

Income, troubles and legal family formats in Slovenia

by Barbara Rajgelj 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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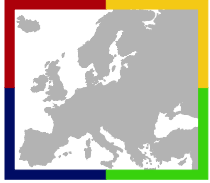


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FamiliesAndSocieties

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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 Slovenia

The answers concerning Slovenia 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 Slovenia by Neza Kogovsek Salamon (Section 1)

Income, troubles and legal family formats in Slovenia by Barbara Rajgelj (Section 2)

Parenting and legal family formats in Slovenia by Barbara Rajgelj (Section 3)

Migration and legal family formats in Slovenia by Neza Kogovsek Salamon (Section 4)

Splitting up and legal family formats in Slovenia by Barbara Rajgelj (Section 5)

Death and legal family formats in Slovenia by Neza Kogovsek Salamon (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.

Slovenian law recognises three partnerships forms: marriage and cohabitation for different-sex partners (regulated by the Marriage and Family Relations Act from 1976) and registered same-sex partnership (regulated by the Registration of a Same-Sex Civil Partnership Act from 2005). Cohabitation (that is non-registered partnership) of same-sex partners is not regulated by Slovenian law. This form of partnership is explicitly mentioned only in the decision of the Constitutional Court No. U-I-212/10-15 of 14 March 2013, by which the right of non-registered same-sex partners living together to inherit to the same extent as cohabiting different-sex partners was explicitly recognised. This Constitutional Court decision has implications only for inheritance rights. In general, registered same-sex partners are slowly gaining the same social security and labour rights as married partners (there are still exceptions, such as health insurance and income tax benefits, where discrimination of registered same-sex partners still exists). As there are only around 100 same-sex couples registered in Slovenia, in everyday life the legal regulation of same-sex cohabiting partners is far more important. As mentioned above, this form of partnership is white spot (better to say black spot) of Slovenian partnership regulation and of the right to non-discrimination.

Jurisdiction: **Slovenia**

Source: **B. Rajgelj**, "Income, troubles and legal family formats in Slovenia". 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-SI-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
2016 Yes 2011	2016 N/A 0000	2016 N/A 0000	2016 No 2005	2016 Yes 2011	2016 No 0000
?			N/A 0000	?	
References to legal sources: Personal Income Tax Act (Zakon o dohodnini, ZDoh-2, OJ 13/2011, as amended).		References to legal sources: Personal Income Tax Act (Zakon o dohodnini, ZDoh-2, OJ 13/2011, as amended). Registration of Same-Sex Partnership Act (Zakon o registraciji istospolne partnerske skupnosti, ZRIPS, OJ 65/2005, as amended).		References to legal sources: Personal Income Tax Act (Zakon o dohodnini, ZDoh-2, OJ 13/2011, as amended).	

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
<p>Explanations and nuances: DIFFERENT SEX - Person liable for tax can claim tax concession for dependent family members. Among dependent family members is the unemployed married partner, who does not perform activities and who does not have his/her own income or whose income is lower than the amount of special relief for dependent family member. Dependent person is also the divorced spouse, if a judgment or an agreement recognised him/her the right to maintenance (art. 115/1 of the ZDoh-2).</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: SAME SEX - The Registration of Same-Sex Partnership Act grants only a limited number of rights (maintenance, community property, right of inheritance, housing protection, the right to obtain information on the health condition of the partner and right to hospital visits). Other rights exist, if so specified in the sectoral legislation. In general, provisions of the Personal Income Tax Act define relevant relationships that shall be treated in the same way as marriage: spouse is defined as married or cohabiting different-sex partner (art. 16/4 of the ZDoh-2). As registered same-sex partners are not among these persons, registered same-sex partnership can not result in lower income tax.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: DIFFERENT SEX - Although family law does not provide for a minimum period to recognise the legal existence of cohabitation, the Personal Income Tax Act requires a qualifying period of 12 months of cohabitation to recognise the partner's status as dependent family member (art. 16/4 of the ZDoh-2).</p>	

Jurisdiction: **Slovenia**

Source: **B. Rajgelj**, "Income, troubles and legal family formats in Slovenia". 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-SI-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
2016 Yes 2010	2016 N/A 0000	2016 N/A 0000	2016 Yes 2005	2016 Yes 2010	2016 ? 0000
? 0000			N/A 0000	? 0000	
<p>References to legal sources: Exercise of Rights to Public Funds Act (Zakon o uveljavljanju pravic iz javnih sredstev, ZUPJS, OJ RS 62/2010).</p> <p>Financial Social Assistance Act (Zakon o socialno varstvenih prejemkih, ZSVarPre, OJ RS 61/2010).</p>		<p>References to legal sources: Exercise of Rights to Public Funds Act (Zakon o uveljavljanju pravic iz javnih sredstev, ZUPJS, OJ RS 62/2010).</p> <p>Financial Social Assistance Act (Zakon o socialno varstvenih prejemkih, ZSVarPre, OJ RS 61/2010).</p>		<p>References to legal sources: Exercise of Rights to Public Funds Act (Zakon o uveljavljanju pravic iz javnih sredstev, ZUPJS, OJ RS 62/2010).</p> <p>Financial Social Assistance Act (Zakon o socialno varstvenih prejemkih, ZSVarPre, OJ RS 61/2010).</p>	

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
<p>Explanations and nuances: In determining the financial position of the applicant in addition to his property and income the material conditions of the following persons should be taken into account: the married partner, different-sex cohabiting partner and registered same-sex partner (art. 10 of the ZUPJS).</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: In determining the financial position of the applicant in addition to his property and income the material conditions of the following persons should be taken into account: the married partner, different-sex cohabiting partner and registered same-sex partner (art. 10 of the ZUPJS).</p> <p>Social security reform was adopted in 2010 and one of the novelties was implementation of the new family format: registered same-sex partnership into the field of social benefits regulation. Hereby registered same-sex partnership is explicitly included in the law.</p> <p>Before 2010, the social services were already taking into account the income of the registered partner that was working, as under the 2005 Registration of Same-Sex Partnership Act the partners are obliged to support each other, including in financial terms. Social services were taking account of the registered partner based on the registered partnership legislation, but did not count the registered partner in as a family member who is also entitled to social benefits if unemployed.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: In determining the financial position of the applicant in addition to his property and income the material conditions of the following persons should be taken into account: the married partner, different-sex cohabiting partner and registered same-sex partner (art. 10 of the ZUPJS).</p>	

Jurisdiction: **Slovenia**

Source: **B. Rajgelj**, "Income, troubles and legal family formats in Slovenia". 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-SI-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
2016 No, but 1992	2016 N/A 0000	2016 N/A 0000	2016 No 2005	2016 No, but 1992	2016 No 0000
?			N/A 0000	?	
<p>References to legal sources: Health Care and Health Insurance Act (Zakon o zdravstvenem varstvu in zdravstvenem zavarovanju, ZZZVZZ, OJ 9/1992, as amended).</p>		<p>References to legal sources: The Registration of Same-Sex Partnership Act (Zakon o registraciji istospolne partnerske skupnosti, ZRIPS, OJ 65/2005, as amended).</p> <p>Health Care and Health Insurance Act (Zakon o zdravstvenem varstvu in zdravstvenem zavarovanju, ZZZVZZ, OJ 9/1992, as amended).</p>		<p>References to legal sources: Health Care and Health Insurance Act (Zakon o zdravstvenem varstvu in zdravstvenem zavarovanju, ZZZVZZ, OJ 9/1992, as amended).</p> <p>Marriage and Family Relations Act (Zakon o zakonski zvezi in družinskih razmerjih, ZZZDR, OJ 15/1976, as amended).</p>	

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
<p>Explanations and nuances: DIFFERENT SEX - The amount of (public) health insurance contributions does not depend on the partnership status of the insured person, but on the amount of his/her gross wage that is the basis for calculating contributions. Nevertheless, partnership status is a decisive criterion for the existence of the health insurance of an unemployed person: an unemployed person can be insured as a family member without any additional payment if married to (or cohabiting with) an insured different-sex partner (art. 20 of the ZZVZZ). If an unemployed person is not married (or cohabiting) with a different-sex partner she/he must pay the health insurance by herself/himself (unless she/he is entitled to social benefits; in this case the municipality pays the insurance).</p> <p>Since 1992, the amount of money that the two married partners have to pay for health insurance have normally been the same as in case of two individuals without a partner. But in case of unemployment of one of the partners, the unemployed spouse has been entitled to insurance for free.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: As art. 20 of the ZZVZZ does not mention the same-sex partners as a family member health insurance beneficiary, the practice of the Public Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia (www.zzzs.si/indexeng.html) has been to refuse the right of the unemployed registered same-sex partner to health insurance.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: DIFFERENT SEX - The person living with the insured person in cohabitation, which according to the law on marriage and family relations is equalised to marriage, shall be insured in the same way as the spouse (art. 21/3 of the ZZVZZ). This provision does not extend to cohabiting same-sex partners as their relationship is not equalised with marriage within family law.</p>	

Jurisdiction: **Slovenia**

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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
2016 Yes 1992	2016 N/A 0000	2016 N/A 0000	2016 No 2005	2016 No 0000	2016 No 0000
?			N/A 0000		
References to legal sources: Health Care and Health Insurance Act (Zakon o zdravstvenem varstvu in zdravstvenem zavarovanju, ZZZV, OJ 9/1992, as amended).		References to legal sources: Health Care and Health Insurance Act (Zakon o zdravstvenem varstvu in zdravstvenem zavarovanju, ZZZV, OJ 9/1992, as amended).		References to legal sources: Health Care and Health Insurance Act (Zakon o zdravstvenem varstvu in zdravstvenem zavarovanju, ZZZV, OJ 9/1992, as amended).	

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
<p>Explanations and nuances: DIFFERENT SEX - The right to compensation for absence from work due to caring for a close family member takes in each case up to seven working days. The married partner falls within the definition of close family member, therefore the insured person is entitled to paid leave for the care of his/her sick married partner (art. 30/1 of the ZZVZZ). The right is financed by the Public Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: As the registered same-sex partner is not explicitly mentioned as close family member, the other partner does not have a statutory right to paid leave to give care to the sick partner.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: The cohabiting partner is not listed as a close family member, therefore the insured person is not entitled to paid leave for the care of his/her sick partner (art. 30/1 of the ZZVZZ).</p>	

Jurisdiction: **Slovenia**

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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 No 0000	2015 N/A 0000	2015 N/A 0000	2015 No 2005	2015 No 0000	2015 No 0000
			N/A 0000		
<p>References to legal sources: Health Care and Health Insurance Act (Zakon o zdravstvenem varstvu in zdravstvenem zavarovanju, ZZVZZ, OJ 9/1992, as amended).</p>		<p>References to legal sources: Health Care and Health Insurance Act (Zakon o zdravstvenem varstvu in zdravstvenem zavarovanju, ZZVZZ, OJ 9/1992, as amended).</p>		<p>References to legal sources: Health Care and Health Insurance Act (Zakon o zdravstvenem varstvu in zdravstvenem zavarovanju, ZZVZZ, OJ 9/1992, as amended).</p>	
<p>Explanations and nuances: The right to absence from work to care for a family member is limited only to children and the married partner, therefore the married partner does not have a right to leave to give care to the partner's parent.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: The right to absence from work to care for a family member is limited only to children and the married partner, therefore the registered same-sex partner does not have a right to leave to give care to the partner's parent.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: The right to absence from work to care for a family member is limited only to children and the married partner, therefore the cohabiting partner does not have a right to leave to give care to the partner's parent.</p>	

Jurisdiction: **Slovenia**

Source: **B. Rajgelj**, "Income, troubles and legal family formats in Slovenia". 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-SI-Section2.pdf](#) (please use this full citation when citing any information from this table).

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
2016 Yes 2008	2016 N/A 0000	2016 N/A 0000	2016 Yes 2008	2016 Yes 2008	2016 No 0000
?			?	?	
			N/A 0000		
References to legal sources: Patient Rights Act (Zakon o pacientovih pravicah, ZPacP, OJ 15/2008).		References to legal sources: Patient Rights Act (Zakon o pacientovih pravicah, ZPacP, OJ 15/2008).		References to legal sources: Patient Rights Act (Zakon o pacientovih pravicah, ZPacP, OJ 15/2008).	

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
<p>Explanations and nuances: A patient's close family members are spouse, cohabiting different-sex partner, registered same-sex partner, parents (including adoptive parents), grandparents, children (including adopted children), grandchildren and brothers and sisters (art. 2/1/15 of the ZPacP).</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: A patient's close family members are spouse, cohabiting different-sex partner, registered same-sex partner, parents (including adoptive parents), grandparents, children (including adopted children), grandchildren and brothers and sisters (art. 2/1/15 of the ZPacP).</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: A patient's close family members are spouse, cohabiting different-sex partner, registered same-sex partner, parents (including adoptive parents), grandparents, children (including adopted children), grandchildren and brothers and sisters (art. 2/1/15 of the ZPacP).</p>	

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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
2016 Yes 2008	2016 N/A 0000	2016 N/A 0000	2016 Yes 2008	2016 Yes 2008	2016 ? 2008
? 0000			? 2005	? 0000	? 0000
			N/A 0000		
References to legal sources: Family Violence Prevention Act (Zakon o preprečevanju nasilja v družini, ZPND, OJ 16/2008).		References to legal sources: Family Violence Prevention Act (Zakon o preprečevanju nasilja v družini, ZPND, OJ 16/2008).		References to legal sources: Family Violence Prevention Act (Zakon o preprečevanju nasilja v družini, ZPND, OJ 16/2008).	

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
<p>Explanations and nuances: Domestic violence is any use of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence of one family member against another family member. Under the domestic violence prevention legislation family members are among others: married or different-sex cohabiting partner, former married or different-sex cohabiting partner, registered same-sex partner or former registered same-sex partner (art. 2 of the ZPND).</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: Domestic violence is any use of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence of one family member against another family member. Under the domestic violence prevention legislation family members are among others: married or different-sex cohabiting partner, former married or different-sex cohabiting partner, registered same-sex partner or former registered same-sex partner (art. 2 of the ZPND).</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: Domestic violence is any use of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence of one family member against another family member. Under the domestic violence prevention legislation family members are among others: married or different-sex cohabiting partner, former married or different-sex cohabiting partner, registered same-sex partner or former registered same-sex partner (art. 2 of the ZPND).</p>	

Jurisdiction: **Slovenia**

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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
2016 Yes 1994	2016 N/A 0000	2016 N/A 0000	2016 Yes 2009	2016 Yes 1994	2016 No 0000
?			No 2005	?	
			N/A 0000		
References to legal sources: Criminal Procedure Act (Zakon o kazenskem postopku, ZKP, OJ 63/1994, as amended).		References to legal sources: Criminal Procedure Act (Zakon o kazenskem postopku, ZKP, OJ 63/1994, as amended).		References to legal sources: Criminal Procedure Act (Zakon o kazenskem postopku, ZKP, OJ 63/1994, as amended).	

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
<p>Explanations and nuances: Among others the married and cohabiting different-sex partner can refuse to testify against the accused partner (art. 236 of the ZKP).</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: Among others the married and cohabiting different-sex partner can refuse to testify against the accused partner (art. 236 of the ZKP). According to art. 144 of the ZKP the provisions applying to cohabiting different-sex partner also apply to registered same-sex partner.</p> <p>Until 2009, when the ZKP was amended for the 10th time, the right of refusing to testify was not mentioned for same-sex registered partners (since the adoption of the Registration of Same-Sex Partnership Act the ZKP was amended several times and only in the fourth amendment the legislature included registered same-sex partnership as a relevant relationship in criminal procedure).</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: According to art. 144 of the ZKP the provisions applying to cohabiting different-sex partner also apply to registered same-sex partner. As cohabiting same-sex partnership is not explicitly mentioned, the partner in a non-registered same-sex partnership can not refuse to testify against the prosecuted partner (art. 236 in connection with art. 144 of the ZKP).</p>	