpretation of this issue. Another is that the discriminatory treatment would be examined no matter if the situation was or was not expected by the victim.

- b) *Is there any reluctance to use situational testing as evidence in court (e.g. ethical or methodology issues)? In this respect, does evolution in other countries influence your national law (European strategic litigation issue)?*

The first case-law regarding situation testing in the field of access to goods and services shows that the courts tend to accept the case but dismiss the claims of the victims for financial compensation. The reason is that the victims of discrimination in situational testing “had to anticipate discrimination” and therefore their dignity could not have been impaired.

The second aspect of situational testing is the admissibility of evidence used before the courts – audio recording. The legal regulation applicable to every civil proceeding - Code of Civil Procedure - states in Section 125 that all means by which it is possible to discover the facts relevant to the case may serve as evidence – notably examination of witnesses, expert opinion, reports and statements of bodies, natural persons and legal entities, documents, inspections and examination of the parties. It follows from the above that the Code of Civil Procedure does not exclude any kind of potential evidence. However, the legal interpretation concerning admissibility of recording of private conversations is split. Some courts are rather reluctant to accept audio recordings made during private conversations (e.g. in labour relationships), some accept it. The argument against use of recording is found in Civil Code, Section 11 and 12 according to which “natural persons have the right to the protection of personhood, in particular life and health, civil honour and human dignity, as well as privacy, reputation and manifestations of personal nature” (e.g. pictures, drawings, literary outputs etc.). Documents of a personal nature, portrayals, pictures and video and audio recordings related to a natural person or manifestation of their personal nature can be made or used only with consent of the person.

The counter-argument is that using an audio recording exclusively in order to document an illegal action of the defendant before a court does not constitute an interference with the right of protection of personhood under Section 11 of the Civil Code.



Since the adoption of the new Criminal Code effective from 1 January 2006 the situation in terms of producing records as evidence has become even more complicated. Under a new provision in Section 377, whoever breaches confidentiality of privately presented words or other manifestations of a personal nature by means of illegitimate recording and providing this recording to another person or using it in another way and causing by it serious detriment to the rights of a person shall be punished by imprisonment of up to two years.

Although it does not make situational testing illegal the provision certainly could discourage situational testing in recruitment, job interviews etc.

c) Outline important case-law within the national legal system on this issue.

There is no substantial case-law on the issue of situational testing in Slovakia. The courts implicitly accept the use of situational testing as they do not dismiss testing cases. However they reject to award financial compensation for the victims of discrimination stating that the victims expected to be refused and as a consequence of this expectation there was no cause to award compensation.

d) Outline how situation-testing is used in practice and by whom (e.g. NGOs)

Situational testing has not been practised in Slovakia until recently. An NGO which fights against racial discrimination (specifically discrimination against Roma people) through situational testing and a subsequent suing for discriminatory behaviour is The Center for Civil and Human Rights (Poradňa pre občianske a ľudské práva) situated in Eastern Slovakia. Their first cases taken to court relate mostly to Roma discrimination in access to goods and services. The evidence suggested before the courts are testimonies and transcripts of audio recordings made on the spot. The first court proceedings show that the courts basically do not reject audio recordings acquired by testing although the defendant usually claims that this kind of evidence is illegal. There seem to be no reluctance of the courts to accept situation testing. Case-law in other countries in this respect might influence national interpretation if raised by the parties to the proceedings.

2.3 Indirect discrimination (Article 2(2)(b))

a) How is indirect discrimination defined in national law?

Indirect discrimination in Section 2, paragraph 6 of the Anti-discrimination Act shall mean an apparently neutral instruction, provision, decision or practice that would put a person at a disadvantage compared with other persons, unless such instruction, provision, decision or practice is objectively justified by a legitimate aim and the means of achieving that aim are appropriate and necessary. Additional confusing definition of indirect discrimination on the ground of disability which in fact defined duty of an employer to provide reasonable accommodation for disabled people was abolished by the amendment adopted in June 2007 and effective from September 2007.



- c) *What test must be satisfied to justify indirect discrimination? What are the legitimate aims that can be accepted by courts? Do the legitimate aims as accepted by courts have the same value as the general principle of equality, from a human rights perspective as prescribed in domestic law? What is considered as an appropriate and necessary measure to pursue a legitimate aim*

Indirect discrimination can be objectively justified by a legitimate aim and the means of achieving that aim must be appropriate and necessary. No expert discussions or interpretation by court exist as far as the nature of legitimate aim or appropriate and necessary measure. So far there is only the wording of the law.

- d) *Is this compatible with the Directives?*

The definition of indirect discrimination introduced by the Anti-discrimination Act is fully compatible with the provisions of both anti-discrimination Directives.

- e) *In relation to age discrimination, does the law specify how a comparison is to be made?*

The existing law does not specify any rule on how to compare different situations relating to age discrimination. It seems that the role of a comparator is simply to demonstrate causation, i.e. that the reason for the detrimental treatment was the age. Making a comparison and the interpretation of the age discrimination provision will be the task of the future Slovak jurisdiction which has yet not been fully developed.

- f) *Have differences in treatment based on language been perceived as indirect discrimination on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin?*

So far no case arose in which differences in treatment on the ground of language would be interpreted as racial or ethnic discrimination. Apart from this many laws for instance in the area of employment and education explicitly prohibit discrimination on the ground of language. The last amendment of the Anti-discrimination Act which was adopted by the Parliament in February 2008 and which becomes effective in April 2008 stipulates language as a ground for prohibited discrimination for all areas covered by the Directives.

2.3.1 Statistical Evidence

- a) *Does national law permit the use of statistical evidence to establish indirect discrimination? If so, what are the conditions for it to be admissible in court.*

As already stated in Chapter 2.2.1 all legal means which can prove the fact stated by parties to the proceeding can serve as evidence before the court as far as this evidence was gained in a legal way. The existing laws do not explicitly mention statistical evidence as a mean of proving indirect discrimination. Nevertheless the general definition of evidence in court proceedings, does not make this kind of evidence irrelevant or prohibit it.

- b) *Is the use of such evidence commonly used? Is there any reluctance to use statistical data as evidence in court (e.g. ethical or methodology issues)? In this respect, does evolution in other countries influence your national law?*



First two cases of indirect discrimination supported by statistical evidence (area: social security, ground: Roma ethnicity) were brought before the courts during year 2007 and are still pending. The cases are represented by an NGO the Center for Civil and Human Rights which uses its own statistical data gained by surveys. (e.g. numbers about ethnicity of patients from hospitals in Eastern Slovakia). Evolution in other countries or in the case-law of the European Court of Justice would most likely influence case-law of the Slovak courts in this aspect.

c) *Please illustrate the most important case law in this area.*

So far there is no case-law in this area.

d) *Are there national rules which permit data collection? Please answer in respect to all 5 grounds. The aim of this question is whether or not data collection is allowed for the purposes of litigation and positive action measures. Specifically, are statistical data used to design positive action measures? How are these data collected/ generated?*

As far as data collection is concerned the basic regulation can be found in the Act on Protection of Personal Data.⁴⁹ Apart from data collection arising from the obligation of state agencies set by specific laws⁵⁰, there is a general rule that any operation with personal data including collection can be carried out only with the consent of the person concerned.⁵¹

Collection of specific categories of personal data is explicitly prohibited by Section 8, paragraph 1 of the Act on Protection of Personal Data. Under the specific category fall: personal data which reveal racial or ethnic origin, political opinion, religion or belief, membership of political parties or political movements, membership of trade unions and data related to health and sexual life. The act stipulates specific circumstances under which also collection of specific categories is allowed. One of them is a written approval of the person concerned or a specific legal regulation.

It follows from the above mentioned that data collection which has not a personal character (collection of data which cannot be matched with a specific individual, e.g. anonymous statistics) are not prohibited. In the national census data such as sex, family status, number of children, citizenship, nationality (ethnicity)⁵², religion, mother tongue, education and employment are collected. These kinds of data are not considered to be personal as they are anonymous.

The general prohibition of collecting personal data indicating racial origin or ethnicity as well as scandals and heavy criticism about collecting personal data of Roma job seekers by labour offices, publishing statistics about Roma convicts few years ago resulted in another extreme. Public officials hesitated to collect and process any kind of data indicating Roma origin.

⁴⁹ Zákon č. 428/2002 Z. z. o ochrane osobných údajov v znení neskorších predpisov [Act No. 428/2002 Coll. on Protection of Personal Data as amended]

⁵⁰ E.g. keeping registers of unemployed job seekers, administration of school registers. This is relevant in particular to the category of age and in the school system as well to ethnicity.

⁵¹ This report is focused only on the regulation linked to collection of personal characteristics such as racial or ethnic origin, religion, disability, age and sexual orientation and does not provide exhaustive information on the system and regulation of data collection or data protection. The Act on Protection of Personal Data specifies many other situations where no consent of a person is necessary.

⁵² By nationality is meant as well Roma origin and other ethnic minorities such as Hungarian, Ukrainian etc.



In relation to Roma there is another aspect which causes difficulties when dealing with statistics. Selfidentification with Roma ethnicity is very low. Due to stigmatization and in fear of discrimination the most of Roma population do not state their Roma ethnicity. For this reason the official statistical numbers are not relevant. The positive action measures are therefore based more on empirical data or sociological surveys.

2.4 Harassment (Article 2(3))

- a) *How is harassment defined in national law? Include reference to criminal offences of harassment insofar as these could be used to tackle discrimination falling within the scope of the Directives.*
- b) *Is harassment prohibited as a form of discrimination?*
- c) *Are there any additional sources on the concept of harassment (e.g. an official Code of Practice)?*

Harassment is explicitly prohibited under the Anti-discrimination Act as a form of discrimination.⁵³ Under Section 2, paragraph 7 of the Anti-discrimination Act harassment shall mean such conduct which results or can result in intimidation, shame, humiliation, degradation, or offence of a person and the purpose or effect of which is or can be violation of a freedom or the human dignity.

The definition of harassment has been changed in favour of the victims. The original wording effective till September 2007 made interpretation of harassment dependent on reasonable perception of a victim (treatment which “a person can justifiably perceive as unpleasant...”) In a legal dispute a court would have to assess the perception of unpleasantness or offensiveness by a particular person and take into account both the reasonableness standard as well as the perception of the victim. The new legal provision introduces an objective standard for assessing harassment and eliminates examination of attitudinal perception of a victim.

There is no Code of Practice or other sources providing an additional concept of harassment in the country. In certain forms “unwanted conduct” could be qualified as a crime or minor offence or invoked as a ground for filing a civil defamation suit (action for the protection of “personhood”). The essential fact is that the dignity of a person is protected under the Constitution and the laws. Article 19 of the Constitution states, “every person shall have the right to maintain and protect his or her dignity, honour, reputation and good name. Everyone shall have the right to be free from unjustified interference in their privacy and family life. Anyone has the right to be protected against unwarranted collection, disclosure, and other misuse of personal information.” Article 16 of the Constitution protects privacy in general. These general provisions and statements are also reflected in certain provisions of criminal law⁵⁴ (Section 189 - Blackmail, Section 190 – Serious Coercion, Section 360 – Dangerous Threat, 423 – Defamation of Nation, Race and Conviction and Section 424 – Incitement to Nation, Racial and Ethnic Hatred), administrative law (Section 49 of the Act on Minor Offences) and civil law (Sections 11, 12 and 13 of the Civil Code). In addition to these provisions of criminal law referring to “unwanted conduct” which affects the dignity of a human being and could be, to some extent, considered as harassment within the meaning of both Directives, there are also racially motivated crimes against physical integrity.

⁵³ Section 2, paragraph 4 of the Anti-discrimination Act

⁵⁴ Zákon č. 300/2005 Z. z. Trestný zákon [Act No. 300/2005 Coll. Criminal Code]



In other words, in relation to certain crimes (assault, murder...), a conduct motivated by racial, national or ethnic hatred is considered to be a special motivation and therefore an aggravating circumstance which can carry higher criminal charge and harsher punishment.

"Unwanted conduct", taking the form of unlawful harassment within the meaning of the Directives, also corresponds to minor offences referred to in the Minor Offence Act.⁵⁵ Section 49 of the Act states that, "any person who defames another person by insulting or ridiculing him or her is liable to a pecuniary fine of up to 1.000 SKK." (approx. 30 EUR)

As mentioned above, the dignity of a person (without expressly mentioning discrimination or racial discrimination) is also protected under civil law provisions. Section 11 of the Civil Code⁵⁶ states, "natural persons have the right to protection of personhood, in particular life and health, civil honour and human dignity, as well as privacy, reputation and manifestations of personal nature." (e.g. pictures, drawings, literary outputs etc.) Section 13 of the Civil Code provides a remedy in case of breach of Section 11 and states, "natural persons have, in particular, the right to request that any unlawful interference with the right to the protection of their personhood be discontinued, that the consequences of such interference be eliminated, and they also have the right to adequate satisfaction." In serious cases, non-pecuniary damages can be sought also in the form of pecuniary satisfaction.

Summarising the above written, unwanted conduct related to racial, ethnic origin, religion or other status, which takes place with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of a person and of creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment, can be considered as unlawful acts not only according to the new Anti-discrimination Act but under special circumstances as well under criminal, misdemeanour and civil law. Another problem is that public authorities sometimes refuse to recognise or they underestimate the racial motivation of such unwanted conduct. By examining a committed crime it happens that the investigators do not examine further the intention of potential perpetrators who often insist e.g. they did not know of the race or ethnic origin of the victims and that the attack was pursued for a different reason. This lead to hesitation of the victims to report their cases.⁵⁷

2.5 Instructions to discriminate (Article 2(4))

Does national law prohibit instructions to discriminate?

Instruction to discriminate is prohibited as a form of discrimination given by the Section 2, paragraph 2 of the Anti-discrimination Act. Simultaneously, the Anti-discrimination Act in paragraph 8 of the Section 2 provides a definition of the instruction to discriminate which shall mean the conduct consisting in the abuse of subordinate position of a person for the purpose of discriminating against a third person.

⁵⁵ Zákon č. 372/1990 Zb. o priestupkoch v znení neskorších predpisov [Act No. 372/1990 Coll. on Minor Offences as amended]

⁵⁶ Zákon č. 40/1964 Zb. Občiansky zákonník v znení neskorších predpisov [Act. No. 40/1964 Coll. Civil Code as amended]

⁵⁷ In one case decided by the Regional Court in Banská Bystrica (15 Co 421/04, decision of 19 January 2005) after several appeal proceeding, the appeal court, referring to Article 12 (equality) and Article 19 (protection of human dignity) of the Constitution, Sections 11 and 13 of the Civil Code (protection of dignity and the right to compensation or other remedy), and various international treaties, decided that victims of acts violating human rights (mother of son who was killed because of being Roma) are entitled to effective remedies and to non-pecuniary damages. The court decided to grant the mother of the son that was killed non-pecuniary damages of SKK 100,000 (approx. EUR 3,120) and non-pecuniary damages for the deceased son of SKK 200,000 (approx. EUR 6,240). The court proceeding took more than 5 years.



Apart from this the Anti-discrimination Act distinguishes also incitement to discriminate which shall mean persuading, affirming or inciting a person to discriminate against a third person.

Giving publicly instructions that have the effect of discrimination on account of racial, ethnic origin (such as the prohibition of entry to a pub or restaurant for the Roma, which is quite common in some Slovak regions) could be, under certain circumstances, considered as a crime under Section 424 of the Criminal Code (incitement to racial and ethnic hatred).⁵⁸ If such instruction is issued by a public authority (representative of a state or self-governing body), this act could be considered as an offence - abuse of power of a public authority pursuant to Section 326 of the Criminal Code.

2.6 Reasonable accommodation duties (Article 2(2)(b)(ii) and Article 5 Directive 2000/78)

- a) *How does national law implement the duty to provide reasonable accommodation for people with disabilities? In particular, specify when the duty applies, the criteria for assessing the extent of the duty and any definition of 'reasonable'. e.g. → does national law define what would be a "disproportionate burden" for employers or is the availability of financial assistance from the State taken into account in assessing whether there is a disproportionate burden?*

Pursuant to Section 7 of the Anti-discrimination Act an employer is obliged to take measures to enable a person with a disability to have access to employment to the work of certain type, to promotion or other advance or to training. This does not apply if the adoption of such measures would impose a disproportionate burden on the employer. To determine whether the measures give rise to a disproportionate burden, account shall be taken of:

- the benefit that the adoption of the measure would mean for the disabled person,
- financial resources of the employer, including the possibility of obtaining funding or any other assistance for the adoption of the measure, and
- the possibility of attaining the purpose of the measure referred to in paragraph 1 in a different, alternative manner.

The measure shall not be considered as giving rise to disproportionate burden if its adoption by the employer is mandatory under separate provisions.⁵⁹

Employers' duties in this regard are prescribed also by the Labour Code. Sections 158 - 159 of the Labour Code state that, "Employers shall be obliged to employ persons with disabilities in suitable positions, to enable them to receive training or to study with a view to acquiring necessary skills, and shall also be obliged to support the upgrading of these skills.

⁵⁸ There are some villages and places in the region where Roma are not allowed to enter pubs or bars. However, in most cases this is an "informal" rule (there is no formal instruction or rule), and Roma people do not attempt to act against this "custom".

⁵⁹ For example the obligation of the employer, as stipulated by the Act No. 5/2006 Coll. on Employment Services, to employ an employee for a specified period of time if the state contributed to the creation of the job or the establishment of a so-called protected workshop, the obligation to observe the requirements relating to the construction of buildings for people with the reduced ability to move as stipulated by the Regulation No. 532/2002 Coll.



Furthermore, employers shall be obliged to create conditions allowing these employees to assert themselves through work, and shall improve workplace facilities in order to enable these employees to obtain, wherever possible, the same work results as other employees, and to facilitate their work as best they can. As regards employees with disabilities who cannot be employed under usual working conditions, employers may set up for them sheltered workshops or sheltered workplaces." Moreover, "Employers shall enable their employees with disabilities to receive theoretical or practical training (retraining) aimed at maintaining, upgrading, expanding or changing their qualifications, or adapting it to technological progress with a view to safeguarding their employment." In these activities, employers must cooperate with trade unions or representatives of employees.

Employers thus have a duty to provide reasonable accommodation for disabled persons. Assessment of the employers' failure to provide reasonable accommodation is dealt with under the provisions of the Anti-discrimination Act. Article 9 of the Labour Code reads that, "Employers may neither disadvantage nor harm their employees who exercise their rights arising from employment relationships." Similarly, Section 14 of the Labour Code states that, "Disputes between employees and employers concerning claims arising from employment relations shall be heard and decided in court."⁶⁰ However, it should be emphasized that the application of the above mentioned provisions of the Labour Code is limited to the existing labour relations. Therefore, a person that was refused access to a job or some activity on the ground of his or her disability cannot claim their enforcement. This means that the Anti-discrimination Act, compared to the Labour Code, provides disabled people with a wider scope of protection.

It is not yet possible to answer an eventual question as to how the courts determine whether accommodation is "reasonable" or whether it imposes a "disproportionate burden" or to give an example of the application of the duty of reasonable accommodation by the court. Since no complaints have been brought and no jurisdiction has yet been created, it is hard to predict how the courts would deal with potential cases and how they would apply the criteria laid down by the new Anti-discrimination Act.

b) *Does failure to meet the duty count as discrimination? Is there a justification defence? How does this relate to the prohibition of direct and indirect discrimination?*

The breach of the employer's duty to provide reasonable accommodation for a disabled person as well as refusal or omission to take certain measures is considered to be a breach of the principle of equal treatment. It is regarded as a violation of the principle and it does not equate to direct or indirect discrimination. However this does not exclude that in a specific situation action or omission of an employer can fulfil as well definition of direct or indirect discrimination.

Case-law dealing with the application of reasonable accommodation does not exist. Nor has there been measures taken or discussions started on what would be the appropriate ways to implement reasonable accommodation duty.

⁶⁰ According to Section 80, letter b) of the Code of Civil Procedure, a petition to commence judicial proceedings may be filed also to seek a ruling on the fulfilment of a statutory obligation, obligation under a legal relationship or obligation resulting from the violation of a law.



- c) *Has national law implemented the duty to provide reasonable accommodation in respect of any of the other grounds?*

The Anti-discrimination Act sets out in its basic provision the general characteristics of the principle of equal treatment. According to this provision (Section 2 paragraph 3 of the Anti-discrimination Act) compliance with the principle of equal treatment shall consist of the adoption of anti-discrimination measures.

From this principle it can be inferred that the duty to provide reasonable accommodation applies not only to the employers and to people with disabilities in the area of employment but to all other areas and grounds which are regulated by the existing laws prohibiting discrimination. However it is definitely not the same quality of regulation as for the above quoted obligation of the employers.

- e) *Does national law require services available to the public, buildings and infrastructure to be designed and built in a disability-accessible way? If so, could and has a failure to comply with such legislation be relied upon in a discrimination case based on the legislation transposing Directive 2000/78?*

Buildings and infrastructure are to be designed and built in a disability-accessible way according to the Regulation Determining Details on General Technical Requirements on Construction.⁶¹ Buildings and infrastructure which do not meet criteria set by the Regulation should not get the approval from the respective building office. The reality shows that these rules are often being ignored or violated. In the case there is a building not accessible for the disabled even though it was built after 1 December 2002 (the date from which the Regulation is in force), it could be considered as discriminatory especially in the area of employment which is covered by the Anti-discrimination Act. However, if the consequences of the non-accessible infrastructure or buildings or provision of services for public fall within the area of access to goods and services, the enforcement of the rules within a discrimination case would be more questionable because of restriction in legislation. The scope of the Consumer Protection Act⁶² which prohibits discrimination in access to goods and service was narrowed by the adoption of the Anti-discrimination Act to the grounds of sex and racial and ethnic origin. The original wording of the Act guaranteeing equal treatment of consumers in Section 6, paragraph 1 stated: The seller must not discriminate any consumer in any way and must not act against a good moral. By the adoption of the Anti-discrimination Act the unlimited prohibition of discrimination was restricted to the grounds of sex and racial and ethnic origin. The last amendment of the Anti-discrimination Act adopted in February 2008 and coming into effect in April 2008 changes the range of grounds on which anti-discrimination rules should be applicable. According to it discrimination on the ground of disability should be illegal also for the area of access to and provision of goods and services available to the public.

⁶¹ Vyhláška Ministerstva životného prostredia SR č. 532/2002 Z. z. ktorou sa ustanovujú podrobnosti o všeobecných technických požiadavkách na výstavbu a všeobecných požiadavkách na stavby užívané osobami s obmedzenou schopnosťou pohybu a orientácie. [Regulation of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 532/2002 Coll. Determining Details on General Technical Requirements on Constructions and on General Technical Requirements on Buildings used by Persons with Restricted Ability to Movement and Orientation]

⁶² Zákon č. 634/1992 Zb. o ochrane spotrebiteľa v znení neskorších predpisov [Act No. 634/1992 Coll. on Consumer Protection as amended] Since July 2007 a new Act on Consumer Protection is in effect No. 250/2007 Coll.



- e) *Please explain briefly the existing national legislation concerning people with disabilities (beyond the simple prohibition of discrimination). Does national law provide for special rights for people with disabilities?*

Legislation regarding special rights of people with disabilities exists in the area of employment, social insurance, health care, education and access to building and certain public services.

There are legal guarantees for support of participation of disabled in the labour market. According to Article 8 of the Labour Code, "employees with disabilities are ensured working conditions that enable them to apply and develop their working skills, taking account of their health condition". This principle is embodied in the abovementioned provisions of Sections 158 - 159 of the Labour Code (See Chapter 2.6) and in the Act on Employment Services. The latter Act guarantees the right to special working condition, advisory service, vocational training and guidance, existence of special sheltered workplaces eligible for state aid, financial support for creating a work place for disabled people, financial support for work assistant etc.⁶³ The quality of working place for disabled people is specifically regulated by a governmental regulation.⁶⁴ There is also legal regulation for state-funded financial allowance to the employers that employ disabled applicants.⁶⁵ Following Section 59 of the Employment Service Act the Bureau of Labour, Social Affairs and Family may provide to a disabled employee or a disabled self-employed person an allowance for the work of his or her work assistant a monthly pay in the amount of 90 % of the price of the work performed by the assistant. According to Section 87 paragraph 7 of the Labour Code, employers may only introduce irregular working hours for persons with disabilities subject to their agreement. Persons with disabilities enjoy special protection against dismissal – a person with a disability can only be given notice after prior endorsement by the National Labour Office.⁶⁶

The Act on Social Aid⁶⁷ stipulated different kind of material support for disabled such as financial support for special

The School Act imposes a special obligation to accommodate the needs of disabled pupils in primary and secondary schools.⁶⁸

Special provision includes also the Act on Higher Education⁶⁹ guaranteeing reasonable accommodation for disabled students including financial support under certain circumstances. The Act on Railways⁷⁰ contains general rules for creating conditions for access of disabled people. Special regulations allowing reduced fare for public transport are adopted by the self-governing regions.

⁶³ Sections 50, 55 -61 of the Act on Employment Services No. 5/2004 Coll. State bodies responsible for providing this type of support are offices of labour, social affairs and family.

⁶⁴ Regulation No. 391/2006 Coll. on Minimum Security and Health Requirement for Working Place

⁶⁵ Section 50 of the Act on Employment Services No. 5/2004 Coll.

⁶⁶ Section 66 of the Labour Code

⁶⁷ Act No. 195/1998 Coll. on Social Aid as amended

⁶⁸ Disabled pupils have the right to individual approach in education and training. The schools prior to pupils admission creates conditions for integrated education of the pupil, makes adjustments of the classroom, arranges for compensatory devices etc. For details See Section 32 a, 32b and 32c of the School Act No. 29/1984 Coll. as amended

⁶⁹ Section 16a, 57, 96 and 100 of the Act No 131/2002 Coll.

⁷⁰ Zákon č. 194/1996 Z. z. o dráhach [Act No. 194/1996 Coll. on Railways as amended]



2.7 Sheltered or semi-sheltered accommodation/employment

- a) *To what extent does national law make provision for sheltered or semi-sheltered accommodation/employment for workers with disabilities?*
- b) *Would such activities be considered to constitute employment under national law?*

The Act on Employment Services No. 5/2004 Coll. defines in Section 55 “sheltered workshop” and “sheltered workplace”. These are workplaces established by a legal entity or a natural person where at least 50 % of the employees are disabled and are not able to find employment in the open labour market. Working in a sheltered workshop or sheltered workplace is considered to be employment under the Anti-discrimination Act. “Sheltered workshops” or “sheltered workplaces” are also considered to be those places where the disabled are schooled and where working conditions and working requirements are accommodated to their abilities. “Sheltered workplace” also means each individual workplace established or accommodated for an individual with a disability. Such workplace can also be established in the household of a disabled person. Those who learn special skills and those employees who, because of health problems, are temporarily not able to carry out their original work and their employer has no other suitable work for them may also work in a sheltered workshop or at a sheltered workplace. The Act on Employment Services established several kinds of State support for sheltered workshops and workplaces. There is a subsidy for establishing a sheltered workshop or workplace, subsidy for supplementary expenses (such as equipment for workshops with special tools or machines and their installation) and a subsidy for operational costs and transport of employees. The actual amount of the subsidy for establishing one workplace in a workshop and for supplementary expenses can be up to 100 % of the cost of one employee’s labour during 24 months. The requirement for the provision of a subsidy is that a sheltered workshop operates for at least three years. The subsidy for operational costs and transport for one disabled person is a maximum of seven times the minimal monthly cost of labour. State bodies responsible for providing this type of support are offices of labour, social affairs and family.



3. PERSONAL AND MATERIAL SCOPE

3.1 Personal scope

3.1.1 EU and non-EU nationals (Recital 13 and Article 3(2) Directive 2000/43 and Recital 12 and Article 3(2) Directive 2000/78)

Are there residence or citizenship/nationality requirements for protection under the relevant national laws transposing the Directives?

Protection against discrimination in national legal system is not conditioned by somebody's citizenship or nationality. The Anti-discrimination Act has no specific requirements in this regard. However, Section 4, paragraph 1(b) of the Anti-discrimination Act explicitly laid down that the provisions of the Anti-discrimination Act shall not apply to differences of treatment resulting from the requirements for entry and stay of aliens in the territory of the Slovak Republic, including the treatment of these aliens provided for under separate provisions.⁷¹ This provision eliminates some of the provisions of the Anti-discrimination Act, till an alien obtains the relevant permissions for residence, employment etc. According to the Act on Stay of Aliens by an alien is meant everybody who is not a citizen of the Slovak republic. As the Anti-discrimination Act used the term "alien" (instead of the "third-country nationals") theoretically, it could exclude the EU citizens and other persons entitled to enjoy free movement of workers and services within the European Union. For this reason the provision was amended and from September 2007 it explicitly stipulates that the citizens of the European Union, citizens of the state which is a party to the European Economic Space Agreement, citizens of Swiss Confederation and stateless persons and their family members fall within personal scope of the Anti-discrimination Act.

Apart from this separate acts require for specific professions or employment to be a citizen of the Slovak Republic.⁷²

Art. 35 of the Constitution guarantees the right to choose his or her profession and appropriate training freely, the right to conduct entrepreneurial or other gainful activity, as well as the right to material welfare of those who cannot enjoy this right without their own fault. Paragraph 4 of the same Article states that the law may provide a different regulation of these rights for aliens (E.g. The Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on the Stay of Aliens and on amending and supplementing certain other laws as amended, Act No. 480/2002 Coll. on Asylum and on amending and supplementing certain other laws.).

3.1.2 Natural persons and legal persons (Recital 16 Directive 2000/43)

Does national law distinguish between natural persons and legal persons, either for purposes of protection against discrimination or liability for discrimination?

⁷¹ e.g. Zákon č. 48/2002 Z. z. o pobyte cudzincov a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení neskorších predpisov, Zákon č. 480/2002 Z. z. o azyle a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení neskorších predpisov [Act. No. 48/2002 Coll. on the Stay of Aliens and on amending and supplementing certain other laws as amended, Act. No. 480/2002 Coll. on Asylum and on amending and supplementing certain other laws as amended]

⁷² High state officials, prosecutors, constitutional judges, judges, police officers, customs officers, Fire and Rescue Service members, Mountain Rescue Service members, professional soldiers



The Slovak Anti-discrimination Act introduced a general provision according to which the principle of equal treatment is binding for state bodies, self-governing local and regional bodies, self-governing interest groups, natural persons and legal entities. The obligation to observe the principle of equal treatment is therefore applicable equally to legal entities, natural persons, private and public legal entities.

In the Anti-discrimination Act the distinction between natural persons and legal entities for the purposes of protection against discrimination is reflected in Section 2, paragraph 11, where discrimination against a legal entity is also included. This provision states that discrimination against a legal entity is the failure to treat this entity equally on the ground of sex, religion or belief, racial origin, national or ethnic origin, disability, age or sexual orientation with respect to its members, associates, shareholders, members of its bodies, employees, persons acting on its behalf or persons on behalf of which such legal entity is acting.

3.1.3 Scope of liability

What is the scope of liability for discrimination (including harassment and instruction to discriminate)? Specifically, can employers or (in the case of racial or ethnic origin) service-providers (e.g. landlords, schools, hospitals) be held liable for the actions of employees? Can they be held liable for actions of third parties (e.g. tenants, clients or customers)? Can the individual harasser or discriminator (e.g. co-worker or client) be held liable? Can trade unions or other trade/professional associations be held liable for actions of their members?

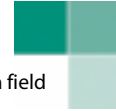
The Anti-discrimination Act doesn't give a direct answer as to who is held liable for the unlawful action breaching the principle of equal treatment. It uses only a term "the person violating the principle of equal treatment."⁷³ Section 11, paragraph 1 of the Anti-discrimination Act states that "the plaintiff is obliged to identify the person that has allegedly violated the principle of equal treatment."

According to general provisions of the Civil Code⁷⁴ regarding liability for damages, the damage is caused by a legal entity or a natural person providing it was caused during their business and by the people engaged to perform the business. It is of no importance whether the engaged person performs an activity in the frame of an employment relationship, self-employment, or on the ground of another type of legal relationship. According to the Civil Code, individuals acting on behalf of a legal entity or a natural person are not liable for damages without prejudice to their liability for damage as stipulated by labour regulations. Moreover, Section 192 of the Labour Code makes the employer responsible towards the employee for the damage occurred to the employee due to the breach of legal regulations or due to intentional behaviour in breach of good morals during the work performance or in a direct connection with such behaviour. The employer is liable towards the employee for damages occurred due to the breach of legal obligations by the personnel performing the tasks of the employer on behalf of the employer.

The above mentioned shows that anybody acting on behalf of himself or herself (individual discriminator, harasser - be it an employer or a self-employed person) is responsible for his or her breaching of the principle of equal treatment.

⁷³ Section 9, par. 2 of the Anti-discrimination Act

⁷⁴ Section 420, par. 2 of the Civil Code No. 40/1964 Coll. as amended



In case an individual acts on behalf of a legal entity or a natural person, considering the fact that such acts are not always necessarily based on a labour relationship, the responsibility falls upon the person on behalf of whom the person acted.

The person or entity responsible for the infringement of the principle of equal treatment may enforce, according to respective labour regulations⁷⁵ or according to general damage regulations⁷⁶, the reimbursement of the claim against the person who caused the damage due to the breach of his or her duties.

In case a harasser or an individual discriminator would be a client, a customer or a tenant acting independently, the legal entity or natural person (or landlord) would not bear any responsibility for discrimination even having a certain type of legal relationship with the discriminator.

3.2 Material Scope

3.2.1 Employment, self-employment and occupation

Does national legislation apply to all sectors of public and private employment and occupation, including contract work, self-employment, military service, holding statutory office?

In paragraphs 3.2.2 - 3.2.5, you should specify if each of the following areas is fully and expressly covered by national law for each of the grounds covered by the Directives.

Section 13 of the Labour Code directly obliges the employer to treat employees equally in compliance with the principle of equal treatment laid down by the Anti-discrimination Act for the area of employment and other similar legal relationships. Paragraph 2 of the same Section states that in addition to the grounds laid down by the Antidiscrimination Act (sex, religion or belief, racial, national or ethnic origin, disability, age and sexual orientation) discrimination is also prohibited on the grounds of marital and family status, colour of skin, language, political or other opinion, trade union activity, national or social origin, property, lineage or other status. A potential victim can thus invoke the grounds both by the Anti-discrimination Act's provision as well as by the Labour Code's provision.

The same applies to the legal relationships resulting from the Civil Service Act No. 312/2001 and the special acts on civil service in bodies with special tasks in the public sphere – customs officers, soldiers while performing military service, police officers, members of the Slovak Intelligence Service, Corps of Prison and Court Guard and Railroad police officers, members of Fire and Rescue Service while performing civil service.

⁷⁵The employee is responsible towards the employer for the damage occurred due to the intentional breach of his or her duties within the performance of his or her assignment or directly related to such breach. (Section 179 of the Labour Code). Similarly, any civil servant liable for damage is obliged to indemnify the authority that he or she serves in the real amount of damage in cash, unless he or she did so via the restoration (Section 115, par. 1 of the Act. No. 312/2001 Coll. on Civil Service)

⁷⁶ Under Section 420, par. 1 of the Civil Code anybody is responsible for the damage occurred due to breach of his or her legal obligation.



Moreover, these acts extend the grounds constituting the base for the prohibition of discrimination within the performance of the civil service to marital and family status, colour of skin, language, political or other opinion, trade union activity, national or social origin, property, lineage and other status. (See Chapter 2.1)

Act. No. 455/1991 Coll. on licensed trades (Small Business Act) which regulates the conditions for performing licensed trade by self-employed persons states in Section 5a that the rights provided for under this Act shall be guaranteed equally to all persons in conformity with the principle of equal treatment in labour relations and similar legal relations provided for under separate provisions of the Anti-discrimination Act.

However, regarding the material scope of anti-discrimination law, the most important is the Anti-discrimination Act, which sets the definition of employment for the purpose of protection against discrimination and the minimum standard of protection in the employment relationships. Under Section 6 of the Anti-discrimination Act the principle of equal treatment shall be applied in employment relationships, similar legal relationships and related legal relationships. The principle of equal treatment shall apply in combination with the rights of natural persons provided for under special laws regulating employment, occupation and other gainful activities or functions (See Chapter 2.1). Accordingly, employment for the purpose of the Anti-discrimination Act means a complex of legal relations resulting from labour, service, contractual and other relations relating to gainful activities. The Anti-discrimination Act in Section 3, paragraph 1 says that the obligation to observe the principle of equal treatment applies to state bodies, bodies of territorial self-government, self-governing bodies interest groups, natural and legal entities. Thus it covers the entire sphere of employment, self-employment and occupational relationships in the public and private spheres.

3.2.2 Conditions for access to employment, to self-employment or to occupation, including selection criteria, recruitment conditions and promotion, whatever the branch of activity and at all levels of the professional hierarchy (Article 3(1)(a))

Is the public sector dealt with differently to the private sector?

Pursuant to Section 6, paragraph 1 and 2 (a)(b) of the Anti-discrimination Act the principle of equal treatment on the grounds of sex, religion or belief, racial, national or ethnic origin, disability, age and sexual orientation is applicable to the rights of natural persons under the provisions of acts regulating access to employment, occupation, other gainful activities or functions, including job requirements, selection criteria, modalities and promotion. In other words, the Anti-discrimination Act refers to the existing laws in the area of employment, self-employment and occupation without making any distinction between legal relationship in private or public sector. At the same time all laws regulating public and private sector are based on or supplement the rules set by the Anti-discrimination Act.

General prohibition of discrimination in pre-employment relationships is laid down in Section 41 paragraph 8 of the Labour Code. This provision states that, "When recruiting a natural person, an employer must not violate the principle of equal treatment concerning access to employment."



The Labour Code, Section 41, paragraph 6 sets the following rules to be applied to avoid discrimination in the field of access to employment: the employer must not request the natural person applying for job for information regarding: pregnancy, his or her family background, his or her integrity, except for a job in which a clean criminal record is required under special regulation or if the integrity requirement derives from the nature of the job which the natural person is to perform or his or her political, trade union or religious affiliation, Act. No. 5/2004 Coll. on Employment Services which introduces a system of institutions and instruments providing the participants in the labour market with support and assistance in their search for employment, changing employment, filling job vacancies and implementation of active measures within the labour market, stipulates the following in Section 14, paragraph 1: “Citizen⁷⁷ shall have the right to access to employment without any restrictions in conformity with the principle of equal treatment in labour relations and similar legal relations provided for under the Anti-discrimination Act. In conformity with the principle of equal treatment, except for the grounds laid down by the Anti-discrimination Act, any discrimination is prohibited also on the grounds of marital and family status, colour, language, political and other opinion, trade union involvement, ethnic or social origin, property, lineage or other status. Exercising rights and obligations resulting from this Act must be in compliance with good morals. No person may abuse such rights and obligations to the detriment of another citizen. According to Section 62, paragraph 1 of the Employment Services Act the employer can recruit the staff in the required number and structure using the employer’s own recruitment capacity or using the assistance of the respective bureaus allocated all over the Slovak Republic. Simultaneously, employers are prohibited from “publishing job advertisements that impose any restriction or discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, sex, age, language, religion or belief, disability, political or other opinion, trade union activities, national or social origin, belonging to a national minority or ethnic group, property, lineage, marital or family status.” The unmentioned ground “sexual orientation” reflects the divided political will whether or not to include (especially in the area of employment) sexual orientation as a ground of prohibited discrimination. However, after the adoption of the Anti-discrimination Act this provision must be read together with the provision of the Act which prohibits discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation in employment including recruitment. This quite complex legal regulation and the necessity to interpret two laws in combination does not make the anti-discrimination provisions clear and easily understandable for the public. This was one of the reason why in the prepared amendment of the Anti-discrimination Act all grounds of discrimination in all areas covered by the act are explicitly listed. The amendment was adopted by the Parliament on 14 February 2008 and becomes effective as of 1 April 2008.

The employer within the recruitment procedure must not demand information related to nationality, racial or ethnic origin, political opinion, religion, sexual orientation, information which are not in conformity with good morals and personal data, which are not necessary for performing the duties of the employer provided for by a separate law.

⁷⁷ A legal position equal to the one guaranteed to the citizens of the Slovak Republic is guaranteed also to a foreigner who has been granted a labour permit and temporary residence permit for employment purposes. (Section 21, par. 1 of the Act. No. 5/2004 Coll. as amended). A citizen of the EU member state and his or her relative are guaranteed the same legal position as the citizen of the Slovak Republic. (Section 2, par. 2 of the Act No. 5/2004 Coll. on employment services as amended)



The employer is obliged to prove upon the citizen's demand that it is necessary to provide the specific information requested.⁷⁸ The staff recruitment criteria must ensure equal opportunities for each person.⁷⁹

Other laws regulating different areas of employment or civil service contain as well provisions concerning equal treatment in access to employment and selection procedures. (See footnotes No. 19-26).

Selection procedure for the position of a judge, under Section 28, paragraph 3 of the Act. No. 385/2000 Coll. on Judges and Lay Judges, shall be carried without regard to sex, race, belief, religion, political or other opinion of applicants, their national or social origin, or belonging to a nationality or ethnic group. The Act on Judges and Lay Judges is an example of the imperfect and complex anti-discrimination law in Slovakia. The Anti-discrimination Act has amended several other laws in the areas where the Anti-discrimination Act is applicable. These laws refer to the Anti-discrimination Act as a basic anti-discrimination regulation which is to be respected and most of these laws extend the grounds on which discrimination is prohibited in their respective areas. The Act on Judges and Lay Judges was not amended and stayed in its original wording. Although this law is compatible neither with the Anti-discrimination Act, nor with the Employment Directive because age, disability and sexual orientation are not included, it is to be interpreted by the Anti-discrimination Act according to the principle *Lex posterior derogat priori*. Therefore all the grounds mentioned in the Anti-discrimination Act should also apply to the selection procedure of judges.

3.2.3 Employment and working conditions, including pay and dismissals (Article 3(1)(c))

- a) *Note that this can include contractual conditions of employment as well as the conditions in which work is, or is expected to be, carried out.*
- b) *In respect of occupational pensions, how does national law ensure the prohibition of discrimination on all the grounds covered by Directive 2000/78 ?*

The right to satisfactory working conditions, remuneration, and protection against arbitrary dismissal including discrimination at work is basically guaranteed by the Article 36 of the Constitution (See Chapter 1)

The Anti-discrimination Act expressly covers in Section 6, paragraph 2(b) the whole area of employment relationships, similar relationships and related legal relationships on the grounds of sex, religion or belief, racial, national or ethnic origin, disability, age, and sexual orientation in “the performance of employment⁸⁰ and condition of work, including remuneration and dismissal.”. As mentioned in the chapter above, other grounds set up by the Labour Code are applicable also for working conditions, pay and dismissals. The grounds are: marital and family status, colour of skin, language, political or other opinion, trade union activity, national or social origin, property, lineage or other status.

⁷⁸ Although there is a quite clear legal regulation concerning recruitment these rules are very often breached by the employers especially during job interviews when asking personal data not relating to the work offered

⁷⁹ Section 62, par. 2 and 3 of the Act. No. 5/2004 Coll. on Employment Services as amended

⁸⁰ the term “employment” includes occupation, other gainful activity or function



According to Article 6 of the Labour Code, women and men shall have the right to equal treatment as far as access to employment, pay and promotion, vocational training and working conditions. Women shall be secured working conditions that enable them to partake in work taking into account their physiological capacity and the social function of motherhood, and also women and men with regard to their family obligations in the upbringing and care of children". The employer shall create for employees with disabilities such working conditions as enable them to apply and upgrade their work skills, taking account of their state of health, according to Article 8 and Section 158 of the Labour Code (See Chapter 2.6). As far as equal pay is concerned, Section 119 paragraph 3 of the Labour Code provides that, "Wage conditions must be equal for both men and women without any discrimination on grounds of sex. Women and men shall be entitled to equal wages for work of an equal level of complexity, responsibility, and difficulty, performed under the same working conditions and upon achievement of the same efficiency and work results." The same conditions shall apply to the pay of accused and sentenced persons.⁸¹

In respect of occupational pension schemes it has to be mentioned that entitlement to retirement or invalidity benefits does not comprise part of occupational pension scheme in Slovakia. Both types of benefits fall under umbrella of state social security scheme. As a legally regulated occupational pension can be identified "accessory pension insurance". The purpose of the accessory pension saving is payment of extra pension after retirement age and after termination of risky occupation (according to the legal classification) and termination of work of a dance artist or of a musician on wind instrument.⁸² In the framework of accessory pension insurance an employer pays on the ground of a contract a regular contribution for employees to the accessory pension company. According to Section 7 of the Act on Accessory Pension Saving discrimination in performance of accessory pension saving is prohibited in compliance with the Anti-discrimination Act. Discrimination within occupation pension scheme would therefore be prohibited on the grounds of sex, religion or belief, race, national or ethnic origin, disability, age and sexual orientation listed in the Anti-discrimination Act.

3.2.4 Access to all types and to all levels of vocational guidance, vocational training, advanced vocational training and retraining, including practical work experience (Article 3(1)(b))

Note that there is an overlap between 'vocational training' and 'education'. For example, university courses have been treated as vocational training in the past by the Court of Justice. Other courses, especially those taken after leaving school, may fall into this category. Does the national Anti-discrimination law apply to vocational training outside the employment relationship, such as that provided by technical schools or universities, or such as adult life long learning course?

⁸¹Nariadenie vlády č. 499/2002 Z. z. o výške pracovnej odmeny a o podmienkach jej poskytovania obvineným a odsúdeným, o výške peňažnej odmeny za výkon iných prospešných prác a o podmienkach jej poskytovania odsúdeným [Government Resolution No. 499/2002 Coll. on the amount of the payment for work and conditions of its provision to the accused and convicted and on the amount of the payment for other community service and conditions of its provision to the accused and convicted]

⁸² § 2 ods. 2 zákona č. 650/2004 Z. z. o doplnkovom dôchodkovom sporení a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov [Section 2, paragraph 2 of Act No. 650/2004 Coll. on Accessory Pension Saving and on Amending and Supplementing Certain Other Laws]



The Anti-discrimination Act prohibits discrimination on the ground of sex, religion or belief, racial origin, national or ethnic origin, disability, age or sexual orientation in combination with the rights of natural persons provided for under separate acts in the area of access to vocational training, further vocational training and participation in active labour market policy programmes including the access to guidance services regarding the employment selection and the change of employment.

Act on Further Education⁸³ in Section 3(b) indirectly defines what is to be understood under the term “vocational training“, in which it says: “Further education is carried out in the form of vocational education and training which enables participants to improve, deepen or update their knowledge and skills, obtain the competence to carry out certain activities. Re-qualification is also considered to be vocational training.” According to Section 1, paragraph 1 of the Further Education Act each person interested in further education has the right to be educated and trained regardless his or her age under the conditions stipulated by law and according to his or her abilities and interests. As to the access to further education the act directly refers to the application of the provisions of the Anti-discrimination Act.

Article 6 of the Labour Code stipulates equal access to vocational training for both men and women. Article 7 declares the right of juveniles to be trained and to have working conditions that enable them to advance their physical and intellectual skills.

Sections 158 and 159 of the Labour Code contains provisions regarding vocational training and raising professional qualification of persons with disabilities (See Chapter 2.6).

The question of overlapping “vocational training” and “education” does not play an important role in the Slovak anti-discrimination law since according to the existing special laws discrimination is prohibited in both areas - education and vocational training - on all the grounds: religion or belief, racial and ethnic origin, disability, age and sexual orientation.⁸⁴ The same can be stated about all other types of vocational training outside the employment relationship. Courses provided by technical schools and universities have the same level of legal protection against discrimination (the same list of grounds) regardless of category under which they would fall. The last amendment of the Anti-discrimination Act adopted in February 2008 (entering into force in April 2008) introduced a unified list of grounds for discrimination (wider than by the Directives) applicable to all areas covered by the Directives.

3.2.5 Membership of, and involvement in, an organisation of workers or employers, or any organisation whose members carry on a particular profession, including the benefits provided for by such organisations (Article 3(1)(d))

Apart from the general constitutional prohibition of discrimination, the Constitution specifically forbids (Article 37, paragraph 2) restricting the number of trade unions as well as privileging some of them in a company or industry.

⁸³ Zákon č. 386/1997 Z. z. o ďalšom vzdelávaní v znení neskorších predpisov [Act No. 386/1997 Coll. on Further Education as amended]

⁸⁴ Although the ground „sexual orientation“ is not explicitly mentioned in the Act No.131/2002 Coll. on Higher Education and Act No. 29/1984 Coll. on the System of Primary and Secondary Schools (the School Act) it can be covered by the ground „other status“



Section 6, paragraph 1 and 2(c) of the Anti-discrimination Act prohibits discrimination on the grounds of sex, religion or belief, racial origin, national or ethnic origin, disability, age and sexual orientation relating to the rights provided for by separate acts in the sphere of membership and activity in employees' organisations, employers' organisations and organisations associating persons of certain occupations, including the benefits that these organisations provide to their members..

In relation to paragraphs 3.2.6 – 3.2.10 you should focus on how discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin is covered by national law, but you should also mention if the law extends to other grounds.

3.2.6 Social protection, including social security and healthcare (Article 3(1)(e) Directive 2000/43)

In relation to religion or belief, age, disability and sexual orientation, does national law seek to rely on the exception in Article 3(3), Directive 2000/78?

The Anti-discrimination Act in Section 5, paragraph 1 and 2 (a)(b) prohibits discrimination on the grounds of sex, racial, national or ethnic origin in social security and healthcare in conjunction with special acts existing in the area of access and provision of social assistance, social insurance, old-age pension insurance, accessory pension insurance, state social support including social advantages and healthcare. It follows from the wording of the Anti-discrimination Act that the principle of equal treatment does not apply to the grounds of religion, belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

The basic law in the area of state social security scheme is the Act on Social Insurance.⁸⁵ An integral part of the state social security scheme is also old age pension scheme. The Social Insurance act states that policyholders shall have rights in the exercise of social insurance in compliance with the principle of equal treatment in social security provided for under the Anti-discrimination Act. The same applies to police officers, professional soldiers and soldiers in preparatory service under the Act on social security of police officers and soldiers.⁸⁶ Act on Social Assistance⁸⁷ which regulates legal relations relating to the provision of social assistance aimed at reducing or overcoming the destitution of citizens guarantees the equal rights provided for by this act in conformity with the principle laid down in the Anti-discrimination Act. It means that national law does not rely on the exception in Article 3(3) of Directive 2000/78 and the principle of equal treatment is guaranteed also in the state social security and social protection schemes. The Act on Old Age Pension Saving⁸⁸ contains separate definitions of direct and indirect discrimination including unwanted conduct which is not completely identical with the definitions in the Anti-discrimination Act.

⁸⁵ Zákon č. 461/2003 Z. z. o sociálnom poistení v znení neskorších predpisov [Act No. 461/2003 Coll. On Social Insurance as amended]

⁸⁶ Zákon č. 328/2002 Z. z. o sociálnom zabezpečení policajtov a vojakov a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení neskorších predpisov [Act No. 328/2002 Coll on Social Security of Police Officers and Soldiers and on amending and supplementing certain other acts as amended]

⁸⁷ Zákon č. 195/1998 Z. z. o sociálnej pomoci v znení neskorších predpisov [Act. No. 195/1998 Coll. On Social Assistance as amended]

⁸⁸ § 9 Zákona č. 43/2004 Z. z. o starobnom dôchodkovom sporení a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení neskorších predpisov [Section 9 of Act No. 43/2004 Coll. on Old Age Pension Saving and on Amending and Supplementing Certain Other Act as amended]



By the saving administration a saver cannot be discriminated on the ground of sex, marital or family status, race, colour of skin, language, age, health condition, belief and religion, political or other opinion, trade union activity, social origin, nationality or ethnicity, property, lineage or other status. Probing into sexual orientation of an individual is explicitly prohibited.

According to Section 7 of the Act on Accessory Pension Saving No. 650/2004 Coll. discrimination in performance of accessory pension saving is prohibited in compliance with the Anti-discrimination Act. The purpose of the accessory pension saving is payment of extra pension after retirement age and after termination of risky occupation (according to the legal classification) and termination of work of dance artist or of musician on wind instrument. In the framework of accessory pension insurance an employer pays on the ground of a contract a regular contribution for employees to the accessory pension company. Discrimination within occupation pension scheme would therefore be prohibited on the grounds of sex, religion or belief, race, national or ethnic origin, disability, age and sexual orientation listed in the Anti-discrimination Act.

The right to health care guaranteed under the Act on Health Care goes even beyond the scope of Directive 2000/43 in terms of the grounds covered. According to the act the right to the provision of health care was guaranteed equally to every person without discrimination on grounds of religion or belief, marital and family status, colour, language, political or other opinion, trade union activities, national or social status, disability, age, property, lineage or other status, including sex, and racial or ethnic origin.⁸⁹ Policyholders shall have rights in the exercise of public health insurance in conformity with the principle of equal treatment in health care regulated in the Anti-discrimination Act (meaning only on the grounds sex, racial, national and ethnic origin).⁹⁰

3.2.7 Social advantages (Article 3(1)(f) Directive 2000/43)

This covers a broad category of benefits that may be provided by either public or private actors granted to people because of their employment or residence status, for example, e.g. reduced rate train travel for large families, child birth grants, funeral grants and discounts on access to municipal leisure facilities. It may be difficult to give an exhaustive analysis of whether this category is fully covered in national law, but you should indicate whether national law explicitly addresses the category of 'social advantages' or if discrimination in this area is likely to be unlawful.

Child birth grants and funeral grant are under national law a part of state social security scheme. The Anti-discrimination Act prohibits discrimination with regard to access to and provision of social advantage on the grounds of sex, racial or ethnic origin.

⁸⁹ § 11 ods. 2 Zákona č. 576/2004 Z. z. o zdravotnej starostlivosti, službách súvisiacich s poskytovaním zdravotnej starostlivosti a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov [Section 11, paragraph 2 of Act No. 576/2004 Coll. on Health Care, Services Related to the Provision of Health Care and on Amending and Supplementing Certain Other Acts]

⁹⁰ § 29 Zákona č. 580/2004 Z. z. o zdravotnom poistení a o zmene a doplnení zákona č. 95/2002 Z. z. o poisťovníctve a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení neskorších predpisov [Section 29 of Act No. 580/2004 Coll. on Health Insurance and on amendment and supplementation of Act No. 95/2002 Coll. on Insurance and on amendment and supplementation Certain Other Acts as amended]



The restrictive definition of social advantage in the Anti-discrimination Act⁹¹ was abolished by the last amendment effective since September 2007. It was not replaced by any other regulation. Interpretation of the concept of social advantages will therefore depend on future practice and potential judicial interpretation.

Act No. 235/1998 Coll. On Childbirth Subsidy on Subsidy to Parents of Concurrently Born Three or More Children or to Parents of within Two Years Repeatedly Born Twins contains a regulation of providing child birth subsidy which has a discriminatory effect on Roma women. In Section 3 para. 5 of the Act a woman who after birth left her child in a maternity hospital, without prior consent of her physician, has no right to a childbirth subsidy and to extra subsidy for the first born child (Section 3a, paragraph 1a). It is proved by the statistics carried out in several hospitals of Eastern Slovakia that 100 % of women leaving the hospital after birth are of Roma origin. In majority of cases they come back to pick up their child. The stated objective of the legislation is prevention of misusing the state subsidy. The intention of the legislation was probably as well to motivate Roma women not to leave the hospitals (although Roma women in the majority of cases are not informed about the legislation and no measures were adopted in order to change the situation). Nevertheless legitimacy, necessity and proportionality of the regulation is questionable.

3.2.8 Education (Article 3(1)(g) Directive 2000/43)

This covers all aspects of education, including all types of schools. Please also consider cases and/ or patterns of segregation and discrimination in schools, affecting notably the Roma community. If these cases and/ or patterns exist, please refer also to relevant legal/political discussions that may exist in your country on the issue.

The Anti-discrimination Act prohibits discrimination on the grounds of sex, racial origin and national or ethnic origin also in the area of education, specifically in combination with the special acts which regulate access to and provision of education in all types of schools.⁹²

The Act on Higher Education in Section 55, paragraph 2 and the Act on the System of Primary and Secondary Schools in Section 4b, paragraph 1 (See footnotes No. 28 and 29) set additional grounds on which the principle of equal treatment of every applicant and student must be respected – religion or belief, marital and family status, colour, language, political or other opinion, trade union activities, social status, disability, age, property, lineage or other status. Concerning education of physically disabled children or adults there exist special provisions which oblige the schools to accommodate the needs of disabled students. However due to the insufficient financial resources, the vast majority of schools do not have accessible facilities for the disabled. It is thus very likely that parents of children have a tendency to place their children in specialised educational institutes.

It is very hard to assess whether policy of some schools in access to education for the disabled (especially those physically handicapped) is discriminatory since there has been no known case in Slovakia in which a disabled person challenged a school for insufficient access to education.

⁹¹ „a discount, exemption from a fee, benefits in cash or in kind provided directly or indirectly and independently of social security benefits to a certain group of natural persons who, usually, have a lower income or higher living costs than other natural persons.”

⁹² including the system of further education provided for under the Act No. 386/1997 Coll. on Further Education



In the area of high density Roma population there are still many problems with school or classes segregation of Roma pupils. Very often children from Roma families are sent to special classes for mentally disabled pupils due to their relative inability to speak the official language and their social performance. One problem is lack of sophisticated diagnostic tools which would reflect differences in the development of Roma children (see below), the other might be the role of legal representatives of the Roma children (parents) who often support education of their children in special schools (worries about children being educated with the majority which might result in bad school results, fear of atmosphere of hatred, etc.).

One of the legal measures to tackle this problem is the establishment of the so-called zero-grade classes at elementary schools dedicated to children who “are expected not to be able to absorb the knowledge prescribed by the curriculum of the 1st grade of elementary school within one year due to the social and language environment which they come from.”⁹³ Although the aim of zero-grade classes is defined quite neutral, the system of zero-grade classes is implemented only in the schools with Roma pupils. Zero-grade classes are not an obligatory part of the school curriculum. The establishment of a zero-grade class depends on decision of the school. (See also Chapter No. 5) Another legal measure is the creation of the position of teacher’s assistant at elementary schools. This position was introduced primarily for the assistance of teachers in schools with a high proportion of Roma pupils.⁹⁴

There exist no reliable statistics on what is the mother tongue of Roma children (the official data from national census do not reflect reality). However, it is generally known that all Roma pupils grow up speaking Romanes of different dialects and many of them do not speak official language until they start to attend school. Ethnicity of individual pupils in schools is one of the statistical data which can legally be collected and recorded by the respective school. Sociological researches state that the likely number of Roma children in Slovakia (from 0-16 years) is over 150,000. There are also discussions about introducing bilingual Romanes-Slovak education or using Romanes as an auxiliary language in the schools. Romanes is at the moment taught at the University of Constantine Philosopher in Nitra within the Institute of Romology studies. Along with that there is a need for recodification of Roma language as they are many different dialects and there is a missing tradition of using the language in written form. The Office of the Plenipotentiary of the Government for Roma communities has announced the recodification as one of its priorities. There is also pilot project within which Roma language and literature are taught at seven grammar and high schools in several parts of the country.

To solve the problem of segregation in schools systematically, in 2001 a project “Reintegration of Socially Disadvantaged Children from Special Schools into Standard Primary Schools” within the PHARE Program was introduced.

⁹³ Section 6 of the School Act No. 29/1984 Coll. as amended

⁹⁴ See Section 50b of the School Act No. 29/1984 Coll. as amended. A teachers assistant “contributes to the establishment of conditions necessary to overcome language, health and social barriers of a child within the process of education and training”



The main objective of the project was to “contribute to the creation of better conditions for Roma education within the schooling system by means of designing suitable diagnostic tools which will enable the uncovering of the real potential and abilities of Roma children to carry on study at primary schools.”⁹⁵ The project should design a test for school readiness which should contribute to the elimination of unjustified placing of socially disadvantaged children in special schools.

The second product of the project was differential methodology which should enable the identification of children attending special schools despite not being handicapped, and thus create conditions for their integration to standard schools.⁹⁶

A follow up of this project is another PHARE Program project called “Integration of Roma Children into Regular Primary Schools.” It aims at establishing transition classes for children attending special schools despite not being mentally disabled and to implement specific teaching methods and to implement the process of re-integration of re-diagnosed pupils into standard primary school classes in a methodical way. The project was implemented in 39 schools (both standard and special) in Eastern Slovakia.⁹⁷ The project developed methodology of school reintegration of Roma children, manual for work in transitory classes, samples of testing, including software for effective measuring of the pupils’ ability and general recommendations for education of children from socially disadvantageous environment. It is not clear what will be the follow-up of these projects since their implementation ended during year 2006. The whole methodology definitely was not taken over in all schools or special schools teaching Roma students in Slovakia.

It has been proved that school segregation is caused not only by biased diagnostic or racial hatred. One of the factors is also the system of subsidies for schools teaching disabled children. Subsidies for disabled pupils are significantly higher than for those without an impairment.

School segregation exists not only by placing Roma children into special schools. It happens very often within standard schools (segregated classes, segregation within the classes, or segregated feeding). It might also be the reason why there are no reliable data in terms of finding out differences in material conditions or teachers’ qualifications in the education of Roma pupils. However, even if the situation is not completely identical everywhere, in some clearly segregated special schools the material conditions are significantly lower. Nonetheless, it has to be said that the issue of school segregation is not the subject of much current public political or legal discussion or media attention. In December 2007 the Amnesty International criticized Slovakia for not paying enough attention to the problem of Roma segregation in schools and placing of Roma pupils into special schools or classes. The judgement of the European Court of Human Rights *D.H. v. Czech Republic* would be fully applicable on the Slovak educational system concerning placing Roma children into special schools. Despite some partial measures which started long before the judgement was issued the total number of Roma children in special schools remains the same. The system of diagnostic was not unified which still creates space for discrimination.

⁹⁵ <http://home.nextra.sk/vudpap/reintegracia/esummary.htm>

⁹⁶ The activities of the project launched in January 2003 and were concluded in March 2004. For more information see website of the Office of the Government of the Slovak Republic: <http://www-8.mensiny.vlada.gov.sk/index.php?ID=481> The Section for Human Rights and Minority of the Office of the Government was the coordinator and co-funder of the project.

⁹⁷ The project activities has started in May 2005 should end by June 2006.

<http://www8.mensiny.vlada.gov.sk/data/files/335.doc>



An important negative role in the issue plays financial motivation of the special schools to recruit more pupils. A negative effect has also introduction of financial support for pupils of special schools depending on their results. Several experts stated that this measure resulted in outflow of Roma pupils into special schools.

Education of Roma population has lately started to be one of the most declared priorities of the Deputy Prime Minister for Knowledge Society, European Affairs, Human Rights and Minorities. Nevertheless the problem of segregation was not yet politically acknowledged and solved. No specific projects or activities were announced in this field.

3.2.9 Access to and supply of goods and services which are available to the public (Article 3(1)(h) Directive 2000/43)

Does the law distinguish between goods and services available to the public (e.g. in shops, restaurants, banks) and those only available privately (e.g. limited to members of a private association)? If so, explain the content of this distinction.

The Anti-discrimination Act refers explicitly to the area of “goods and services including housing provided to the public by legal entities and natural persons – entrepreneurs.”⁹⁸ The wording of the Act clearly shows that the application of the prohibition of discrimination will be limited to the sale of goods and provision of services carried out in public and targeted to the public. The provisions of the Anti-discrimination Act do not apply to goods and services offered or provided on the private basis (e.g. providing or offering goods to the members of a private association, family etc).

Under the new Consumer Protection Act No. 250/2007 Coll. when providing goods and services to consumers the seller must not act against good morals whereas discriminatory treatment is considered as acting against good morals.

Despite the principle set in Art. 6 para. 2 of the Council Directive 2000/43/EC saying that implementation of the Directive shall not constitute grounds for a reduction in the level of protection against discrimination by the adoption of the Anti-discrimination Act the level of protection was significantly reduced in the area of access to goods and services. Although the legal standards are fully implemented with the Council Directive 2000/43/EC, the scope of the Consumer Protection Act⁹⁹ was broader before the adoption of the Anti-discrimination Act. The original wording of the Act guaranteeing equal treatment of consumers in Section 6, paragraph 1 stated: The seller must not discriminate any consumer in any way and must not act against a good moral. By the adoption of the Anti-discrimination Act the unlimited prohibition of discrimination was restricted to the grounds of sex and racial and ethnic origin. An amendment of the Anti-discrimination Act adopted in February 2008 contains a unified broad list of grounds for all areas including access to goods and services. After the adoption discrimination would be prohibited on the grounds of sex, religion or belief, race, national or ethnic group membership, disability, age, sexual orientation, marital and family status, colour of skin, language, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, lineage or other status.

⁹⁸ Section 5, letter d) of the Anti-discrimination Act

⁹⁹ Act No. 634/1992 Coll. on Consumer Protection which was replaced by the newly adopted Act. No. 250/2007 effective from July 2007



3.2.10 Housing (Article 3(1)(h) Directive 2000/43)

To which aspects of housing does the law apply? Are there any exceptions? Please also consider cases and patterns of housing segregation and discrimination of the Roma and other minorities or groups.

As stated before, the Anti-discrimination Act prohibits discrimination on the ground of sex, racial, national or ethnic origin in relation to housing. The Act does not provide any definition of “housing”. The only specification is that it applies only to the housing provided to the public by legal entities and natural persons – entrepreneurs.¹⁰⁰

The application and interpretation of the law even by the equality body is disorienting. The equality body tends to interpret housing as hotel and accommodation services provided to the public. The brief reasoning to the provision prepared by the proposer of the act (The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister) has the same approach – it includes goods and services provided to the public in the frame of private business.

The problem of Roma housing segregation is increasing in volume during the last two years. One aspect of the problem is that the Roma population living in the country had been segregated since the very beginning – when building their huts outside the villages (mostly without any building permit). With the growing population the Roma settlement outside the villages or on their peripheries was broadening.

Even the low standard houses development subsidized by the government since 1999 is build as a part of the old segregated settlements or in the new localities separated from the existing villages or towns. When choosing a locality for a new Roma settlement the municipalities very often face heavy protests of the majority population which refuses this kind of projects near their residences.

This policy of building new separated settlements for Roma on one hand represents positive action in the area of housing and on the other hand maintains segregation of Roma communities from the majority population.

The Roma population living in towns was during the communist regime placed in houses in the town centres. After the fall of the communist regime the houses became property of the municipalities. During last five years the municipalities started to get rid of houses damaged by Roma in the town centres. One reason was that many of Roma families did not pay for their apartments. Another reason was to get rid of the inefficient property and to change degraded and polluted area.

However, the way some municipalities choose to solve the problem is illegal and discriminatory. They sell out the residential houses inhabited by Roma to private entrepreneurs who are contractually obliged to displace Roma outside the town. Subsequently a local entrepreneur buys a low-priced private house in the neighbouring village and move Roma families and their property (often without their agreement) to the new house.

¹⁰⁰ Section 5, para. 2 d) of the Anti-discrimination Act



For example the situation in Nové Zámky in September 2007 reached to protests of Roma who slept in the open air with small children before the municipal office and rejected to move out of the town where they had their permanent residence. In the villages where Roma were moved escalated clashes (physical conflicts, fire of the furniture etc.). The municipalities divesting themselves of Roma population refuse their responsibility arguing by the amount of debts of Roma and financial demandingness of maintaining status quo.

There are no official figures available as far as legal action taken against discriminatory steps of the municipalities in the area of housing. The existing cases related mostly to illegality of displacement without dealing specifically with the problem of discrimination.

The complaints addressed to the Prosecution Office which supervises legality of public administration bodies were formalistically refused as out of the prosecution power because the municipalities “exercise their self-governing powers” and therefore “it does not constitute an administrative act performed by public administration.”

In March 2005 issued its opinion The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination deciding on the ground of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.¹⁰¹ The case was brought by 26 Roma people living in Dobsina. They claimed discrimination in the area of housing when the municipal assembly cancelled its resolution on approving the program of building low-cost houses for the Roma inhabitants of the town. The resolution referred directly to the petition signed by 2700 petitioners who expressed their disagreement with the plan because of “an influx of inadapted citizens of Gypsy origin from the surrounding villages, even from other districts and regions.” Despite the opinion of the Committee and its statement that “the petitioners be placed in the same position that they were in upon adoption of the first resolution” no effective steps by the government or municipality were taken. The Slovak National Center for Human Rights gave in its written opinion to the case that the Anti-discrimination act was not applicable because housing applied only to providing services by hotels or provision of accommodation as a part of business activities.

One case of precedential importance was in 2007 in the process of preparation for an anti-discrimination legal action. The legal assistance for the Roma families living in Sabinov was arranged by two NGOs The Milan Šimečka Foundation and the Citizen and Democracy Association. The case concerns building of the new settlement for Roma living in the centre of Sabinov. They were moved from lucrative houses in the centre to a new place 1 kilometer from the town periphery. The new place chosen by the municipality is totally isolated from the town with very poor infrastructure. At the beginning of year 2008 the representative of the plaintiffs submitted a legal action claiming discrimination in provision of housing based on intentional segregation of a group of people of Roma origin making reference to the prohibition of discrimination in the provision of housing in the Anti-discrimination Act and to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The case is pending before the District Court in Prešov.

¹⁰¹ Communication No. 31/2003 : Slovakia. 10/03/2005, CERD/C/66/D/31/2003



4. EXCEPTIONS

4.1 Genuine and determining occupational requirements (Article 4)

Does national law provide an exception for genuine and determining occupational requirements? If so, does this comply with Article 4 of Directive 2000/43 and Article 4(1) of Directive 2000/78?

The exception was changed from September 2007 to the more precised definition identical with the wording of the two Directives.

The Anti-discrimination Act defines “genuine and determining occupational requirements” in Pursuant to Section 8, para. 1 of the Anti-discrimination Act differences of treatment on the ground of religion or belief, disability or age, sexual orientation, racial or ethnic origin, shall not constitute discrimination if it is justified by the nature of occupational activities or the circumstances under which such activities are carried out, if the ground constitutes a genuine and determining occupational requirement, provided that the objective is legitimate and the requirement is proportionate. There is no case law applying or interpreting this provision.

The explicit list of grounds on which exception is allowed, is in compliance with the Directive but does not reflect the anti-discrimination regulation set up by the Labour Code and other laws. In the area of employment the grounds were extended and listed in the Labour Code including other laws governing civil service and other gainful activities. The above quoted definition excludes all other grounds from the exception for genuine and determining occupational requirements.

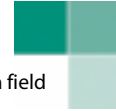
This discrepancy should be eliminated by the amendment of the Anti-discrimination Act entering into force in April 2008.

4.2 Employers with an ethos based on religion or belief (Art. 4(2) Directive 2000/78)

a) Does national law provide an exception for employers with an ethos based on religion or belief? If so, does this comply with Article 4(2) of Directive 2000/78?

In the Anti-discrimination Act, which is a generally binding act, the Slovak Republic provides an exception for churches, religious societies and other organisations whose activities are based on religion or belief. The exception was newly formulated and amended by Act No. 326/2007 Coll. effective from September 2007. The old wording of the exception breached the framework given by both Directives in terms of grounds for allowed difference of treatment and missing rules for objective justification of differences of treatment.

The newly adopted Section 8, paragraph 2 of the Anti-discrimination Act stipulates that in the case of registered churches, religious societies and other legal entities whose activities are based on religion or belief a difference of treatment based on religion or belief shall not constitute discrimination where they are related to employment by or to carrying out activities for such organisations and where by reason of the nature of occupational activities or the context in which they are carried out, a persons’ religion or belief constitute a fundamental, legitimate and justified occupational requirement.



These organisations are allowed to require the individuals who are employed by them or carry out activities for them to act in conformity with the organisations' religion or belief and with the principles of their religion or belief.

- b) *Are there any specific provisions or case-law in this area relating to conflicts between the rights of organisations with an ethos based on religion or belief and other rights to non-discrimination?*

As regards organisations with a special ethos connected with their religion or belief, relevant legislation states that there shall be no right to interfere with the internal matters of the church.¹⁰² However, internal orders of churches cannot violate generally binding legal acts, and the activity of churches cannot contravene the Constitution, cannot endanger the safety of citizens, public order, health, morality or rights and freedoms of others. In practice it means e.g. that schools managed by religious organisations can have their own rules, however, these rules and the "external" relationships of such schools must comply with the generally binding rules.

There is no publicly known case-law explicitly relating to the conflict between the rights of churches, religious or similar organisations and other rights to non-discrimination. Nevertheless, with a similar problem was dealt with by the Constitutional Court in 2001¹⁰³ when it decided that the plaintiff – a priest of Roman Catholic Church – was discriminated against in his right to claim his rights before an independent court. The cleric started a legal dispute with the Catholic Church about the legality of his dismissal. The court declined to examine his claim under employment legislation because of respecting internal rules of the church. The Constitutional Court in its decision of 31 January, 2001 III. ÚS 64/00 stated that “...If a spiritual activity is carried out in the framework of a legal relationship, this kind of employment relationship, similar or civil relationship is ruled by the respective laws of the legal order of the Slovak republic and the internal rules of churches and religious societies can be applied only within its framework.”

4.3 Armed forces and other specific occupations (Art. 3(4) and Recital 18 Directive 2000/78)

- a) *Does national law provide for an exception for the armed forces in relation to age or disability discrimination (Article 3(4), Directive 2000/78)?*
- b) *Are there any provisions or exceptions relating to employment in the police, prison or emergency services (Recital 18, Directive 2000/78)?*

The provisions of the Anti-discrimination Act concerning disability and age do not apply to the regulation covering the service of armed forces, armed security services, armed services, the National Security Office, the Slovak Intelligence Service and the Fire and Rescue Services.¹⁰⁴ The exception does not apply to employees who carried out activities for the above given institutions in the framework of employment relationships regulated by the Labour Code (e.g. auxiliary staff).

¹⁰² Act No. 308/1991 Coll. on Freedom of Religious Belief and Status of Churches or Religious Societies, Section 5 paragraph 2 stipulates that, "Churches and religious societies administer their own affairs and, in particular, appoint their bodies, their priests and establish orders and other institutions independently of state authorities".

¹⁰³ Decision of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic of 31 January 2001, No. III. ÚS 64/00-65

¹⁰⁴ Section 4, paragraph 1(b) of the Anti-discrimination Act



- c) *Are there cases where religious institutions can select people (on the basis of their religion) to hire or to dismiss from a job - when that job is in a state entity, or in an entity financed by the State (example: the Catholic church in Italy or Spain can select religious teachers in state schools)? In what conditions is that selection done ? Is this possibility provided for by national law only, or international agreements with the Holy See, or a combination of both ?*

Except for pedagogical qualification teachers of religion in state schools have to obtain a church's authorisation issued by the relevant church's establishment. This follows from the Agreement between the Slovak Republic and the Holy See on Catholic Upbringing and Education.¹⁰⁵ Subsequently an agreement between the Slovak republic and Registered Churches and Religious Societies on Religious Upbringing and Education was signed with identical provisions regarding religious education in state schools.¹⁰⁶ Given the strict rules for a church registration there are only Christian and Jewish churches and societies acting as registered in Slovakia. The students of state grammar and high schools have the right to choose between religious education and ethics. The privileges to authorize teachers of religious education are used mostly by the two biggest churches – the Catholic and the Evangelical Church.

4.4 Nationality discrimination (Art. 3(2))

Both the Race Directive and the Framework Employment Directive include exceptions relating to difference of treatment based on nationality (Article 3(2) in both Directives).

- a) *How does national law treat nationality discrimination? Does this include stateless status?*
What is the relationship between 'nationality' and 'race or ethnic origin', in particular in the context of indirect discrimination?
Is there overlap in case law between discrimination on grounds of nationality and ethnicity (ie where nationality discrimination may constitute ethnic discrimination as well) ?
- b) *Are there exceptions in anti-discrimination law that seek to rely on Article 3(2)?*

The Slovak language as well as the Slovak legislation draws a distinction between citizenship, nationality and ethnicity. Nationality shall mean, according to the commentaries, an individual's membership in a particular nation as a historically established community of people characterized, first of all, by a common historical development, specific culture, common language, relation to a particular territory etc. An ethnic group (ethnicity) is in general understood as a community of people with special features – common historical background, culture, language, but without a specific state territory. (such as Kurds, Roma) In practice a member of Hungarian minority being a Slovak national would fall within the ground national origin, whereas Roma people are considered to be an ethnic group.

¹⁰⁵ Published in the Collection of Laws as No. 394/2004 Coll.

¹⁰⁶ published in the Collection of Laws as No. 395/2004 Coll. L.



The difference of treatment based on nationality of a person (meaning citizenship) is allowed under the Anti-discrimination Act as far as it results from the legal requirements for entry and stay of aliens in the territory of the Slovak Republic, including the treatment of these aliens provided for under separate provisions.¹⁰⁷ This is not applicable to the citizens of the European Union, citizens of the state which is a party to the European Economic Space Agreement, citizens of Swiss Confederation and stateless persons and their family members. Separate legal conditions regarding aliens apply mostly to fulfilment of special requirements for granting permission to business activity, employment or study on the territory of the Slovak Republic. Restrictions also apply to access to certain occupational positions and social assistance service. In other areas discrimination shall be prohibited under the legal regime of the Anti-discrimination Act. Regarding general application of the Anti-discrimination Act on the ground of nationality (citizenship) the Slovak law does not seek to rely on Article 3(2) of the Directives. It follows from the inclusive formulation of the open listed grounds in separate laws, that nationality (citizenship) can be counted among the prohibited grounds for discrimination in most areas covered by the Directives (See Chapter 2.1). The areas where it is not possible to apply nationality as a ground of discrimination are access to goods and services including housing, health insurance and social insurance. This is because the respective acts do not extend the grounds of discrimination beyond the scope of the Race Directive.

4.5 Work-related family benefits (Recital 22 Directive 2000/78)

Some employers, both public and private, provide benefits to employees in respect of their partners. For example, an employer might provide employees with free or subsidised private health insurance, covering both the employee and their partner. Certain employers limit these benefits to the married partners or unmarried opposite-sex partners of employees. This question aims to establish how national law treats such practices. Please note: this question is focused on benefits provided by the employer. We are not looking for information on state social security arrangements.

- (a) *Does national law permit an employer to provide benefits that are limited to those employees who are married?*
- (b) *Does national law permit an employer to provide benefits that are limited to those employees with opposite-sex partners?*

The Anti-discrimination Act does not explicitly lay down any rules as far as work-related benefits. It also does not explicitly stipulate any exception relating to the family benefits for the opposite-sex partners.

Section 43, paragraph 4 of the Labour Code contains a general reference according to which further working conditions can be agreed on in an employment contract, notably on further material benefits. There are no specific rules for categorizing employees according to their family or sexual orientation status.

¹⁰⁷ Zákon č. 48/2002 Z. z. o pobyte cudzincov a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení neskorších predpisov, Zákon č. 480/2000 Z. z. o azyle a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení neskorších predpisov [Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on the Stay of Aliens and on amending and supplementing certain other laws as amended, Act. No. 480/2002 Coll. on Asylum and on amending and supplementing certain other laws as amended]. Both acts regulate legal status, conditions for granting permission business activities, employment, study and stay of aliens and asylum seekers



The Labour Code also states that in conformity with the principle of equal treatment, any discrimination shall also be prohibited on the grounds of marital, family status or other status. It can therefore be assumed that any discriminatory rules in the provision of work-related family benefits are prohibited.

On the other hand the Labour Code contains one specific provision according to which in the case of death of the employees' husband or wife the employer is obliged to grant to the employee two days off paid by the employer. In the case of death of a person who lived with the employee (possibly a same-sex partner) the employee is to be granted one day off.

Work-related family benefits are usually not a part of an employment contract. They are often incorporated into the collective agreements or internal rules of an employer and are known only to the employees concerned. Many employers provide benefits to "family members" which are usually considered to be a married couple, or the children of an employee as well as to the "partners" of the employees. Nonetheless, it must be stated that the practice in this regard is not supported by any official data. The rules related to family benefits were never challenged for being discriminatory (be it on the ground of sex or other) and the law has not yet officially been interpreted in relation to family benefits within employment.

4.6 Health and safety (Art. 7(2) Directive 2000/78)

Are there exceptions in relation to disability and health and safety (Article 7(2), Directive 2000/78)?

Are there exceptions relating to health and safety law in relation to other grounds, for example, ethnic origin or religion where there may be issues of dress or personal appearance (turbans, hair, beards, jewellery etc)?

A general exception in relation to disability applies to the service of members of armed forces, armed security services, armed services, National Security Office, Slovak Intelligence Service and Fire and Rescue Services.¹⁰⁸

Differences of treatment on the ground of disability when meeting health requirements is made conditional for access to employment or for carrying out certain occupational activities can be justified if it is "objectively justified and it is necessary by reason of the nature of employment or occupational activities."¹⁰⁹

The other exceptions in relation to disability, health or safety in national law have rather a form of positive action towards women, parents, juveniles and disabled people in the area of employment and education incorporated in several different acts. (See Chapter 4.7.2 and Chapter 5)

Article 38 of the Constitution guarantees to women, minors and disabled persons more extensive health protection and special working conditions. According to Article 8 of the Labour Code's basic principles "employees with disabilities are ensured working conditions that enable them to apply and develop their working skills, taking account of their health condition."

¹⁰⁸ Section 4, para. 1(b) of the Anti-discrimination Act

¹⁰⁹ Section 8, para. 5 of the Anti-discrimination Act



Section 8, paragraph 5 of the Anti-discrimination Act lays down possible justification for differences in treatment in relation to disability. It states, that objectively justified differences of treatment shall not be considered as discrimination on the ground of disability where, by reason of the nature of employment or occupational activities, access to such employment or occupational activities is made conditional on meeting the health requirements. Exception on the ground of disability also applies in the area of the provision of insurance services (See also Chapter 4.7.1) The health requirements for exercising a job or occupation are set by specific laws regulating the respective legal relationships. Assessing whether a disabled person is able to work and to what extent, rests with the medical advisor whose decision is binding. It is therefore not the task or the right of an employer to decide whether a particular job would pose a risk to the disabled persons' health. Generally, a potential argument of an employer that a particular disability would jeopardize the health and safety of other workers or customers would have to be justified by objective reasons. The legal basis for such arguments is Section 8, paragraph 1 of the Anti-discrimination Act under which different treatment is allowed if it is justified by the nature of occupational activities or the circumstances under which such activities are carried out, if a particular health requirement constitutes a genuine and determining occupational requirement, provided that the objective is legitimate and the requirement is proportionate. There is yet no case-law on this issue. No other exception concerning health and safety in relation to other grounds exists.

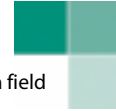
4.7 Exceptions related to discrimination on the ground of age (Art. 6 Directive 2000/78)

4.7.1 Direct discrimination

- a) *Is it possible, generally, or in specified circumstances, to justify direct discrimination on the ground of age? If so, is the test compliant with the test in Article 6, Directive 2000/78, account being taken of the European Court of Justice in the Case C-144/04, Mangold ?*
- b) *Does national law permit differences of treatment based on age for any activities within the material scope of Directive 2000/78?*
- c) *Does national legislation allow occupational pension schemes to fix ages for admission to the scheme or entitlement to benefits under it taking up the possibility provided for by article 6(2) ?*

Justification of discrimination (including indirect discrimination) is specified in Section 8, paragraph 3 of the Anti-discrimination Act which almost follows the wording of Article 6 of Directive 2000/78. It reads as follows: "Differences of treatment on grounds of age shall not be deemed to constitute discrimination if they are objectively justified by a legitimate aim and the means of achieving that aim are appropriate and necessary. The criterion of reasonableness was left out. Pursuant to the amendment of the Anti-discrimination Act which is in effect from September 2007 difference of treatment on the ground of age has to be covered by a specific legal regulation. Differences of treatment on grounds of age shall not be deemed to constitute discrimination if they consist in

- a) the fixing of a minimum or maximum age as a recruitment criterion,
- b) the setting of special conditions on access to employment and vocational training, and special conditions on employment, including remuneration and dismissal, for persons of



- a certain age bracket or persons with caring responsibilities, where such special conditions are intended to promote vocational integration or protection of such persons,
- c) the fixing of minimum conditions of age, professional experience or seniority in service for access to employment or to certain advantages linked to employment”

The differences in treatment must still meet a test of justification.

With regard to occupational social security schemes, differences of treatment on grounds of age shall not be considered as discrimination where they consist in the fixing of age limits for entitlement to old age pensions and disability pensions, including the fixing of different age limits in such schemes for employees or groups of employees, and the use of different calculation modes of these pensions based on age criteria, provided this does not result in discrimination on the grounds of sex.¹¹⁰ Under Section 8, paragraph 6 also differences of treatment on grounds of age or disability in the provision of insurance services shall not be deemed to constitute discrimination where such treatment results from different levels of risk, verifiable by statistical or similar data, and where the terms of insurance services adequately reflect such risk. The different treatment on the ground of age is allowed in areas regulating service of members of armed forces, armed security services, armed services, National Security Office, Slovak Intelligence Service and Fire and Rescue Services.

Reflecting the decision of the European Court of Justice in the case of Mangold C-144/04 with regard to the situation in Slovakia the legal regulation in terms of part-time work has to be pointed out. The Labour Code on the one hand prohibits discrimination in treatment of full-time and part-time workers whatever the grounds are. On the other hand after the amendment of the Labour Code effective since July 2003¹¹¹ some protective provision against dismissal for part-time workers working less than 15 hour per week are not applicable.¹¹² The notice period for the employees employed for less than 15 hours per week is only 30 days whereas in full-time employment it is 2 months. Since it is very likely that the most numerous group working part-time are older employees after their retirement age and women, this legal rule might create the room for legalized indirect discrimination of workers on the ground of age, sex and possibly as well on other grounds. The question whether this provision amounts to a failure to implement the requirements of the Directive can be answered within individual case by using statistical data proving indirect discrimination. The provision at issue has not yet been impugned and there is no case in court known in which the statistical data was used as a mean of proving indirect discrimination.

4.7.2 Special conditions for young people, older workers and persons with caring responsibilities

Are there any special conditions set by law for older or younger workers in order to promote their vocational integration, or for persons with caring responsibilities to ensure their protection? If so, please describe these.

¹¹⁰ Section 8, paragraph 4 of the Anti-discrimination Act

¹¹¹ Zákon č. 210/2003 Z. z. ktorým sa mení a dopĺňa zákon č. 311/2001 Z.z. Zákonník práce v znení neskorších predpisov [Act No. 210/2003 Coll. amending and supplementing Act. No. 311/2001 Coll. Labour Code as amended]

¹¹² Section 49, paragraph 6 of the Labour Code



According to Sections 171 - 173 of the Labour Code, an employer shall be obliged to create favourable conditions for the overall development of physical and mental capabilities of juvenile employees, including by adapting their working conditions. Juvenile employee is under Section 40, paragraph 3 of the Labour Code an employee younger than 18 years. When dealing with significant matters concerning the juveniles, employers shall closely co-operate with the parents of juveniles. Employers shall be obliged to keep records on juveniles they employ. Any notice given to a juvenile employee, or termination of employment with immediate effect at the employer's initiative must also be brought to the attention of the juvenile's legal guardian or, where employment is terminated on the employee's initiative, the employer is obliged to request the opinion of the juvenile's legal guardian. Employers may only assign juveniles to the jobs that are appropriate to their physical and mental development, that do not jeopardise their morality, and they shall provide them with enhanced care at work.

The Labour Code, Sections 174 to 175, stipulate the prohibition of night work and standby duty applicable to juvenile employees. Juvenile employees older than 16 may exceptionally perform night work not exceeding one hour in case it is necessary for their vocational training. The employer must not apply such system of wages and benefits, which could result in endangering the health and safety of juvenile employees due to the increasing work performance. If a juvenile employee is prohibited to carry out the work which he or she is qualified for, the employee is obliged to assign him or her to another work, preferably to that corresponding to his or her qualification, until the juvenile employee is permitted to carry out the work concerned. A juvenile employee must not be assigned to work which is inadequate, dangerous or harmful to health for the juvenile employee due to his or her age-related specific anatomic, physiological features. The lists of work and workplaces forbidden for juvenile employees are set by the government regulation.¹¹³ Moreover, the employee is forbidden to assign juvenile employees to work exposing them to the increased risk of injury or to work the performance of which could seriously endanger the health and safety of their co-workers or other persons.

Specific protective measures of the Labour Code applies to the prohibition of an immediate dismissal of an employee on maternity and parental leave, a solitary employee taking care of a child younger than three years (Section 68). The employee may decide on the scheduling of working hours of such persons and other employees caring for a child younger than 15 years of age only upon the agreement with the employee concerned (Section 87). The employer is obliged to excuse the absence from work of an employee for periods of maternity leave and parental leave, periods of attending to a sick family member and periods of caring of a child younger than ten years of age who for substantive reasons may not be in the care of a children's educational facility or school which the child is otherwise in the care of (Section 141). When designating employees to work shifts, the employer shall be obliged to take into account the needs of pregnant women, women and men continuously caring for children. If a pregnant woman, men and women continuously caring for a child younger than 15 years of age requests a reduction in working time or other arrangement to the fixed weekly working time, the employer is obliged to accommodate her request if such is not prevented by substantive operational reasons.

¹¹³ Nariadenie vlády č. 286/2004 Z.z. ktorým sa ustanovuje zoznam prác a pracovísk, ktoré sú zakázané mladistvým zamestnancom, a ktorým sa ustanovujú niektoré povinnosti zamestnávateľom pri zamestnávaní mladistvých zamestnancov [Government Regulation No. 286/2004 Coll. regulating the list of work and workplaces forbidden for juvenile employees and setting certain duties of employers regarding the employment of juvenile employees]



A pregnant woman, a woman or man continuously caring for a child younger than three or a solitary man or woman continuously caring for a child younger than fifteen years of age may be employed for overtime work only with their agreement. Stand-by work may only be agreed upon with them (Section 164).

The Employment Service Act expressly defines the employment services as well as the implementation of active measures within the labour market. Among others, the act specifically considers support for „a handicapped job seeker.“ Into this category fall as well solitary citizen caring for a child up to 10 years old, people older than 50 years of age and people younger than 25 years of age who graduated from their regular daily studies less than two years ago and did not succeed in getting their first paid job. Following this Act the government may provide a job seeker younger than 25 years a so-called graduate practical training allowance aimed at widening the opportunities of young people to find a job within the labour market. The graduate practical training is carried out at the workplace corresponding to the reached level of education. During the graduate practical training the young trainee receives a state-funded allowance in the amount of SKK 1.700 (approx. 52 EUR, the average wage in first half of the year 2006 reached the level 20.146 SKK – approx. 620 EUR). The author has no statistical data available evaluating the utilization of such support; however, current public responses presented in the media indicate that this measure is not motivating for young people, especially due to the amount of the benefit.

The act introduced as well “subsidy of employment of a handicapped job seeker.”¹¹⁴ An employer who creates a new workplace and employs “a handicapped job seeker” is entitled for a subsidy up to 100 % of the monthly cost of labour of one employee. The subsidy can be granted during 24 months after the agreement between the employment the respective office of labour, social affairs and family was signed.

As far as persons with caring responsibilities are concerned, the Labour Code protects employees taking care of a seriously disabled next of kin. Specific protective measures prohibit the immediate dismissal and rescheduling of working hours is permissible only upon the agreement with the employee concerned. According to the Social Assistance Act,¹¹⁵ a natural person caring for a seriously disabled person who is older than six years of age and dependent, according to medical opinion, on a permanent personal care, may be provided a care allowance determined by law.

4.7.3 Minimum and maximum age requirements

Are there exceptions permitting minimum and/or maximum age requirements in relation to access to employment (notably in the public sector) and training?

General rules for justification of direct discrimination on the ground through minimum or maximum age requirement in employment sets Section 8, paragraph 3(a) of the Anti-discrimination Act (See Chapter 4.7.1)

¹¹⁴ Section 50 of the Act on Employment Services, Zákon č. 5/2004 Z. z. o službách zamestnanosti v znení neskorších predpisov

¹¹⁵ Section 58 and 64a of the Act on Social Aid, Zákon č. 195/1998 Z. z. o sociálnej pomoci v znení neskorších predpisov, [Act No. 195/1998 Coll. on Social Aid as amended]



In practice, it happens quite often that one of the criteria stated in job advertisements published within the recruitment procedure is an indirect determination of the acceptable age via determination of length of professional work experience or a note “we offer young dynamic team”. As far as the legislation requirements are concerned there are several laws stipulating minimum or maximum age in employment relationships. None of the laws were subject to a specific public discussion as to whether they are compatible with the Directive 2000/78. The Constitution of the Slovak Republic regulates the requirements applicable to the holders of high public positions, including their age. This applies to the President of the State, in case of whom minimum level of 40 years age has been determined, to judges, judges of the Constitutional Court, the Ombudsman and the Members of the Parliament (the National Council)¹¹⁶. Other laws regulate for example the age limit applicable to a work assistant for the disabled person¹¹⁷, the minimum age of a prosecutor¹¹⁸, general prosecutor¹¹⁹ and the judges of the Supreme Court and the Special Court.¹²⁰ The President may, upon the recommendation of the Judicial Council, withdraw a judge who reached 65 years of age.¹²¹ The Labour Code stipulates the minimum age of 15 years for a natural person to be subject to the rights and duties of an employee. However, the employer must not agree upon a starting day of work before the applicant has completed compulsory school education.¹²² Civil servants must be a minimum of 18 years old. The employment within the permanent civil service is to terminate on the 65th birthday of the employee.¹²³ Similarly, the law requires a minimum age of 18 for obtaining a permit to run an entrepreneur’s business.¹²⁴

4.7.4 Retirement

In this question it is important to distinguish between pensionable age (the age set by the state, or by employers or by collective agreements, at which individuals become entitled to a state pension, as distinct from the age at which individuals retire from work), and mandatory retirement ages (which can be state-imposed, employer-imposed, imposed by an employee’s employment contract or imposed by a collective agreement).

- a) *Is there a state pension age, at which individuals must begin to collect their state pensions? Can this be deferred if an individual wishes to work for longer, or can an individual collect a pension and still work?*
- b) *Is there a normal age when individuals can begin to receive payments from occupational pension schemes and other employer-funded pension arrangements? Can payments from such occupational pension schemes be deferred if an individual wishes to work for longer, or can an individual collect a pension and still work?*

¹¹⁶ See Articles 74, 103, 134, 145 and 151a of the Constitution of the Slovak republic

¹¹⁷ Section 59 of the Act on Employment Services, See footnote No. 17

¹¹⁸ § 6 zákona č. 154/2001 Z. z. o prokurátoroch a právnych čakateloch prokuratúry v znení neskorších predpisov [Section 6 of the Act No. 154/2001 Coll. on prosecutors and prosecutors candidates as amended]

¹¹⁹ § 7 zákona č. 153/2001 Z. z. o prokuratúre v znení neskorších predpisov [Section 7 of the Act No. 153/2001 on prosecution as amended]

¹²⁰ § 11 zákona č. 385/2000 Z. z. o sudcoch a prísediach a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení neskorších predpisov [Section 11 of the Act No. 385/2000 Coll. on judges and lay judges and on amending and supplementing certain other acts]

¹²¹ Art. 147, paragraph 2 (b) of the Constitution of the Slovak republic

¹²² Section 11 of the Labour Code

¹²³ Section 14 and 43 of tAct No. 312/2001 Coll on Civil Service and on amending and supplementing certain other acts as amended

¹²⁴ Section 6 of Act No. 455/1991 Coll on Licensed Trades (Small Business Act) as amended



- c) *Is there a state-imposed mandatory retirement age(s)? Please state whether this is generally applicable or only in respect of certain sectors, if so please state which. Have there been recent changes in this respect or are any planned in the near future?*
- d) *Does national law permit employers to set retirement ages (or ages at which the termination of an employment contract is possible) by contract, collective bargaining or unilaterally?*
- e) *Does the law on protection against dismissal and other laws protecting employment rights apply to all workers irrespective of age, if they remain in employment or are these rights lost on attaining pensionable age or another age (please specify)?*

For these above questions, please indicate whether the ages are different for women and men.'

The age for entitlement to a retirement pension is fixed by law. There is no possibility to set retirement ages by private contract or by collective bargaining. Under the new Social Insurance Act effective from January 2004 retirement age is fixed equally for men and women in the age 62 years. However the provision will be fully implemented as of the year 2014. Due to changing of retirement security scheme the Social Insurance Act simultaneously introduced transitional provisions setting the retirement age for men and women from the year 2004 differently, starting with 60 years for men and with 53 to 57 years for women, depending on the number of children.¹²⁵ The retirement age and collection of pension does not influence the employee in working if they wish to continue their employment or start a new one. The employee can still work after reaching the retirement age and during that time collect both old age pension from the social security scheme and wage from their employer. Under special circumstances an individual can start to collect an early pension¹²⁶. Nevertheless early pension does not limit an individual in working either. Protection from unfair dismissal is not lost upon reaching retirement age. An employer is therefore not allowed to terminate a contract after attaining a pensionable age. This means that anyone can continue employment so long as he or she enjoys sufficient capacity (except for age conditions mentioned above, See Chapter 4.7.3) and the state retirement age simply refers to pension entitlement which a worker can collect while still working. The Anti-discrimination Act explicitly states that objectively justified differences of treatment on the ground of sex where they consist in the fixing of different retirement age for men and women are not considered to be discriminatory.¹²⁷

4.7.5 Redundancy

- a) *Does national law permit age or seniority to be taken into account in selecting workers for redundancy?*
- b) *If national law provides compensation for redundancy, is this affected by the age of the worker?*

¹²⁵ Section 65 of Social Insurance Act. The law envisages the gradual unification of retirement ages for men and women; women's retirement in 2014 will be the same as for men - 62 years, without taking into account the number of children. The men's retirement age 62 years will be applicable from the year 2006

¹²⁶ Section 67 of Social Insurance Act. One of the conditions is that an individual was insured at least for 15 years.

¹²⁷ Section 8, par. 7(a) of the Anti-discrimination Act



The age of an employee cannot, according to the Slovak law, constitute the aspect to be considered when reducing a number of employees due to redundancy. Similarly, the redundancy payment does not depend on the age of the employee concerned. The calculations of the redundancy payment are made only by average wage of an employee and by the fact whether the employment relationship lasted less than or at least 5 years.¹²⁸

4.8 Public security, public order, criminal offences, protection of health, protection of the rights and freedoms of others (Article 2(5), Directive 2000/78)

Does national law include any exceptions that seek to rely on Article 2(5) of the Framework Employment Directive?

According to the original wording of Section 3, para 1 of the Anti-discrimination Act there was an exception to the principle of equal treatment if it would or could contradict legal measures which ensure security, internal order, crime prevention, health protection or the protection of rights and interests protected by law and freedoms of persons. This provision which did not strictly follow the criteria set up by Directive 2000/78 was abolished by the amendment No. 326/2007 Coll. effective from September 2007 and was not replaced by any other exception related to Article 2(5) of the Directive.

4.9 Any other exceptions

Please mention any other exceptions to the prohibition of discrimination (on any ground) provided in national law.

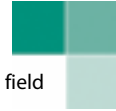
Under the Anti-discrimination Act different treatment shall not be deemed as discriminatory where its purpose is the protection of pregnant women and mother. Section 8, par. 7(b).

The Labour Code includes the provisions ensuring in particular the protection of pregnant women, parents caring for children, mothers caring for a child younger than nine months of age. These provisions justify in fact differential treatment based on sex, motherhood and parenthood. Work that must not be carried out by pregnant women, mothers before the end of the ninth month following childbirth or a breast-feeding women are specified by a separate governmental regulation.¹²⁹

An employee is obliged to establish, maintain and improve facilities for women as well as facilities for personal hygiene of women. If a pregnant woman, a mother before the end of the ninth month following childbirth or a breast-feeding woman performs work that is prohibited to pregnant women, or which according to medical opinion threatens her health, the employer shall be obliged to implement a temporary change to her working conditions.

¹²⁸ Section 63, par. 1(b) and Section 76 of the Labour Code

¹²⁹ Nariadenie vlády č. 272/2004 Z.z. ktorým sa ustanovuje zoznam prác a pracovísk, ktoré sú zakázané tehotným ženám, matkám do konca deviateho mesiaca po pôrode a dojčiacim ženám, zoznam prác a pracovísk spojených so špecifickým rizikom pre tehotné ženy, matky do konca deviateho mesiaca po pôrode a pre dojčiace ženy a ktorým sa ustanovujú niektoré povinnosti zamestnávateľom pri zamestnávaní týchto žien [The Government Regulation No. 272/2004 Coll. setting the list of work and workplaces forbidden to pregnant women, mothers before the end of the ninth month following childbirth and breast-feeding women and the list of work and workplaces constituting a specific risk for pregnant women, mothers before the end of the ninth month following childbirth and breast-feeding women and setting certain obligation of an employee when employing such women]



If a woman earns less after a job transfer than she earned in her previous job, she shall be provided with a compensation benefit. If transfer of such woman to other suitable work is not possible, the employer shall be obliged to provide her with time off and wage compensation.¹³⁰

The Labour Code in Section 166 stipulates the rules for the maternity and parental leave entitlement. An employer is obliged to provide a woman and man with parental leave until the child reaches three years of age or until the child reaches six years of age if long-term seriously disabled.

¹³⁰ for details see Sections 160-162 of the Labour Code on women or men taking care of children



5. POSITIVE ACTION (Article 5 Directive 2000/43, Article 7 Directive 2000/78)

- a) *What scope does national law provide for taking positive action in respect of racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation? Please refer to any important case-law or relevant legal/political discussions on this topic*

Constitution of the Slovak Republic contains articles that explicitly derogate from the rule of rigid equality, permitting measures of positive action for women, pregnant women, juveniles and disabled persons. These categories of persons enjoy more extensive health protection and special working conditions.¹³¹ Before the adoption of the Anti-discrimination Act the Constitutional Court held in one case related to equal treatment that it is forbidden to favour or to put at a disadvantage certain groups of citizens.¹³² This case dealt with statutory mandatory ethnic quotas in local municipality elections. These quotas reserved a certain percentage of seats in local parliaments for Slovaks - the representatives of majority population - in the constituencies in which ethnic Slovaks are a minority. The Constitutional Court abolished these provisions by reference to the general anti-discrimination principle. (See Chapter 0.3) In another case the Constitutional Court while examining constitutionality of a legal provision regulating work of students working on temporary basis, stressed: „*Legal provision favourising certain group of persons, cannot be considered as violating the principle of equality just for this reason. In the areas of economic, social, cultural and minority rights are the principles of favouritism, which are appropriate, not only acceptable, but sometimes necessary in order to eliminate natural inequalities in different groups of people. This is confirmed by the Constitution, which by certain fundamental rights directly anticipates preferential treatment of certain groups of natural persons (women, juveniles, disabled) and gives to this favouritism constitutional basis.*“¹³³

The debate on the constitutionality of positive action has started intensively by the adoption of the Anti-discrimination Act. Section 8 of the Anti-discrimination Act titled „Admissible different treatment“ introduced a general positive action regulation in relation to racial and ethnic minority. It read: “*With a view to ensuring full equality in practice and compliance with the principle of equal treatment specific balancing measures to prevent disadvantages linked to racial or ethnic origin may be adopted.*”

On October 6, 2004 the Government of the Slovak Republic (three months after the Anti-discrimination Act entered into effect) submitted a petition starting the proceeding before the Constitutional Court on the constitutional conformity of the mentioned provision.¹³⁴ It said that only the Constitution can make an exception from the principal of equality, as Article 38 of the Constitution does for women, minors and the disabled in health protection at work and working conditions.

¹³¹ Section 38 of the Constitution reads "(i) Women, minors and disabled persons shall enjoy more extensive health protection and special working conditions. (ii) Minors and disabled persons shall enjoy special protection in employment relations and special assistance in vocational training". Article 41 paragraph 2 reads "Pregnant women shall be entitled to special treatment, terms of employment and working conditions".

¹³² See decision of the Constitutional Court PL US 19/1998 of 15 October 1998

¹³³ See decision of the Constitutional Court PL 10/02 of 11 December 2003

¹³⁴ The submission was approved by the Government Resolution No. 941/2004, The Governments proposal prepared by the Ministry of Justice argues that Section 8 par. 8 of the Anti-discrimination Law contradicts Art. 1 par. 1 of the Constitution and Art. 12 par. 1 and 2 in conjunction with Art. 35 par. 1-3; Art. 36; Art. 37 par. 2; Art. 39 par. 1 and 2; Art. 40 and Art. 42 of the Constitution, which cover basic rights identical with areas of Anti-discrimination Act regulation. The Minister of Justice insisted that the provision is so broad and vague that it makes it possible to introduce any measure including quotas for members of racial and ethnic minorities



The initiator of the proceeding before the Constitutional Court - the Minister of Justice declared that this provision would „boost stereotypes that certain groups are not able to be successful without special protection.“

The Constitutional Court decided on October 18, 2005 that Section 8(8) of the Anti-discrimination Act is not in compliance with:

- Art. 1, paragraph 1 of the constitution (The Slovak Republic is a sovereign, democratic state governed by the rule of law. It is not bound to any ideology or religion.),
- Art. 12 first sentence of the paragraph 1 of the constitution (All human beings are free and equal in dignity and in rights.) and
- Article 12, paragraph 2 of the constitution (Fundamental rights shall be guaranteed in the Slovak Republic to everyone regardless of sex, race, colour, language, belief and religion, political affiliation or other conviction, national or social origin, nationality or ethnic origin, property, descent or any other status. No one shall be aggrieved, discriminated against or favoured on any of these grounds.).¹³⁵

According to the decision of the Constitutional Court the disputed provision is in contradiction with Art.1(1) (principle of rule of law) because:

- “The disputed provision of the Anti-discrimination Act, by taking positive measures, which are also specific balancing measures, constitutes more favourable treatment (positive discrimination) of persons linked to racial or ethnic origin.”
- „It does not set out, even in outline, criteria (who can be subject to positive action and what kind of action can be taken – remark of the expert) for taking specific balancing measures. Therefore it interferes in an unconstitutional manner with legal certainty in legal relationships...“(risk of arbitrary, purpose- built and diverse interpretation and application of the balancing measures).
- There are no rules limiting measures in terms of duration, that is, it could become a basis for discrimination (so called „inverted discrimination“) of other groups without having a constitutional basis for it.

The Constitutional Court did not reject the application of balancing measures (positive action) in principle. However, it stated that taking such action must have a constitutional basis, which is not the case when speaking about racial and ethnic origin. The Constitutional Court was of the opinion that the only constitutional basis for positive action is in Art. 38 (1 and 2) of the Constitution under which women, minors and disabled people shall enjoy more extensive health protection at work and special working conditions. Under Art. 38 of the Constitution minors and disabled people also have the right to special assistance in training.¹³⁶

The decision of the Constitutional Court put up polemics even within the plenary of the Constitutional Court itself. Five judges out of eleven gave a dissenting opinion to the above quoted decision.

¹³⁵ Decision of the Constitutional Court, PL. ÚS 8/04, http://www.concourt.sk/S/s_index.htm

¹³⁶ If the Constitutional Court holds by its decision that there is unconformity of a legal regulation with the Constitution, the respective regulations, their parts or some of their provisions lose their effect. The competent body (in a case of an act – the Slovak Parliament) are obliged to harmonize them with the Constitution within six months from the promulgation of the decision. If they fail to do so, the regulation lose the effect after six months from the promulgation of the Constitutional Courts' decision.



Paradoxically, the defenders of the strictly formal legal approach do not claim that the existing measures of positive action related to Roma should be stopped. Nor has there been criticism about supportive measures e.g. for older workers within the labour market which also do not have any direct coverage in the Slovak Constitution. Despite the decision of the Constitutional Court there are no suggestions for reducing or closing down projects of the Government supporting Roma communities.

A framework provision (Section 8a) for introduction of positive action in respect of age and disability is contained in the amendment of the Anti-discrimination Act which was passed by the Parliament in February 2008 and will enter into force from 1 April 2008. The original proposal submitted by the Deputy Prime Minister for Knowledge Society, European Affairs, Human Rights and Minorities was restricted in the Parliament as far as grounds on which balancing measures could be applied. The grounds of racial and ethnic origin, national or ethnic group membership and sex were left out and were replaced by the aim of the elimination of forms of social and economic disadvantages. Pursuant to Section 8a of the Anti-discrimination Act temporary balancing measure can be implemented by the state bodies directed at the elimination of forms of social and economic disadvantages and disadvantages following from the ground of age and disability with the aim of securing equal opportunities in practice.

- b) *Do measures of positive action exist in your country? Which are the most important? Please provide a list and short description of the measures adopted., classifying them into broad social policy measures, quotas or preferential treatment narrowly tailored. Refer to measures taken in respect of all 5 grounds, in particular refer to the measures related to disability and any quotas for access of persons with disabilities to the labour market, any related to Roma and regarding minority rights based measures.*

Roma communities

Education

The School Act allows the establishment of the so-called zero-grade classes at elementary schools dedicated for children that “are expected not to be able to absorb the knowledge prescribed by the curriculum of the 1st grade of elementary school within one year due to the social and language environment which they come from.”¹³⁷ Another legal measure has established the position of teacher’s assistant at elementary schools. Although both measures are defined neutrally they are aimed especially at Roma children. Zero grade classes and the position of teachers’ assistants were introduced in schools with a high proportion of Roma pupils.¹³⁸ The assistants were introduced also in maternity schools and special schools. Measures taken within PHARE Program to solve the problem of placing Roma children into special schools and to develop a suitable diagnostics tools and to reintegrate children to standard schools implemented in 2004 – 2006 have no clear follow up (See Chapter 3.2.8).

¹³⁷ Section 6 of the School Act No. 29/1984 Coll. as amended. However, people from Roma families are still often sent to special classes for mentally disabled people due to their insufficient ability to speak official language and social performance

¹³⁸ Section 50b of the School Act No. 29/1984 Coll. as amended. A teachers assistant “contributes to the establishment of conditions necessary to overcome language, health and social barriers of a child within the process of education and training”



The result is that diagnostic tests which are used for placing a child into a special school are not uniform and despite positive experience with the result of the pilot project the system of placing children into special schools remains untransparent.

Specific balancing measure aiming at preparation of sufficient number of teachers of Romani language was adopted by the Ministry of Education in 2004. The program includes specific educational activities for the future teachers in order to guarantee right to be educated in Roma language and to raise awareness of Roma community and others about Roma history and culture. The declared result of the program is a higher number of teachers able to teach in Roma language.

Social work

The program of special social field workers existing since 2002 developed into the Program of Supporting Development of Community Social Work in Municipalities. The program widens community social work in municipalities with Roma population. By year 2008 there is a plan to have 200 trained social workers and 400 assistants. The program is subsidized by the government (The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family) through municipalities which employs social workers and their assistants. The social workers provide advisory services, assistance in communication with schools and authorities and cooperate with the municipalities and state bodies in communication with Roma families.

Housing

Since 1999 the program of low standard houses for Roma has been developing. The program is running and subsidized by the Ministry of Building and Regional Development. The building of the apartments can be supported up to 80 % of the acquisition costs. The rest can be provided in a form of work of the future tenants.

Health care

In 2007 the Ministry of Health supported work of 30 trained health assistants operating in Eastern Slovakia through the regional offices of public health. They practice health education, take care of vaccination, communication with the local physicians, visit the communities and provide services according to the local needs.

Security and Prevention

As a positive action we can also include the project of police specialists for Roma communities – special police officers appointed to work and to communicate with Roma community in a given region. To the best of the author knowledge none of the police specialists is currently of a Roma origin.

Disabled

The enjoyment of economic and social rights (including social rights of women, the disabled and juveniles, for whom the Constitution allows positive action) is restricted by the fact that these rights can only be exercised under the terms of the existing laws. These laws are in many aspects general and declaratory.

Regarding the positive action of disabled persons the legal guarantees for support of their participation in the labour market are more specific.



According to Article 8 of the Labour Code, "employees with disabilities are ensured working conditions that enable them to apply and develop their working skills, taking account of their health condition". This principle is embodied in the abovementioned provisions of Sections 158 - 159 of the Labour Code (See Chapter 2.6) and in the Act on Employment Services. The latter Act guarantees the right to special working condition, advisory service, vocational training and guidance, existence of special sheltered workplaces eligible for state aid, financial support for creating a work place for disabled people, financial support for work assistant etc.¹³⁹ The Act allows the provision of a state-funded financial allowance to the employers that employ disabled applicants for work for a period not exceeding 24 months under the conditions specified precisely in Section 50 of the Employment Service Act. Following Section 59 of the Employment Service Act the Bureau of Labour, Social Affairs and Family may provide to a disabled employee or a disabled self-employed person an allowance for the work of his or her work assistant a monthly pay in the amount of 90 % of the price of the work performed by the assistant. A work assistant is the employee providing a disabled employee or employees with help relating to the performance of the employee's job and personal needs during the working time or the person providing such help to a disabled self-employed person. According to Section 87 paragraph 7 of the Labour Code, employers may only introduce irregular working hours for persons with disabilities subject to their agreement. Persons with disabilities enjoy special protection against dismissal – a person with a disability can only be given notice after prior endorsement of the responsible labour office.¹⁴⁰ Any employer that employs at least 20 employees is obliged to have at least 3,2 % of disabled citizens employed, if the local Labour Office has on its register disabled job seekers. If an employer fails to meet this obligation, by the end of March of the following calendar year he is obliged to pay to the Labour Office account three minimum wages for each person whom he failed to employ during the previous year.¹⁴¹

The School Act imposes a special obligation to accommodate the needs of disabled pupils in primary and secondary schools.¹⁴²

In addition to the above mentioned provisions regarding specific working conditions for women, pregnant women and persons caring for small children, or for disabled close person (See Chapter 4.7.2.). Support of young and older worker are rather superficial and did not prove to be effective. (See also Chapter 4.7.2). There are no specific measures related to discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation.

¹³⁹ Sections 50, 55 -61 of the Act on Employment Services No. 5/2004 Coll. State bodies responsible for providing this type of support are offices of labour, social affairs and family.

¹⁴⁰ Section 66 of the Labour Code

¹⁴¹ Section 63-65 of the Act on Employment Service No. 5/2004 Coll.

¹⁴² Disabled pupils have the right to individual approach in education and training. The schools prior to pupils admission creates conditions for integrated education of the pupil, makes adjustments of the classroom, arranges for compensatory devices etc. For details See Section 32b and 32c of the School Act.



6. REMEDIES AND ENFORCEMENT

6.1 Judicial and/or administrative procedures (Article 7 Directive 2000/43, Article 9 Directive 2000/78)

- a) *What procedures exist for enforcing the principle of equal treatment (judicial/administrative/alternative dispute resolution such as mediation)?*
- b) *Are these binding or non-binding?*
- c) *Can a person bring a case after the employment relationship has ended?*

In relation to each, please note whether there are different procedures for employment in the private and public sectors.

In relation to the procedures described, please indicate any costs or other barriers litigants will face (e.g. necessity to instruct a lawyer?) and any other factors that may act as deterrents to seeking redress (e.g. strict time limits, complex procedures, location of court or other relevant body)?

Are there available statistics on the number of cases related to discrimination brought to justice ? If so, please provide recent data.

The legal provisions specifically aimed at enforcing of equal treatment can be found in several laws. In an administrative complaint proceeding public authorities deal with complaints against unlawful conduct of public authorities.¹⁴³ The Labour Code sets in Section 13 the right of employee to submit a complaint to the employer against the infringement of the principle of equal treatment. The employer is obliged to respond to such a complaint without undue delay, perform retrieval, abstain from such conduct and eliminate the consequences thereof. Importance of this provision is in setting the obligation of a private employer to deal with the complaints against discrimination in employment relationships. However, the effect of such a remedy is questionable and it is not used in the practice. Similar regulations contains the Act on Employment Services pursuant to which citizen have the right to submit a complaint to the authority (office of labour, social affairs and family), when his/her rights in the area of providing services in search for employment, education and training for the labour market were violated. The authority has the obligation to respond without undue delay, perform retrieval, abstain from such conduct and eliminate the eventual consequences. More specific and more effective complaints procedure is laid down by the Act on Civil Service. Civil servants who consider themselves wronged in their rights or interests protected by law because of the breach of the principle of equal treatment may go to the competent authority.¹⁴⁴ In proceeding before a competent authority the Service Office (the respective office in which is the civil servants employed) has to prove that the principle of equal treatment has not been breached. However, in all the mentioned complaints proceedings the remedy remains to be the imposition of a notice or fine on the perpetrator of the offence and informing the victim without any impact on her/his subjective rights and without providing a compensation to the victim.

The Anti-discrimination Act introduced changes in the field of judicial remedy for unequal treatment in areas and on the grounds which are subject to the legal regulation.

¹⁴³ Zákon č. 152/1998 Z. z. o šťažnostiach , [Act No. 152/1998 Cool. On Complaints] Complaints against a public body are usually dealt with by a higher public authority. The complaint should be processed within time limit of 30 days

¹⁴⁴ the competent authority under Section 126 of the Civil Service Act is a disciplinary committee in cases of the breach of service duties



Since July 2004 a natural person and/or legal entity who consider themselves wronged in their rights and interest protected by law because the principle of equal treatment has not been applied to them may pursue their claim by judicial proceeding before the civil court of the first instance. There are no special labour courts for discrimination cases in the area of employment. In particular, the victims have the right to sue the discriminator – be it a natural person or a legal entity, a public or a private body – and demand that he/she be made to refrain from such conduct and, where possible, rectify the illegal situation or provide adequate satisfaction. When the violation of the principle of equal treatment has considerably impaired the dignity, social status or social achievement of the victim, the victim may also seek non-pecuniary damages in cash. The amount of non-pecuniary damage shall be determined by the court, which has to take into account seriousness of the non-pecuniary damage and all underlying circumstances. Material damages that result from such treatment may be claimed as well.¹⁴⁵ There is no difference in the proceeding when suing public or private entity.

As far as initiating the judicial proceeding a victim can bring the case to court even though the employment relationship ended. Claiming invalidity of the employment termination can be done within a period of 2 months.

The potential barriers for initiating the judicial proceeding can be for a litigant the court fee in case, when he/she decides to claim non-pecuniary damage in cash. Socially disadvantaged applicants can be exempted from payment of court fees upon the decision of the judge in the respective proceeding.

The most important barrier is scepticism towards the judicial proceeding and its outcome (low trust in judiciary) in combination with common delays which makes the proceedings for the victims ineffective.

The Slovak legal system as well as the judicial proceeding is quite complicated for a non-lawyer, therefore it can be expected, that in the new and sensitive legal disputes victims will tend to ask lawyers for assistance. Another barrier might be therefore access to legal aid for those who cannot afford it. Except for the capacity of the equality body which should arrange legal aid for the victims of discrimination, the access to free legal representation for those whose income is very low¹⁴⁶ is provided by the State.¹⁴⁷ The threshold for the entitlement to free legal aid is quite low and there will still be a relative significant group of people who would not be able to pay for legal services. The law has no prescriptions concerning the obligatory legal representation in proceedings dealing with the breach of principle of equal treatment.

Since 1st September 2004 is in force the Act on Mediation¹⁴⁸ which opened a new way of alternative dispute resolution acknowledged by the state authorities. Under this Act a potential victim and a perpetrator can agree on the dispute resolution before an authorized mediator.

¹⁴⁵ Section 9 of the Anti-discrimination Act

¹⁴⁶ 1,4 multiple of the life-sustaining minimum set by law

¹⁴⁷ Zákon č. 327/2005 Z. z. o poskytovaní právnej pomoci osobám v materiálnej núdzi a o zmene a doplnení zákona č. 586/2003 Z.z. o advokácii a o zmene a doplnení zákona č. 455/1991 Zb. o živnostenskom podnikaní (živnostenský zákon) v znení neskorších predpisov v znení zákona č. 8/2005 Z.z. [Act No. 327/2005 Coll. on Provision of Legal Aid to Persons in Material Need and on Amending and Supplementing Act No. 586/2003 Coll. on Advocacy and on Amending and Supplementing Act No. 455/1991 Coll. on Licensed Trade (Small Business Act) as amended, in wording of Act No. 8/2005 Coll.]

¹⁴⁸ Zákona č. 420/2004 Z. z. o mediácii a o doplnení niektorých zákonov [Act No. 420/2004 Coll. on Mediation and supplementing certain other acts]



Result of the mediation is a written agreement which is binding for both parties. It can also be used as a title for execution if the agreement has a form of a notary's record or a settlement approved by a court. As yet, after the short existence of the law it seems that still more trust is put into a judicial proceeding. The courts' physical accessibility is not fully guaranteed for the disabled in old court buildings. The newly constructed or reconstructed buildings of the courts as well as all other public buildings have to be accessible for disabled. Information provided in Braille script is prescribed solely for service panel in the elevators. This regulations is applicable as from 1 December 2002. It does not deal with accessibility of the older building and does not pose any obligations as far as reconstructions of the older buildings. The Constitution guarantees the right to an interpreter in case that a person is not able to speak official language. The Act on Civil Judicial Procedure allows the court to appoint a guardian if the plaintiff suffers from a mental disorder or is not able to express him/herself comprehensibly.

There are no official statistics available related to discrimination cases brought to the courts.

6.2 Legal standing and associations (Article 7(2) Directive 2000/43, Article 9(2) Directive 2000/78)

Please list the ways in which associations may engage in judicial or other procedures

- a) *in support of a complainant*
- b) *on behalf of one or more complaints (please indicate if class actions are possible)*

The Anti-discrimination Act introduced the possibility for the plaintiff to be represented in the judicial proceeding concerning discriminatory treatment by a legal entity. The legal entity has to have such authority under a separate law¹⁴⁹, or has to be aimed at or deal with protection against discrimination. There are no restrictions as to the number of petitioners who can be represented. Also class action are possible in the Slovak civil judicial proceeding meaning that a group of citizens lodge an action based on the same facts of the case where each victim must stand as a plaintiff. If an NGO takes up representation of a victim, it shall assign one of its members and/or employees to act on behalf of the person represented.

The law doesn't stipulate how the aim or content of activities of an association can be proved. It can be assumed that the court will follow the statute of the organisation, in which its mission can be found. As far as now the number of NGOs offering legal aid or representation in discrimination cases is very low. NGOs lack experience and professional capacities in the field and financial capacities as the kind of services usually require a lawyer. There is no general entitlement for associations or other legal entities to engage in judicial procedure on behalf of any party.¹⁵⁰ Even though it is not explicitly prohibited, it is not common to use other forms of support (e.g. written legal opinion in a form of amicus brief). However, it can be expected that the way of submitting expert opinion on behalf of a victim will be used in the future by the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights. In the present the Centre issues expert opinion upon a request of a victim of discrimination or an NGO representing a victim.

¹⁴⁹ Under the Act on Slovak National Centre for Human Rights (See Chapter 7), the Centre is empowered by law to represent the plaintiff in the proceeding concerning violation of the principle of equal treatment

¹⁵⁰ Section 93 of the Civil Procedure Code admittedly enables the participation of so-called "secondary parties"; however, the court only allows secondary parties to participate in the proceedings if the outcome of the dispute could affect the legal status of such parties.



It is then up to the applicants whether they use the expert opinion in the court proceeding. Under the separate provision the Centre was granted the competence to prepare expert opinions concerning compliance with the principle of equal treatment upon a request or its own initiative.¹⁵¹

As far as criminal law is concerned, the victim in the criminal proceeding can be represented by authorized representative of an organisation with an aim of helping the victims of crimes.¹⁵² Regarding a complaint dealt with by a public body, although there is no specific provision as to the legal standing of associations, the law doesn't prohibit other natural persons or legal entities to act (submit a complaint) on behalf of a victim.

6.3 Burden of proof (Article 8 Directive 2000/43, Article 10 Directive 2000/78)

Does national law require or permit a shift of the burden of proof from the complainant to the respondent? Identify the criteria applicable in the full range of existing procedures and concerning the different types of discrimination, as defined by the Directives (including harassment).

General provisions in force guarantee equality of parties in a court proceeding;¹⁵³ the relevant law places the burden of proof upon the party that files a particular claim. The Civil Procedure Code states that "parties are obliged to bring evidence to prove their claims."¹⁵⁴ Parties to the proceedings have a procedural evidential duty, i.e. they have to produce evidence proving their claims.

The new Anti-discrimination Act has changed this general principle by introducing an exception for discrimination related cases. Pursuant to its Section 11 paragraph 2, if the plaintiff "submits to court the evidence which gives rise to a reasonable presumption that violation of the principle of equal treatment occurred, the defendant has the obligation to prove that there was no violation of the principle." The amendment of the Anti-discrimination Act which was adopted on 14 February 2008 (entering into force in April 2008) changed the formulation "submits to court the evidence" to "communicate to the court the facts." This will eliminated the risk that the court might require the victims to produce evidence instead of establishing the facts of their case. The shifting of the burden of proof is applicable in all civil judicial proceedings, dealing with the observance of the principle of equal treatment regardless the ground of discrimination and the field in which discrimination occurred. It means it includes proceedings which may deal with direct or indirect discrimination, harassment, an instruction to discriminate, incitement to discrimination as well as victimisation.

6.4 Victimisation (Article 9 Directive 2000/43, Article 11 Directive 2000/78)

What protection exists against victimisation? Does the protection against victimisation extend to persons other than the complainant? (e.g. witnesses, ➔ or person that help the victim of discrimination to present a complaint)

¹⁵¹ Section 1, par. 2 (f) of the Act on Slovak National Centre for Human Rights, See also Chapter 7.

¹⁵² Section 53 of the Criminal Proceeding Code

¹⁵³ Article 47 paragraph 3 of the Constitution.

¹⁵⁴ Section 120 paragraph 1 of the Civil Procedure Code.



As far as victimisation is concerned, Article 12 paragraph 4 of the Constitution generally prohibits any victimisation resulting from the exercise of basic rights guaranteed under the Constitution. Under the Anti-discrimination Act victimisation is considered to be a form of discrimination. The Anti-discrimination Act contains as well an explicit definition of victimisation pursuant to which victimisation means any action or omission which has adverse consequences for a person and is directly connected with seeking legal protection against discrimination for oneself or on behalf of another person, or with a deposition or examination of witness, providing an explanation or is connected with other involvement of a person in a proceeding concerning the violation of the principle of equal treatment.¹⁵⁵ Apart from this provision, several other laws regulate protection against victimisation. The Act on Complaints stipulates that the mere fact of filing an action must not be used to the detriment of the complainant. Moreover, the complainant may request that his/her identity not be disclosed.¹⁵⁶ The other law is the Labour Code. It's Section 13, paragraph 3 states that no person shall be persecuted or other adversely treated at the workplace as a reaction to a complaint, action or petition to start criminal proceeding against another employee or the employer. Similar provisions were adopted in the Act on State Service of Customs Officers, Act on State Service of Members of the Police Force, Act on Fire and Rescue Service, Act on Employment Services, Act on Higher Education, in the School Act and in the Act on Health Care. The only procedural guarantee against victimisation is included in the Anti-discrimination Act. To the best of the author's knowledge there has not yet been a judgement issued in this regard.

6.5 Sanctions and remedies (Article 15 Directive 2000/43, Article 17 Directive 2000/78)

- a) *What are the sanctions applicable where unlawful discrimination has occurred? Consider the different sanctions that may apply where the discrimination occurs in private or public employment, or in a field outside employment.*
- b) *Is there any ceiling on the maximum amount of compensation that can be awarded?*
- c) *Is there any information available concerning:*
 - *the average amount of compensation available to victims*
 - *the extent to which the available sanctions have been shown to be - or are likely to be - effective, proportionate and dissuasive, as is required by the Directives?*

As mentioned above, Section 9, paragraph 3 of the Anti-discrimination Act allows the plaintiff to seek non-pecuniary damages in all cases of discrimination. The court may, in general, order the discriminating entity to refrain from discriminatory conduct or to remedy an unlawful situation. The amount of non-pecuniary damages is not limited and depends primarily on the seriousness of the detriment caused and circumstances under which it occurred. The person violating the principle of equal treatment is also liable for material damages caused by the breach of the principle of equal treatment. The amount of pecuniary damage is not limited – the plaintiff has to prove the real material damage which he/she has suffered and the causal link between the damage suffered and the unlawful act of the defendant. One of the sanctions applicable in criminal law is a fine paid to the Treasury.

¹⁵⁵ Section 2, par. 8 of the Anti-discrimination Act

¹⁵⁶ Sections 6 and 7 of the Act on Complaints.



In the area of private employment, bodies exercising control over the observance of the employment legislation (including establishment, dismissal, pay and working conditions) have the authority to impose a fine of up to 1.000.000 SKK (approx. 30.770 EUR) on the entities that fall under their jurisdiction and that have breached their duties under provisions of the employment legislation. The management whose behaviour breaches their legal duties and obligations under the collective agreements may be fined up to three months of their salary. Relevant controlling bodies are labour inspectorates under the National Labour Inspectorate, which are based in every district of the country. The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family is the managing and supervisory body responsible for the development and implementation of the government policy in the field of labour protection and the execution of labour inspection.¹⁵⁷ Despite the existing regulation of controlling mechanisms these are not used in the practice for inspection of the observance of the anti-discrimination principle. No single case is known, in which such fine has been imposed on the grounds of discrimination. The same applies to the area of education, where the competent body is the State School Inspection.¹⁵⁸ As far as pre-employment relationships are concerned, the investigative power of these inspection bodies is considered as limited.

In the area of access to goods and services the controlling authorities (inspectorates of the Slovak Trade Inspection) may punish discriminatory conduct by a fine of up to 500.000 SKK (approx. 15.390 EUR). By multiple violation of a legal obligation within one year it may be imposed a fine up to 1.000.000 SKK (approx. 30.770 EUR).¹⁵⁹

As far as judicial proceeding that could bring compensation for victims is concerned, there is a lack of cases in order to evaluate the amount awarded or to make an average compensation. From the existing cases there is a visible tendency not to award compensation (especially in testing cases) or to award compensations which have no dissuasive effect. Case-law on defamation action (“protection of personhood”)¹⁶⁰, which has been developing for several years, shows an unstable and varying approach as far as financial compensation awarded to the plaintiffs. Due to modest case-law in this field (most existing judgements are not yet final) there is no analysis or other information available regarding the effects and proportionality or amount of sanctions imposed in the national legal system.

¹⁵⁷ Zákon č. 126/2006 Z. z. o inšpekcií práce a o zmene a doplnení zákona č. 82/2005 Z. z. o nelegálnej práci a nelegálnom zamestnávaní a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov [Act No. 95/2000 Coll. on Inspection the Labour and on amending and supplementing of Act No. 82/2005 Coll. on Illegal Work and Illegal Employment and on amending and supplementing certain other acts]

¹⁵⁸ If the subject under inspection fails to remove the deficiencies disclosed by the inspection, it can be fined in the amount of 1.000 SKK to 10.000 SKK (approx. 30 EUR to 307 EUR) . Section 37 of the Act No. 596/2003 Coll. on State Administration of the School System and the School Self-Governance

¹⁵⁹ The Slovak Trade Inspectorate is the entity responsible for the implementation of these provisions. From the annual report <http://www.soi.sk/files/kcinnost/zoznam/TEXT%20VS%202007.rtf> from 2007 follows that the problem of discrimination is not a priority issue and that discrimination is falsely interpreted as violation of consumer protection regulations.

¹⁶⁰ Under Sections 11- 13 of the Civil Code a natural person who feels wronged by the breach of the protection of his/her personhood (in particular of his/her life, health, honour, human dignity as well as privacy, name and expressions of personal character) may seek from the perpetrator a non-pecuniary damage in cash



7. SPECIALISED BODIES

Body for the promotion of equal treatment (Article 13 Directive 2000/43)

When answering this question if there is any data regarding the activities of the body (or bodies), include reference to this (keeping in mind the need to examine whether the race equality body is functioning properly). For example, annual reports, statistics on the number of complaints received in each year or the number of complainants assisted in bringing legal proceedings.

- a) *Does a ‘specialised body’ or ‘bodies’ exist for the promotion of equal treatment irrespective of racial or ethnic origin?*

Since July 2004 The Slovak National Centre for Human Rights has become the specialised body for the promotion of equal treatment for all grounds of discrimination falling under the Anti-discrimination Act. Along with the adoption of the Anti-discrimination Act, the Act on the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights (“Centre” hereinafter) was significantly amended.

- b) *Describe briefly the status of this body (or bodies) including how its governing body is selected, its sources of funding and to whom it is accountable.*

According to the Act No. 308/1993 Coll. the Centre is an independent, non-judicial body, subsidized by the State.¹⁶¹ The governing body of the Centre is an executive director as a statutory position, and a Board consisting of nine independent members.¹⁶² The executive director is elected and dismissed by the Board upon nomination from the Board members. The staff is appointed and dismissed by the executive director who is the statutory representative of the Centre. As far as the formal independence of the Centre is concerned according to Article 3 of the Treaty the Slovak Republic is obliged to provide the Centre with adequate accommodation and to guarantee the Centre financial means which will enable it to continue its activities at a minimum of the level achieved during the first two years of its existence. The Slovak Republic is also obliged to guarantee legal and operational independence of the Centre. The guarantee of the existence of the Centre resulting from the international treaty is important. At the same time it has to be pointed out that the purpose of the treaty was not to establish an equality body but rather a human rights institution.

Another guarantee of the existence of the Centre is Act No. 308/1993 Coll. on Establishing the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights - which can be changed or abolished only by the Slovak Parliament.

¹⁶¹ The Treaty on the Establishment of the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights between the Government of the Slovak Republic and United Nations was signed on March 9, 1994 in Geneva. Under the Treaty’s provisions the Centre was established to be engaged in human rights issues. According to the Treaty the first two years of its existence were supported from the Voluntary Fund subsidized by the Government of the Netherlands and by contribution of the Slovak Government. The further maintenance of the Centre undertook the Slovak Government. Although the Centre has existed since January 1994 its activities were very formal until the election of the new executive director in November 2003 and the amendment of the Act in July 2004

¹⁶² one member is appointed by the President of the Slovak Republic, one member by the Chairman of the National Parliament, one member by the Ombudsman, one member is appointed by the Prime Minister of the Government of the Slovak Republic upon a proposal of NGOs, one member is appointed by the Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and Family and the other four members are appointed by deans of the four Law faculties.



- c) *Describe the competences of this body (or bodies), including a reference to whether it deals with other grounds of discrimination and/or wider human rights issues.*

By defining the competences of the Centre, the Act uses quite general language stating that the Centre operates in the field of human rights, monitors and evaluates respect for human rights and the principle of equal treatment, collects and provides information on racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism, conducts research and surveys, collects and disseminates information in this field, provides educational activities, takes part in public information campaigns, provides library services and services in the area of human rights.

The Centre publishes the annual report on respect for human rights in Slovakia. A statutory obligation of the Centre in the field of anti-discrimination law is to arrange legal aid to victims of discrimination and of intolerance and to prepare expert opinions (which can also have a form of a recommendation) on compliance with the principle of equal treatment.¹⁶³

- d) *Does it / do they have the competence to provide assistance to victims, conduct surveys and publish reports and issue recommendations on discrimination issues?*

The Centre has the obligation to conduct research and surveys, to collect and to disseminate information in this field and to provide services in the area of human rights. According to the last amendment to the Act on Establishing the Centre taking effect in April 2008 the Centre conducts independent surveys concerning discrimination and writes out and publishes reports and recommendation on issues relating to discrimination.

The expert opinions or recommendation of the Centre are not binding for parties or private and public bodies. The Act on Establishing the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights does not specify what is meant by arranging of legal aid to the victims of discrimination. It can be provided in the form of legal consultations, by representing a victim in the court proceeding or by cooperation with attorneys or NGOs providing legal aid in the field equal treatment. In any case, there is no clear statement about providing financial assistance with the costs of litigation and the Centre does not provide to the victims any kind of financial assistance.

- e) *Does the body (or bodies) have legal standing to bring discrimination complaints or to intervene in legal cases concerning discrimination?*

Under Section 1, paragraph 3 of the Act, the Centre has the authority to represent parties in proceedings concerning violation of the principle of equal treatment. In these cases the victims of discrimination represented by the Centre do not pay for the legal representation provided by the Centre. According to the report of the Centre, in 2007¹⁶⁴ the Centre received 320 written complaints on discrimination, provided more than 450 telephone consultations and had 250 visits of clients in person.

¹⁶³ § 1, ods. 2 zákona č. 308/1993 Z. z. o zriadení Slovenského národného strediska pre ľudské práva v znení neskorších predpisov [Section 1, par. 2 of the Act No. 308/1993 Coll. on establishing the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights as amended]

¹⁶⁴

[http://www.snslp.sk/rs/snslp_rs.nsf/0/dad33b76d16afb2fc1256fef00491b8e/\\$FILE/Rocna%20zaverecna%20sprava%20o%20cinnosti%20Strediska%202007.doc](http://www.snslp.sk/rs/snslp_rs.nsf/0/dad33b76d16afb2fc1256fef00491b8e/$FILE/Rocna%20zaverecna%20sprava%20o%20cinnosti%20Strediska%202007.doc)



7 regional offices of the Centre has received all together 420 requests. The most numerous are requests related to discrimination in employment and access to goods and services. In respect of the grounds of discrimination the Centre states in its annual report age, gender and Roma ethnicity. In 2007 the Centre issued 9 expert opinions. From the existing activities of the Centre it seems that the Centre usually does not represent the victims in court proceedings (in 2007 three cases pending before courts) and takes rather a consulting role or provides expert opinions.

f) Is the work undertaken independently?

There are not enough source materials, reports or independent evaluations to have a real picture about the quality and independence of assistance provided to victims of discrimination. The only available information are the reports issued by the Centre about its own activities. These only provide selected examples of the assistance provided to the victims of discrimination which do not provide clear and comprehensive information about the Centre's activities in this field.¹⁶⁵

In the second half of year 2006 an organisation was selected which should implement the project of development of regional structures for the implementation of the Anti-discrimination Act. The implementation phase during which 7 regional branches of the equality body should be established was accomplished. The aim of the project is to build up regional offices through which the principle of equal treatment will be promoted in the regions and services could be provided more effectively on the local level.

g. Does the body treat Roma and Travellers as a priority issue? If so, please summarise its approach relating to Roma and Travellers.

No sign of giving priority to Roma and Travellers is visible. The Slovak National Center briefly stated in its 2007 annual report that complaints about discrimination on the ground of Roma ethnicity were more frequent. The seats of the regional offices of the Centre established in 2007 were chosen after analysis of situation in different regions of Slovakia including a number of marginalized population such as Roma. One of the regional offices of the Center is based in Eastern Slovakia with high density of Roma inhabitants with a contact person of Roma ethnicity.

¹⁶⁵ The annual report on the activities of the Centre in years 2004 – 2007

http://www.snslp.sk/rs/snslp_rs.nsf/0/DAD33B76D16AFB2FC1256FEF00491B8E?OpenDocument



8. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

8.1 Dissemination of information, dialogue with NGOs and between social partners

Describe briefly the action taken by the Member State

- a) *to disseminate information about legal protection against discrimination (Article 10 Directive 2000/43 and Article 12 Directive 2000/78)*

The framework of the activities taken by the State in fight against discrimination is the document titled "Action Plan for the Prevention of All Forms of Discrimination, Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism and Other Forms of Intolerance". The document was for the first time prepared in 2000 and is updated every second year by the Office of Deputy Prime Minister for European Integration, Human Rights and Minorities. "The Action Plan for the Prevention of All Forms of Discrimination, Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism and Other Forms of Intolerance in the 2006-2008 Period" contains plan for the activities throughout the years 2006 and 2008.¹⁶⁶ The vast majority are educational activities or awareness raising campaign for different target groups such as state agencies employers, municipalities, judges, prosecutors police officers, teachers, students, etc. The amount allocated for the activities during year 2007 was 4.500.000,-SKK. (approx. 138.000 EUR). During year 2007 and 2008 the activities shall be covered from budgets of each Ministry which will guarantee administratively the activities falling into their competences. Some of the educational activities included in the Action Plan were implemented by the equality body – The Slovak National Centre for Human Rights. Dissemination of information as well as an awareness raising campaign in the area of human rights fall under the obligation of the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights. Except for individual educational events and publications or leaflets, there was no large scale public information campaign specifically focused on legal protection against discrimination.

In the framework of the European Year of Equal Opportunities for All the Office of the Government announced in September 2006 a call for proposals for activities supporting the aims of year 2007 – awareness raising, information campaigns, surveys and monitorings, data collection etc. An anti-discrimination awareness raising media campaign was organized by the Office of Government in September and October 2007 in TV, Slovak Radio, newspapers and some public transport.

- b) *to encourage dialogue with NGOs with a view to promoting the principle of equal treatment (Article 12 Directive 2000/43 and Article 14 Directive 2000/78) and*

Dialogue between the State and NGOs take place without being formally established or guaranteed.¹⁶⁷ There are no laws, decrees, orders or ordinances concerning compulsory co-operation with the NGO sector in the field of discrimination.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁶ approved by the Government Resolution No. 287/2006, in which the Government observed as well the final assessment of the Action plan in the period 2004-2005.

[http://www.rokovania.sk/appl/material.nsf/0/A10997E05B86F13FC125714800494B60/\\$FILE/Zdroj.html](http://www.rokovania.sk/appl/material.nsf/0/A10997E05B86F13FC125714800494B60/$FILE/Zdroj.html)

¹⁶⁷ the existing Council of Government for Non-governmental Organisations and the Council of Government for National Minorities and Ethnical Groups do not focus on the issues related to discrimination

¹⁶⁸ There are some general provisions on co-operation with non-governmental organisations in specific fields – the Social Assistance Act, Act on Employment Services, Act on Slovak National Centre for Human Rights, Act on Ombudsman - stipulate that relevant state agencies should co-operate with non-governmental organisations.



Communication between the State and NGOs existed e.g. when drafting laws that have an impact on the non-government sector or human rights standards including anti-discrimination. It must be stated that this dialogue is usually initiated by the NGO community. The most developed area of cooperation specifically in the field of discrimination is educational programs for civil servants where NGOs provide training.

The Office of Plenipotentiary of the Government for Roma communities has developed a very close cooperation with NGOs in the fight against discrimination in Roma communities and in solving their everyday life problems. The office developed a very useful cooperation with NGOs and experts in creation of long-term regional concepts for Roma communities in the field of housing, infrastructure, health, education and coexistence with majority.¹⁶⁹ In June 2007 the Plenipotentiary Klara Orgovanova was removed from the office and was replaced by the new Plenipotentiary Anina Botosova. The stated reason of the Deputy Prime Minister was different views on solving the problems of Roma communities. The dismissed Plenipotentiary Orgovanova claimed that the Deputy Prime Ministers kept refusing communication with her. The former Plenipotentiary worked more systemically on the concepts of problematic areas and focused on setting the schemes for the problems solving. However she was more or less in an “internal opposition” to the existing government which makes it difficult to implement her plans. The new Plenipotentiary is more Roma culture-oriented which does not mean that she does not deal with other areas. She is more public education-oriented and her PR strategy (informing public about her activities and positions) is much more developed. Her relationship with the government is harmonic which is on one hand positive for their efforts and on the other hand could inhibit measures which are not politically acceptable for the existing government.

The above mentioned Action Plan for the Prevention of All Forms of Discrimination, Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism and Other Forms of Intolerance contains some general clauses that support co-operation with NGOs. Many of the projects financially supported by the Action Plan are or will be carried out by non-government organisations or by a state agency in cooperation with an NGO. However there is much bigger space for cooperation and some state agencies admitted that they did not fulfilled their plan to invite NGOs when implementing their educational plans.

Despite the factual cooperation in individual cases there has not yet been developed institutionalized dialogue with NGOs in the field of anti-discrimination. The Action Plans for the Prevention of All Forms of Discrimination, Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism and Other Forms of Intolerance have established “The Intersectoral Working Group” which is competent to coordinate activities in the framework of the Action Plan as well as to include other State departments or non-governmental organisations in the preparatory work and the implementation of the Action Plan. The working group has 20 members; however none of them is a representative of NGOs. The chairman of the working group is the Deputy Prime Minister for Knowledge Society, European Affair, Human Rights and Minorities. From the previous year it seems that the agenda of the working group is rather formal without an outreach to the NGO sector.

¹⁶⁹ The concept has been created for three districts in Slovakia with most numerous Roma population – Banská Bystrica, Prešov and Košice



- c) *to promote dialogue between social partners to give effect to the principle of equal treatment within workplace practices, codes of practice, workforce monitoring (Article 11 Directive 2000/43 and Article 13 Directive 2000/78)*

Activities initiated by the Government that are specifically aimed at increasing dialogue between social partners or monitoring workplace practices or internal rules of employers are mainly focused on the gender equality and gender mainstreaming. The Department of Family and Gender Policies at the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family¹⁷⁰ is a co-ordinating body in the area of gender equality on the labour market. In developing dialogue with social partners it works together with the Committee for Equal Opportunities of Men and Women of the Confederation of Trade Unions. Between the Committee and the Ministry exists a dialogue on designing the code of practices and collective agreement with a focus on gender equality and family friendly working environment.

The other activity in the area in 2006 was the Twinning project “Strengthening administrative capacities in the area of gender mainstreaming” which is aimed at informing wide public, education of social partners, State representatives, university experts, members of NGOs etc. as well as creation of mechanisms of gender mainstreaming in the Slovak society. A space for dialogue in the area of gender equality was created at the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family through the Council of the Government for Gender Equality. The members of the Council are representative of state, business sector, NGOs, self-governing regions and trade unions. The grounds of discrimination different from sex and gender are not very much covered or discussed between social partners and the Government.

- d) *to specifically address Roma and Travellers*

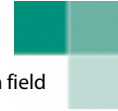
The task to disseminate information is in Slovakia implemented through specific educational activities organized by the ministries or state bodies for their employers (e.g. education for prosecutors, judges, police officers, health assistants) and in a smaller extent also through supporting individual projects of NGOs. All the activities are part of the “Action Plan for the Prevention of All Forms of Discrimination, Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism and Other Forms of Intolerance in the 2006-2008 Period” adopted by the Government.¹⁷¹ Most of the trainings address Roma as a part of general anti-discrimination or human rights education but some of them are more specific (designed for police officers, criminal police, prisoners, health assistants). Dialogue between social partners focused on Roma practically does not exist.

8.2 Compliance (Article 14 Directive 2000/43, Article 16 Directive 2000/78)

- a) *Are there mechanisms to ensure that contracts, collective agreements, internal rules of undertakings and the rules governing independent occupations, professions, workers' associations or employers' associations do not conflict with the principle of equal treatment?*

¹⁷⁰ The Departments' original name was Department of Equal Opportunities and Anti-discrimination

¹⁷¹ [http://www.rokovania.sk/appl/material.nsf/0/4B5940AD4613B567C125741200320E42/\\$FILE/Zdroj.html](http://www.rokovania.sk/appl/material.nsf/0/4B5940AD4613B567C125741200320E42/$FILE/Zdroj.html)



These may include general principles of the national system, such as, for example, "lex specialis derogat legi generali (special rules prevail over general rules) and lex posteriori derogat legi priori (more recent rules prevail over less recent rules).

b) *Are any laws, regulations or rules contrary to the principle of equality still in force?*

The Anti-discrimination Act set in its transitory provisions a general clause which states that employers and relevant trade union bodies who concluded collective agreements are obliged to bring the provision of collective agreements into compliance with the principle of equal treatment by January 1, 2005. Employers have the same obligation to adopt the provision in their internal rules. It means that after January 2005 all collective agreements and internal rules of employment contrary to the Anti-discrimination Act can not be legally applied. The provision of the Anti-discrimination Act does not mention statutes or internal rules of other professions or independent occupations. This does not mean that the respecting of the principle of equal treatment does not apply to these. It is guaranteed that any normative act, registered by a state agency (by-laws of associations, by-laws of independent professions and workers' and employers' organisations, by-laws of profit-making organisations, etc.) must not be contrary to the principle of equality (and more generally, not contrary to the existing laws of higher legal force). If a by-law underlying registration procedure is in breach of this principle, the registration body must reject it. There is no specific mechanism to control or to abolish discriminatory provisions of the existing internal rules. The only reliable way to challenge a provision of internal rules of a self-governing body would be a discrimination case brought to the court by an aggrieved individual or group of individuals.



9. OVERVIEW

This section is also an opportunity to raise any important considerations regarding the implementation and enforcement of the Directives that have not been mentioned elsewhere in the report.

This could also be used to give an overview on the way (and if at all) national law has given rise to complaints or changes, including, eventually a reference to the number of complaints, whether instances of indirect discrimination have been found by judges, and if so, for which grounds, etc.

The adoption of the Anti-discrimination Act introduced necessary definitions of discriminatory behaviour as well as the determination of areas where the prohibition of discrimination is to be applied in the Slovak law. Moreover, the Act established a unified system of protection against discrimination through judicial proceedings, which were previously accepted only under special conditions and required an application of complicated legal speculations. The most problematic issue is still the implementation of the existing legislation in both the private and public spheres. Up till now, the controlling authorities, capable of directly influencing existing practices, have failed to focus their consistent, systematic attention to the improvement of the standards of non-discriminating behaviour. This is closely connected with the legal awareness of citizens who are not aware of their rights and accept the status quo. The Survey of Human Rights Perception and the Principle of Equal Treatment by Adult Population in Slovakia implemented by the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights in 2006 showed that 46,6 % of the inquired did not know about the existence of the Centre. 81 % did not know to what institution they can refer in case of discrimination. Low trust in judicial system in Slovakia and extreme delays in proceedings and costs of a legal assistance discourage the victims of discrimination to claim their rights before the court. Victims do not believe that the court proceedings are likely to change their situation. The existing case-law (e.g. no case known in which a court awarded an adequate financial compensation to the victim of discrimination) do not encourage the victims to change their attitude. It could therefore be argued that the designated body – The Slovak National Centre for Human Rights – has not so far fulfilled its important role in awareness raising and providing assistance to the victims including representation before the courts. Despite all this the number of complaints against discrimination to the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights is increasing.

Indirect discrimination is rather unknown concept for all players including judges.

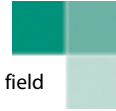
In this respect the positive fact of Parliament's adoption of the Anti-discrimination Act has to be supported by systematic action on the part of state agencies, by strengthening social dialogue and by raising legal awareness. The most urgent is to strengthen capacities for providing legal assistance to the victims of discrimination including representation before the courts.



10. CO-ORDINATION AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Which government department/ other authority is/ are responsible for dealing with or co-ordinating issues regarding anti-discrimination on the grounds covered by this report?

As already stated the co-ordinating authority in the area of anti-discrimination is the Office of Deputy Prime Minister for Knowledge Society, European Affairs, Human Rights and Minorities. It carries out co-ordinating activities within "The Action Plan for the Prevention of All Forms of Discrimination, Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism and Other Forms of Intolerance in the 2006-2008 Period" including the European Year of Equal Opportunities for All mentioned in Chapter 8.1. The Office of Plenipotentiary of the Government for Roma communities is a consultative body of the Government on the Roma issues and coordinates programmes aimed at support of Roma communities.



Annex

1. Table of key national anti-discrimination legislation
2. Table of international instruments



ANNEX 1: TABLE OF KEY NATIONAL ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LEGISLATION

Slovak Republic

Date 29 February 2008

Title of Legislation (including amending legislation)	In force from:	Grounds covered	Civil/ Administrative/ Criminal Law	Material Scope	Principal content
This table concerns only key national legislation; please list the main anti-discrimination laws (which may be included as parts of laws with wider scope). Where the legislation is available electronically, provide the webpage address.	Please give month / year			e.g. public employment, private employment, access to goods or services (including housing), social protection, social advantages, education	e.g. prohibition of direct and indirect discrimination, harassment, instruction to discriminate or creation of a specialised body
The Constitution of the Slovak Republic No. 460/1992 Coll. as amended by No. 244/1998 Coll., No. 9/1999 Coll., No. 90/2001 Coll., No. 90/2001 Coll., No. 140/2004 Coll., No. 323/2004 Coll., No. 463/2005 Coll., No. 92/2006 Coll, and No. 210/2006 Coll. http://www.concourt.sk/A/a_index.htm	September, 1992	sex, race, skin colour, language, faith, religion, political affiliation, conviction, national or social origin, nationality or ethnic origin, property, lineage or any other status.	Constitutional Law	human rights and fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution	human rights and fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution

Act No. 365/2004 Coll. on Equal Treatment in Certain Areas and Protection against Discrimination, amending and supplementing certain other laws (Anti-discrimination Act) amended by No. 539/2005 and Act No. 326/2007 Coll. http://www.zbierka.sk/ciastka.asp?ro=2004	July 2004	sex, racial origin, national or ethnic origin, religion, belief, disability, age, sexual orientation	Civil Law	Employment, social security, old age pension saving, accessory old age saving, social benefits, health care, education, access to and provision of goods and services, housing	definition of discrimination, principle of equal treatment, areas and grounds, establishment of judicial remedy
	April 2008	sex, religion or belief, race, national or ethnic group membership, disability, age, sexual orientation, marital and family status, colour of skin, language, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, lineage or other status			
Act No. 308/1993 Coll. on establishing the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights as amended by Act No. 136/2003 Coll., Act No. 365/2004 Coll. and Act No. 269/2007 Coll.	January 2004	All ground covered in the national legislation: sex, racial and ethnic origin, religion, belief, disability, age and sexual orientation, marital and family status,		All areas covered in the national legislation: Employment, social security, old age pension saving, accessory old age saving, social benefits,	Powers, competencies and tasks of the equality body

		colour, language, political or other opinion, trade union involvement, national or social origin, property, lineage or other status		health care, education, access to and provision of goods and services, housing, human rights and fundamental freedoms	
Labour Code No. 311/2001 Coll. as amended by Act No. 408/2002 Coll., 210/2003 Coll., No. 413/2002 Coll., No. 453/2003 Coll., No. 461/2003 Coll., No. 5/2004 Coll., No 365/2004 Coll., 82/2005 Coll, 131/2005 Coll, No. 244/2004 , No. 570/2005 Coll., No. 231/2006 Coll., No. 124/2006 Coll. and Act No. 348/2007 Coll.	April 2002	marital and family status, colour, language, political or other opinion, trade union involvement, national or social origin, property, lineage or other status	Civil Law	Employment, especially private employment	prohibition of discrimination in employment relationships



ANNEX 2: TABLE OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

Slovak Republic

Date 29 February 2008

Instrument	Signed (yes/no)	Ratified (yes/no)	Derogations/ reservations relevant to equality and non- discrimination	Right of individual petition accepted?	Can this instrument be directly relied upon in domestic courts by individuals?
European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Protocol 12, ECHR	Yes	No	No	No	No
Revised European Social Charter	Yes	No	-	Ratified collective complaints protocol? No	No
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities	Yes	Yes	No		Yes
International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Yes	Yes	No		Yes
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes



Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
ILO Convention No. 111 on Discrimination	Yes	Yes	No		Yes
Convention on the Rights of the Child	Yes	Yes	No		Yes
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Yes	No	No	Yes	No