**Reply of the Republic of Slovenia to the Questionnaire for Member States for the report of the Secretary-General on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity**

The following questionnaire is aimed at assisting Member States in providing information and inputs for the above mentioned report.

1. Please identify the gender-specific obstacles and human rights violations or risks thereof, faced by women journalists working in your country or abroad. Please elaborate on how these obstacles and violations manifest themselves in practice and how they differ from the obstacles and human rights violations faced by their male counterparts.

There are no gender specific obstacles and human rights violations women journalists are faced with in comparison to their male counterparts. In Slovenia there is a greater number of women that are working as journalists than men. According to survey from 2014[[1]](#footnote-1) (currently only available in Slovene language) there are 56% of women that are registered as freelance journalists in Slovenia.

1. Please indicate whether you monitor and collect information and disaggregated data (e.g. by sex, gender identity, ethnicity, age, online/offline, subject matter focus areas of work) specifically on the gender-specific barriers and human rights violations, or risks thereof, faced by women journalists.

No.

1. What measures have you adopted to address the issue of the safety of women journalists, including the underlying causes of the obstacles and human rights violations experienced by women journalists? How do these measures differ from those adopted to address the issue of safety of journalists more generally, or the safety of male journalists? Please elaborate on the impact of any measures adopted.

No such measures have been adopted in Slovenia.

1. Are the measures — if any - referred to in response to Question 3 above part of a “gender-sensitive approach” (see Genera1 Assembly resolution 70/162, page 3)? If so, what does this approach consist of?

N/A

1. Do you have any laws and/or policies or initiatives (e.g.‘ training, awareness- raising) to address harmful gender stereotypes, intersecting forms of discrimination and other human rights violations experienced by women journalists in the course of carrying out their work (e.g. in the workplace, in the field, online)?

No.

1. Do you have any laws and/or policies or initiatives (e.g. training, awareness- rising) to address violations of international humanitarian law committed against women journalists?

No.

1. What are the challenges you face in ensuring accountability for human rights violations committed against women journalists?

We are not facing any challenges in ensuring accountability for human rights violations committed against women journalists. Human rights violations against the journalists in Slovenia are prosecuted in the same manner and with the same intensity, regardless of gender.

1. How have you cooperated with the relevant UN entities on the situation of women journalists and what is the nature of the information that you have shared on the status of the investigations into discrimination, attacks and violence against women journalists?

To the extent required by the relevant UN entities.

1. Please indicate if you have developed specific initiatives and frameworks to ensure the safety, of women journalists under the Development Goals, in particular Goal 5 and Goal 16.

Freedom of press in general and therefore safety of journalist in Slovenia regarded as an important element of democracy. We are aware that Slovenia still needs to address some issues in that field. The obstacles for gender equality have been removed because there are more and more women working in journalism. But on the other hand some surveys show that women journalists are still subordinate, which is evident in vertical and horizontal segregation: in lower representation, especially on management posts in media industry, less opportunities for promotion, subjection to sexism in work place and being delegated less prestigious journalistic fields, such as health, education and social categories.

Those are the issues that will be addressed in combination with different measures (legislation, support for the development of co-regulative and self-regulative measures such as code of conducts, establishment of media and press council and last but not least support for development of media literacy programs).

1. <http://www.mk.gov.si/fileadmin/mk.gov.si/pageuploads/Ministrstvo/raziskave-analize/mediji/2014/medijska_krajina_v_sloveniji_16042014.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)