

Income, troubles and legal family formats in the Czech Republic

by Ondrej Plesmid ¹

The LawsAndFamilies Database – Aspects of legal family formats for same-sex and different-sex couples

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Based on the [LawsAndFamilies questionnaire](#) on legal family formats for same-sex and/or different-sex couples (Section 2 – Income and troubles)

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The six sections of the questionnaire

The [interactive LawsAndFamilies Database](#) is based on the [LawsAndFamilies questionnaire](#), which consists of six sections:

- Section 1 – Formalisation
- Section 2 – Income and troubles
- Section 3 – Parenting
- Section 4 – Migration
- Section 5 – Splitting up
- Section 6 – Death

Papers and an interactive database

For each jurisdiction there are therefore six papers like this one. And each of these papers contains the full answers, references and explanations (given by

a legal expert for the jurisdiction concerned) to the questions in one of these six sections. All these papers can be found in open access at www.LawsAndFamilies.eu. There the user also has access to the [interactive part of the LawsAndFamilies Database](#), which can be used to search the whole database and to create comparative overviews for different questions, different years, different countries and/or different legal family formats.

This website also contains references to publications analysing the results of the project, and to some other legal, sociological and statistical publications about same-sex and different-sex families. And it gives information about the methodology used for this questionnaire and database.

About the questionnaire

The [full text of the questionnaire](#) can be found in the paper: K. Waaldijk, J.M. Lorenzo Villaverde, N. Nikolina & G. Zago, 'The LawsAndFamilies questionnaire on legal family formats for same-sex and/or different-sex couples: Text of the questions and of the accompanying guidance document', *FamiliesAndSocieties Working Paper* 64(2016), www.familiesandsocieties.eu.

The [Guidance document](#) contained in that paper, asked the experts answering the questionnaire to make several assumptions. These included the assumption that the partners have been living together as a couple already for at least two years. Plus the assumption (except for certain questions in Section 4 – Migration) that both partners have the citizenship of the country where they are now both lawfully and habitually residing, and that this is also the country where their relationship would have been formalised and where it would be dissolved.

About the answers

This paper contains the answers, references and explanations – for one jurisdiction – to all questions in one of the six sections of the questionnaire. The answers are presented in columns. Each column is a coloured timeline, representing legal developments for one question for one legal family format.

The year at the top of each coloured timeline is the most recent year for which a question was answered by the author. In the timelines the years given above and below an answer indicate that the answer applied between a certain day in the lower year and a certain day in the higher year. The year "0000" means that the answer applied since an unknown year before 1965. See further the [Guidance document](#).

The following **answer codes and colours** have been used:

Yes	Yes, this is so in the law of this country/jurisdiction, although possibly with a qualifying period of 24 months or less.
Yes, but	Yes, but with exceptions or restrictions, for example a qualifying period of 25 months or more, or only in most parts of the country/jurisdiction, or this is mostly a “dead letter”.
No, but	No, but it may be so exceptionally, or in a very limited way, or in a few parts of the country/jurisdiction, or indirectly, or by using a different legal instrument, or legislation says no while some courts might say yes.
No	No, this is not so in the law of this country/jurisdiction.
Doubt	The law is unclear (the law does not “know” the answer).
?	No information was available.
N/A	Not applicable (for example because this family format is not available in this jurisdiction, or not for same-sex or different-sex couples).
X	This question was not asked for this legal family format.
Open question	Question without answer codes like Yes and No.
Empty cell	For this year the question was not asked or not answered.

The six papers about the Czech Republic

The answers concerning the Czech Republic can be found in the [interactive database](#) and in the following six papers (all of which are published in open access in: K. Waaldijk et al. (eds.), *The LawsAndFamilies Database – Aspects of legal family formats for same-sex and different-sex couples*, Paris: INED, 2017, www.LawsAndFamilies.eu):

Formalisation of legal family formats in the Czech Republic by Lucian Luca Otáhal (Section 1)

Income, troubles and legal family formats in the Czech Republic by Ondrej Plesmid (Section 2)

Parenting and legal family formats in the Czech Republic by Lucian Luca Otáhal (Section 3)

Migration and legal family formats in the Czech Republic by Ondrej Plesmid (Section 4)

Splitting up and legal family formats in the Czech Republic by Lucian Luca Otáhal (Section 5)

Death and legal family formats in the Czech Republic by Ondrej Plesmid (Section 6)

So this paper is based on **Section 2 (Income and troubles)** of the [LawsAndFamilies questionnaire](#), which contains questions about the following topics:

- 2.1 Lower income tax
- 2.2 Social benefits
- 2.3 Health insurance
- 2.4 Care between partners
- 2.5 Care for a parent
- 2.6 Next of kin
- 2.7 Domestic violence
- 2.8 Criminal procedure
- 2.9 General background regarding income and troubles

In the following pages of this paper, first the answer to question 2.9 is presented, followed by the answers to questions 2.1 to 2.8.

2.09 - General background regarding income and troubles (Open question)

If you consider it useful to provide some general information or comments about (past, present or future) developments and trends in legal policy and case law in your country/jurisdiction, or information on other aspects (socio-legal, political, legal-cultural, family support, etc.) that may be relevant for the understanding of your answers above regarding income and troubles, then please do so here.

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Jurisdiction: **Czech Republic**

Source: **O. Plesmid**, "Income, troubles and legal family formats in Czech Republic". In: K. Waaldijk et al. (eds.), *The LawsAndFamilies Database – Aspects of legal family formats for same-sex and different-sex couples*. Paris: INED, 2017, www.LawsAndFamilies.eu, [LawsAndFamilies-CZ-Section2.pdf](#) (please use this full citation when citing any information from this table).

Section: **2 - Income and Troubles**

Question: **2.01 - Lower income tax**

Can a relationship of this type result in lower income tax than for two individuals without a partner?

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
2015 Yes 1993	2015 N/A 0000	2015 N/A 0000	2015 Yes 2014	2015 No 0000	2015 No 0000
?			No 2006		
			N/A 0000		
References to legal sources: Art. 35ba (1)(b) of Law No. 586/1992 Coll., on Income Tax (this part in force from 8.3.2006). Art. 21e (3) of the Law No. 586/1992 Coll., on Income Tax.		References to legal sources: Art. 35ba (1)(b) of Law No. 586/1992 Coll., on Income Tax (this part in force from 8.3.2006). Art. 21e (3) of the Law No. 586/1992 Coll., on Income Tax. Law No. 344/2014 Coll.		References to legal sources:	

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
<p>Explanations and nuances: Discount in the amount of circa €920 can be applied only for the wife (husband) living together with the taxpayer when her (his) income for the taxable year will not exceed an amount of circa €2,520. If the wife (husband) is physically disabled, the amount of discount will increase to double.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: Discount in the amount of circa €920 can be applied only for the wife (husband) living together with the taxpayer when her (his) income for the taxable year will not exceed an amount of circa €2,520. If the wife (husband) is physically disabled, the amount of discount will increase to double. Until 2014, lower income tax was not possible for registered partners. This changed by the adoption of Law No. 344/2014 Coll.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances:</p>	

Jurisdiction: **Czech Republic**

Source: **O. Plesmid**, "Income, troubles and legal family formats in Czech Republic". In: K. Waaldijk et al. (eds.), *The LawsAndFamilies Database – Aspects of legal family formats for same-sex and different-sex couples*. Paris: INED, 2017, www.LawsAndFamilies.eu, [LawsAndFamilies-CZ-Section2.pdf](#) (please use this full citation when citing any information from this table).

Section: **2 - Income and Troubles**

Question: **2.02 - Social benefits**

When one partner (long-term unemployed or even never having been employed at all) would be entitled to a basic social benefit, will the income of the other partner then be taken into consideration and will it possibly result in loss or reduction of this entitlement?

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
2015 Yes 1995	2015 N/A 0000	2015 N/A 0000	2015 Yes 2006	2015 Yes 1995	2015 Yes 1995
? 0000			N/A 0000	? 0000	? 0000
<p>References to legal sources: Art. 4 of Law No. 110/2006 Coll., on Living and Subsistence Minimum (in force from 1.1.2007).</p> <p>Art. 2 of Law No. 111/2006 Coll., on Assistance in material need (in force from 1.1.2007).</p> <p>Art. 7 of Law No. 117/1995 Coll., on State Social Support (in force from 1.10.1995).</p>		<p>References to legal sources: Art. 4 of Law No. 110/2006 Coll., on Living and Subsistence Minimum (in force from 1.1.2007).</p> <p>Art. 2 of Law No. 111/2006 Coll., on Assistance in material need (in force from 1.1.2007).</p> <p>Art. 7 of Law No. 117/1995 Coll., on State Social Support (in force from 1.10.1995).</p>		<p>References to legal sources: Art. 4 of Law No. 110/2006 Coll., on Living and Subsistence Minimum (in force from 1.1.2007).</p> <p>Art. 2 of Law No. 111/2006 Coll., on Assistance in material need (in force from 1.1.2007).</p> <p>Art. 7 of Law No. 117/1995 Coll., on State Social Support (in force from 1.10.1995).</p>	

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
Explanations and nuances: For the purpose of social benefits, a family means the requesting person together with certain other persons, including her/his spouse.		Explanations and nuances: For the purpose of social benefits, a family means the requesting person together with certain other persons, including her/his registered partner.		Explanations and nuances: For the purpose of social benefits, a family means the requesting person together with certain other persons, including her/his cohabitation partner.	

Jurisdiction: **Czech Republic**

Source: **O. Plesmid**, "Income, troubles and legal family formats in Czech Republic". In: K. Waaldijk et al. (eds.), *The LawsAndFamilies Database – Aspects of legal family formats for same-sex and different-sex couples*. Paris: INED, 2017, www.LawsAndFamilies.eu, [LawsAndFamilies-CZ-Section2.pdf](#) (please use this full citation when citing any information from this table).

Section: **2 - Income and Troubles**

Question: **2.03 - Health insurance**

Is the amount of money that the two partners in this type of relationship would have to pay for (public or private) health insurance, normally smaller than what two individuals without a partner would have to pay?

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
2015 No 1993	2015 N/A 0000	2015 N/A 0000	2015 No 2006	2015 No 0000	2015 No 0000
?			N/A 0000		
References to legal sources: Art. 3 of Law No. 592/1992 Coll., on General Health Insurance (in force from 1.1.1993).		References to legal sources: Art. 3 of Law No. 592/1992 Coll., on General Health Insurance (in force from 1.1.1993).		References to legal sources: Art. 3 of Law No. 592/1992 Coll., on General Health Insurance (in force from 1.1.1993).	
Explanations and nuances: The basis for health insurance is the sum of income of an employee or self-employed person (entrepreneur) regardless of marital status.		Explanations and nuances: The basis for health insurance is the sum of income of an employee or self-employed person (entrepreneur) regardless of being in a registered partnership or not.		Explanations and nuances: The basis for health insurance is the sum of income of an employee or self-employed person (entrepreneur) regardless of cohabiting with someone else or not.	

Jurisdiction: **Czech Republic**

Source: **O. Plesmid**, "Income, troubles and legal family formats in Czech Republic". In: K. Waaldijk et al. (eds.), *The LawsAndFamilies Database – Aspects of legal family formats for same-sex and different-sex couples*. Paris: INED, 2017, www.LawsAndFamilies.eu, [LawsAndFamilies-CZ-Section2.pdf](#) (please use this full citation when citing any information from this table).

Section: **2 - Income and Troubles**

Question: **2.04 - Care between partners**

In case one partner is in need of care, does the other partner then have a statutory right to paid or unpaid leave to give that care?

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
2015 Yes 2007	2015 N/A 0000	2015 N/A 0000	2015 Yes 2007	2015 Yes 2007	2015 Yes 2007
? 0000			? 2006	? 0000	? 0000
			N/A 0000		
<p>References to legal sources: Art. 39 of Law No. 187/2006 Coll., on National Health Insurance (in force from 1.1.2009).</p> <p>Art. 3 of the Law No. 187/2006 Coll., on National Health Insurance (definition of "household").</p> <p>Art. 191 of Law No. 262/2006 Coll., Labor Code (in force from 1.1.2007).</p>		<p>References to legal sources: Art. 39 of Law No. 187/2006 Coll., on National Health Insurance (in force from 1.1.2009).</p> <p>Art. 3 of the Law No. 187/2006 Coll., on National Health Insurance (definition of "household").</p> <p>Art. 191 of Law No. 262/2006 Coll., Labor Code (in force from 1.1.2007).</p>		<p>References to legal sources: Art. 39 of Law No. 187/2006 Coll., on National Health Insurance (in force from 1.1.2009).</p> <p>Art. 3 of the Law No. 187/2006 Coll., on National Health Insurance (definition of "household").</p> <p>Art. 191 of Law No. 262/2006 Coll., Labor Code (in force from 1.1.2007).</p>	

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
<p>Explanations and nuances: There is a right to unpaid leave for giving care to a person who lives in the same household as a caregiver. In addition if a caregiver pays premiums for health insurance, he can receive financial assistance.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: There is a right to unpaid leave for giving care to a person who lives in the same household as a caregiver. In addition if a caregiver pays premiums for health insurance, he can receive financial assistance.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: There is a right to unpaid leave for giving care to a person who lives in the same household as a caregiver. In addition if a caregiver pays premiums for health insurance, he can receive financial assistance.</p>	

Jurisdiction: **Czech Republic**

Source: **O. Plesmid**, "Income, troubles and legal family formats in Czech Republic". In: K. Waaldijk et al. (eds.), *The LawsAndFamilies Database – Aspects of legal family formats for same-sex and different-sex couples*. Paris: INED, 2017, www.LawsAndFamilies.eu, [LawsAndFamilies-CZ-Section2.pdf](#) (please use this full citation when citing any information from this table).

Section: **2 - Income and Troubles**

Question: **2.05 - Care for a parent**

In case the parent of one partner is in need of care, does the other partner then have a statutory right to paid or unpaid leave to give that care?

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
2015 Yes, but 2007	2015 N/A 0000	2015 N/A 0000	2015 Yes, but 2007	2015 Yes, but 2007	2015 Yes, but 2007
?			?	?	?
0000			2006	0000	0000
			N/A 0000		
References to legal sources: Art. 39 of Law No. 187/2006 Coll., on National Health Insurance (in force from 1.1.2009). Art. 191 of Law No. 262/2006 Coll., Labor Code (in force from 1.1.2007).		References to legal sources: Art. 39 of Law No. 187/2006 Coll., on National Health Insurance (in force from 1.1.2009). Art. 191 of Law No. 262/2006 Coll., Labor Code (in force from 1.1.2007).		References to legal sources: Art. 39 of Law No. 187/2006 Coll., on National Health Insurance (in force from 1.1.2009). Art. 191 of Law No. 262/2006 Coll., Labor Code (in force from 1.1.2007).	

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
<p>Explanations and nuances: The other partner has a right to give care to the parent of his/her partner, but only if the parent takes care of a person who lives in the same household as a caregiver. If a caregiver pays premiums for health insurance, he/she can receive financial assistance.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: The other partner has a right to give care to the parent of his/her partner, but only if the parent takes care of a person who lives in the same household as a caregiver. If a caregiver pays premiums for health insurance, he/she can receive financial assistance.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: The other partner has a right to give care to the parent of his/her partner, but only if the parent takes care of a person who lives in the same household as a caregiver. If a caregiver pays premiums for health insurance, he/she can receive financial assistance.</p>	

Jurisdiction: **Czech Republic**

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Section: **2 - Income and Troubles**

Question: **2.06 - Next of kin**

In case of accident or illness of one partner, is the other partner considered as next of kin for medical purposes (even without power of attorney)?

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
2015 Yes, but 2012	2015 N/A 0000	2015 N/A 0000	2015 Yes, but 2012	2015 Yes, but 2014	2015 Yes, but 2014
? 0000			? 2006	No, but 2012	No, but 2012
			N/A 0000	? 0000	? 0000
<p>References to legal sources: Art. 33 of Law No. 372/2011 Coll., on Health Services (in force from 1.4.2012).</p> <p>Art. 22 of Law No. 89/2012 Coll., Civil Code (in force from 1.1.2014).</p>		<p>References to legal sources: Art. 33 of Law No. 372/2011 Coll., on Health Services (in force from 1.4.2012).</p> <p>Art. 22 of Law No. 89/2012 Coll., Civil Code (in force from 1.1.2014).</p>		<p>References to legal sources: Art. 33 of Law No. 372/2011 Coll., on Health Services (in force from 1.4.2012).</p> <p>Art. 22 of Law No. 89/2012 Coll., Civil Code (in force from 1.1.2014).</p>	

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
<p>Explanations and nuances: The patient can identify persons who may be informed about his/her condition or persons who should not be informed about his/her state of health. In the case when a patient, because of his/her health condition, can not identify these persons, only persons closely related have a right to get information about his/her health situation or condition.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: The patient can identify persons who may be informed about his/her condition or persons who should not be informed about his/her state of health. In the case when a patient, because of his/her health condition, can not identify these persons, only persons closely related have a right to get information about his/her health situation or condition.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: Until the end of 2013 persons who were close were only relatives in direct line: siblings, wife or husband, and partner. Other persons in family or similar relationship were only considered as persons close to each other, if the harm suffered by one of them is being experienced by the other as if it were his/her own injury. Since the year 2014 persons regarded as close are also persons who permanently live together.</p>	

Jurisdiction: **Czech Republic**

Source: **O. Plesmid**, "Income, troubles and legal family formats in Czech Republic". In: K. Waaldijk et al. (eds.), *The LawsAndFamilies Database – Aspects of legal family formats for same-sex and different-sex couples*. Paris: INED, 2017, www.LawsAndFamilies.eu, [LawsAndFamilies-CZ-Section2.pdf](#) (please use this full citation when citing any information from this table).

Section: **2 - Income and Troubles**

Question: **2.07 - Domestic violence**

When one partner uses violence against the other partner, does specific statutory protection apply?

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
2015 Yes 2004	2015 N/A 0000	2015 N/A 0000	2015 Yes 2006	2015 Yes 2004	2015 Yes 2004
No, but 0000			N/A 0000	No, but 0000	No, but 0000
<p>References to legal sources: Art. 199 of Law No. 40/2009 Coll., Criminal Code (in force from 1.1.2010).</p> <p>Law No. 140/1961 Coll., Criminal Code (in force until 31.12.2009).</p> <p>Art. 751 - 753 of Law No. 89/2012 Coll., Civil Code (in force from 1.1.2014).</p> <p>Art. 44 of Law No. 273/2008 Coll., on Police (in force from 1.1.2009).</p>		<p>References to legal sources: Art. 199 of Law No. 40/2009 Coll., Criminal Code (in force from 1.1.2010).</p> <p>Law No. 140/1961 Coll., Criminal Code (in force until 31.12.2009).</p> <p>Art. 751 - 753 of Law No. 89/2012 Coll., Civil Code (in force from 1.1.2014).</p> <p>Art. 44 of Law No. 273/2008 Coll., on Police (in force from 1.1.2009).</p>		<p>References to legal sources: Art. 199 of Law No. 40/2009 Coll., Criminal Code (in force from 1.1.2010).</p> <p>Law No. 140/1961 Coll., Criminal Code (in force until 31.12.2009).</p> <p>Art. 751 - 753 of Law No. 89/2012 Coll., Civil Code (in force from 1.1.2014).</p> <p>Art. 44 of Law No. 273/2008 Coll., on Police (in force from 1.1.2009).</p>	

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
<p>Explanations and nuances: The Criminal Code contains the offence of battering a person living in the same household, which applies to all persons living in the same household.</p> <p>Until 2004, the Criminal Code did not contain a specific offence. Domestic violence had been punished by other offences, but this was very ineffective. These incidents were previously usually punished by the law on misdemeanors as an offence against civil coexistence.</p> <p>The Civil Code also contains special provisions on domestic violence. According to this special treatment the person who commits domestic violence can be expelled from the home.</p> <p>Simultaneously, the Police Act contains special treatment regarding the expulsion of the person who commits domestic violence.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: The Criminal Code contains the offence of battering a person living in the same household, which applies to all persons living in the same household.</p> <p>Until 2004, the Criminal Code did not contain a specific offence. Domestic violence had been punished by other offences, but this was very ineffective. These incidents were previously usually punished by the law on misdemeanors as an offence against civil coexistence.</p> <p>The Civil Code also contains special provisions on domestic violence. According to this special treatment the person who commits domestic violence can be expelled from the home.</p> <p>Simultaneously, the Police Act contains special treatment regarding the expulsion of the person who commits domestic violence.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: The Criminal Code contains the offence of battering a person living in the same household, which applies to all persons living in the same household.</p> <p>Until 2004, the Criminal Code did not contain a specific offence. Domestic violence had been punished by other offences, but this was very ineffective. These incidents were previously usually punished by the law on misdemeanors as an offence against civil coexistence.</p> <p>The Civil Code also contains special provisions on domestic violence. According to this special treatment the person who commits domestic violence can be expelled from the home.</p> <p>Simultaneously, the Police Act contains special treatment regarding the expulsion of the person who commits domestic violence.</p>	

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Section: **2 - Income and Troubles**

Question: **2.08 - Criminal procedure**

In case of a criminal prosecution against one partner, can the other partner then refuse to testify against the partner who is being prosecuted?

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
2015 Yes 0000	2015 N/A 0000	2015 N/A 0000	2015 Yes 2006	2015 Yes 0000	2015 Yes 2006
			N/A 0000		? 0000
References to legal sources: Art. 100 of Law No. 141/1961 Coll., Criminal Procedure Code (in force from 1.1.1962).		References to legal sources: Art. 100 of Law No. 141/1961 Coll., Criminal Procedure Code (in force from 1.1.1962). Art. 42 of Law No. 115/2006 Coll., on Registered Partnership (in force from 1.7.2006).		References to legal sources: Art. 100 of Law No. 141/1961 Coll., Criminal Procedure Code (in force from 1.1.1962).	

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
<p>Explanations and nuances: A person can refuse to testify only in the case of a relative in the direct line of descent, sibling, adoptive parent, adoptee, spouse, registered partner or cohabitant, but only if the testimony would incriminate themselves, the above persons or other persons in a family or similar relationship, or if the harm would rightly be felt as own harm.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: A person can refuse to testify only in the case of a relative in the direct line of descent, sibling, adoptive parent, adoptee, spouse, registered partner or cohabitant, but only if the testimony would incriminate themselves, the above persons or other persons in a family or similar relationship, or if the harm would rightly be felt as own harm.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: A person can refuse to testify only in the case of a relative in the direct line of descent, sibling, adoptive parent, adoptee, spouse, registered partner or cohabitant, but only if the testimony would incriminate themselves, the above persons or other persons in a family or similar relationship, or if the harm would rightly be felt as own harm.</p>	