Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO)

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Comments submitted by Slovenia on GREVIO's first thematic evaluation report:

Building trust by delivering support, protection and justice

Received by GREVIO on 18th November 2026

GREVIO/Inf(2026)14

DOKUMENT JE ELEKTRONSKO PODPISAN!
Podpisnik: Sara Slana
Izdajatelj certifikata: SI-PASS-CA
Številka certifikata: 009FA43FDC0000000057
Potek veljavnosti: 04. 03. 2031
Čas podpisa: 18. 11. 2026 20:17
Št. dokumenta: 011-1/2024-2611-94

REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF DEMOGRAPHY, FAMILY AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES DEPARTMENT

Štukljeva cesta 44, 1000 Ljubljana

T: +386 1 369 75 38

E: gp.mddsz@gov.si
www.gov.si

Monitoring Mechanism of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence

Johanna.Nelles@coe.int

Number: 011-1/2024-2611-94
Date: 18.11.2026

Subject: **Slovenian comments to Final report on the first thematic evaluation of the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) in Slovenia, as adopted by GREVIO (Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence**

Dear Ms Nelles,

I am writing to you in my capacity as contact person in the context of the evaluation of the implementation of the Istanbul Convention by Slovenia. In this respect, please find herewith Slovenian comments to GREVIO's final First thematic evaluation report on the implementation of the Istanbul Convention by Slovenia.

Para 20
The Together Against Violence handbook is a manual for recognising and addressing domestic violence. It does not state that individual personality traits alone are the key factors behind violence. Rather, it explains that the causes of domestic violence are often complex and depend on various factors (p. 17). The handbook also states that statistics from the Slovenian Police show that, in the vast majority of cases, the perpetrators of violence are men and the victims are women (p. 4).

Para 62 and 64, as well as the recommendation
The statements regarding training in the judiciary, particularly the claim that the approach is ad hoc, are not correct. Judicial Training Centre has an Annual Work Programme, and their approach is not ad hoc in any way. Ministry of Justice stands by the comments they have already submitted. The same applies to public prosecutors. Participation is, of course, voluntary, as we cannot and must not oblige judges to attend training courses. Therefore we believe that this has not been accurately reflected in the text.

Para 111
Here, we explain and add that the one-year funding for this programme has been reinstated and that the programme is operational again. This comment has already been mentioned in the text under No. 29 in the following sentence: However, according to the Slovenian authorities, the programme has since resumed.

Para 144
The Together Against Violence: A Manual for Recognising and Addressing Domestic Violence is intended exclusively for addressing domestic violence. The police are required to treat both sexes equally in all procedures, and no one may be discriminated against. Issues such as sexual violence, female genital mutilation and other forms of violence do not fall directly within the scope of domestic violence, as they are dealt with by other departments. Consequently, these topics are not covered in the manual.

Para 145
All police officers receive training on handling domestic violence at least once a year and possess the appropriate knowledge and skills to deal with such cases.

Para 146
For a criminal offence to exist, the statutory elements of the offence, the conduct constituting the offence, and the prohibited consequence must all be present. In each individual case, police officers determine whether the conduct constitutes a criminal offence or a misdemeanour. Where the elements of a criminal offence are not present, the matter is dealt with as a misdemeanour; otherwise, it is treated as a criminal offence. The measures taken and decisions made by police officers are subject to daily oversight. It is therefore not true that police officers reclassify cases as a smaller number of criminal offences. This is not possible, as the entire matter (including multiple incidents) is described in the criminal complaint.

Para 181
If the victim decides not to file a report with the police, they may, pursuant to the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, submit an application to the court for a restraining order and other protective measures (Article 19).

We would appreciate it if our comments could be duly taken into consideration and published together with the report, in order to ensure that our perspective is also reflected in the accompanying documentation.

With Regards,

Sara Slana
Secretary