


Current situation and trends of female genital mutilation in Slovakia



LEGAL FRAMEWORK

International and European conventions

Slovakia has ratified various international conventions condemning FGM, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), the Commission on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR), and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2010/C 83/02). Slovakia has signed the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (CETS No. 210).

Criminal law

FGM could be treated as a crime according to the general provisions of the Penal Code, in particular, Articles 123, 135 and 136 referring to acts of bodily injury can be used. Furthermore, Article 208 could be applied to FGM as it consists of the crime of abuse of a close person causing physical or mental suffering. The principle of territoriality is applicable, making FGM punishable even if it is committed outside the country.

Child protection law

General child protection provisions could be used in cases of FGM, particularly the provision included in Article 27 of the Act No. 365/2005 on Social and Legal Protection of Children and Social Guardianship. This provision refers to cases in which the life, health or physical and mental development of a child is endangered. Although subject to court permission, the Office of Social and Legal Protection of Children and Social Guardianship may suggest the suspension of parental authority or the removal of a child from the family.

Asylum law

Act No. 460/2002 on Asylum could be applied to FGM cases, as they fall under the definition of persecution in the form of physical or mental violence including sexual violence and actions targeting a particular sex or children (Article 2).

Professional secrecy law

General laws with regard to professional secrecy and disclosure may be applied to report cases of performed or planned FGM. According to the Code of Ethics of Health Care Professionals,



About the study

In order to contribute to identifying and filling the gaps in prevalence data collection and support the development of strategies for combating female genital mutilation (FGM), the European Institute for Gender Equality has commissioned the Study to map the current situation and trends of female genital mutilation in 27 EU Member States and Croatia. The study was launched at the request of Viviane Reding, Vice-President of the European Commission. It was conducted by the International Centre for Reproductive Health (ICRH) of the Ghent University and Yelena Winkler Management Consultants in division of I.A.D.C.

The desk research in the 27 EU Member States and Croatia and the in-depth research in nine EU Member States brings about the first collection of information on data, legal and policy framework, actions, tools and methods in the area of FGM in the EU. The different national approaches to tackle FGM in the EU were analysed and compared in order to identify practices with potential in prevention, protection, prosecution, provision of services, partnership and prevalence.

The data provided in this publication were collected through desk research conducted between December 2011 and April 2012. More information and references about the study are available at eige.europa.eu

Downloads

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[Current situation of female genital mutilation in Slovakia](#)
 EN (PDF, 12.68 MB)
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[Súčasná situácia týkajúca sa mrzacieho pohľadu na orgány žien na Slovensku](#)
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