

LANZAROTE COMMITTEE

Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe
Convention on the protection of children against sexual
exploitation and sexual abuse

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Replies to the thematic questionnaire

“Screening of professionals, volunteers and other
persons in contact with children”

REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Replies received by the Secretariat on 6 July 2026

Main relevant provisions of the Lanzarote Convention and previous recommendations

Article 5 paragraph 3 of the Lanzarote Convention requires Parties to take the necessary legislative or other measures, in conformity with their internal law, to ensure that the conditions to accede to those professions whose exercise implies regular contacts with children ensure that the candidates to these professions have not been convicted of acts of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse of children. The Explanatory Report to the Lanzarote Convention indicates that this obligation can be also applied to voluntary activities (see paragraph 57).

In the 2nd implementation report of the 1st monitoring round (2018), the Lanzarote Committee urged those Parties that limited mandatory screening to certain professionals to extend it to the recruitment of all professionals (public or private) in regular contact with children (R19) and invited Parties to encourage continuous screening of all professionals (R20) and volunteers (R21) in regular contact with children.

Article 27 paragraph 3.b of the Lanzarote Convention requires Parties to take the necessary legislative or other measures to deny the perpetrator, temporarily or permanently, the exercise of professional or voluntary activity involving contact with children in the course of which the offence was committed.

Article 37 paragraph 3 of the Lanzarote Convention requires Parties to take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that the information referred to in paragraph 1 (i.e. data related to the identity and to the genetic profile (DNA) of persons convicted of the offences established in accordance with the Convention) can be transmitted to the competent authority of another Party, in conformity with the conditions established in its internal law and the relevant international instruments.

Whenever the term “screening” is used in this questionnaire, this should be understood as “verification of criminal convictions for sexual offences against children”.

In all your answers, please provide details to the extent possible and refer to specific laws, policies, programmes, measures, etc.

Please describe the legislation, policy and practice which are in force on 27 March 2026 or are in the process of adoption (in this case, please specify the planned date of entry into force).

Please indicate:

- a. State Party in respect of which the questionnaire is submitted: **Republic of Slovenia**
- b. Entities and bodies which have been involved in responding to this questionnaire: The **response to this questionnaire was prepared on the basis of contributions received from the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Slovenia, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation, the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, the Ministry of Public Administration, the Ministry of the Interior, the General Police Directorate – Criminal Police Directorate, the Ministry of Health and the Supreme State Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Slovenia.**

Persons concerned by screening requirements

1. Is the absence of criminal convictions for sexual offences against children required as a pre-condition in order to accede to professions, employment or volunteer positions whose exercise implies regular contacts with children? Please specify whether such restrictions apply to professions, employment or volunteer positions in the following sectors or areas of activities (additional details to be inserted below the table):

	Criminal conviction check for employment in public sector?	Criminal conviction check for voluntary activity?	Criminal conviction check for employment in private sector?	Criminal conviction check for self-employed professionals?	Please specify the professionals to whom this requirement applies
Education – Pre-school					
Education – Primary					
Education – Secondary					
Education – Tertiary					
Education – Extracurricular (e.g. language schools)					
Childcare (e.g.					

kindergartens, crèches, childminders					
Institutional or residential care (e.g. foster homes, orphanages, closed residential facilities)					
Detention					
Migration facilities (e.g. reception centres)					
Sport					
Culture and leisure activities					
Entertainment sector					
Faith and religion					
Healthcare (including psychological and psychiatric services)					
Social protection services					
Law enforcement					
Judicial					
Civil society organisations					
Victim services (including Barnahus, domestic violence services)					
Any other sectors (please specify)					

Here you can insert additional details or specify any exceptions:

- **In the field of education**, Article 107a of the Organisation and Financing of Education Act provides that a person may not enter into employment or perform work if finally convicted

of an intentional offence prosecuted ex officio and sentenced to more than six months' unconditional imprisonment, or of an offence against sexual integrity. The restriction also applies where criminal proceedings for an offence against sexual integrity have been instituted. It covers public and private institutions implementing publicly recognised programmes and persons who regularly come into contact with children and adolescents. The relevant statutory restriction applies to all persons performing work with children within an educational institution, regardless of the legal basis of their engagement. Accordingly, the requirement also covers volunteers and other persons engaged by the institution outside a standard employment relationship.

- **In the field of social work** - There is no single general screening mechanism at social work centres or across social assistance programmes. In the crisis accommodation project for victims of trafficking in human beings, all personnel are checked to ensure that they have not been finally convicted of an intentional offence prosecuted ex officio and sentenced to more than six months' unconditional imprisonment and that no final indictment for such an offence has been filed against them.
- **In the field of regulating NGO** - There is no general statutory provision requiring the absence of convictions for sexual offences against children as a mandatory pre-condition for employment or volunteering in civil society organisations. General integrity conditions under the civil servants legislation apply to appointment to official posts in state bodies and local administrations.
- **In the migration field**, Directive (EU) 2024/1346 is being transposed. It requires persons working with minors, including representatives of unaccompanied minors, not to have a record of child-related offences or other offences raising serious doubts about their suitability.
- **In the field of police** - Candidates for the police are subject to security vetting before entering police training. A conviction would normally prevent successful vetting; suspicions concerning offences still under investigation are also taken into account. A conviction of a serving police officer would trigger an internal security procedure.
- **In the field of higher education** - There is no general statutory obligation for systematic criminal-record screening in higher education. Institutions must ensure a safe, respectful and inclusive environment and may introduce activity-specific screening, particularly where regular contact with minors is involved.
- **In the field of health care** - Healthcare legislation does not impose a universal screening obligation for all employment. Employers may request a criminal-record certificate where justified by the nature of the work and contact with vulnerable patients. Specific certificates are required for professional registration, recognition of qualifications, temporary provision of services and responsible holders of healthcare activities.
- **Prosecution (law enforcement)** - Candidates for the post of state prosecutor must submit a criminal-record certificate.

2. In requiring the verification of criminal convictions for sexual offences against children in order to accede to the positions listed in question 1, does your State:
- define the level or threshold of contact with children (one-off, regular, etc.) which necessitates such a verification
 - distinguish between direct, indirect or online contact with children?

If yes, please provide details:

In the field of education - Education legislation does not specifically distinguish between direct, indirect or online contact. It relies on the nature of the work, which normally involves regular contact with children and adolescents.

3. Is the absence of criminal convictions for sexual offences against children required to become:
- an adoptive parent
 - a foster parent
 - a child's legal guardian (including for unaccompanied children)?

Please provide details:

- Under the Family Code, a person may not become an adoptive parent if parental responsibility has been withdrawn, if the person lives with someone whose parental responsibility has been withdrawn, or if the applicant or a cohabiting person has been finally convicted of specified intentional offences, offences against life and limb, or offences against sexual integrity. Similar restrictions apply to foster carers.
- Personal suitability, including relevant criminal circumstances, is checked for legal representatives of unaccompanied minors, with periodic review.

4. Is the absence of criminal convictions for sexual offences against children required for the household members of:
- persons carrying out professional activity in their home who are in contact with children
 - persons carrying out volunteering activity in their home who are in contact with children
 - persons wishing to become an adoptive parent, a foster parent, or a child's legal guardian?

Please provide details:

- For adoptive and foster parents, statutory restrictions also apply to a person living with the applicant. The received contributions do not establish a general nationwide rule for household members of persons carrying out other professional or voluntary activities with children at home.

5. Does the requirement to verify the absence of criminal convictions for sexual offences against children also apply to:
- children applying for professional or volunteer positions
 - adults in respect of criminal convictions received before the age of 18?

Please provide details:

No substantive response was received.

6. If a person legally changes their name, how does your State ensure that their criminal record remains linked to their new name?

Please provide details:

Changes of personal name are recorded in the Central Population Register, where a person is identified by a unique personal identification number. Linking records through that identifier ensures that the criminal record remains attached to the same person after a name change.

7. Is access to public funds for projects implying contact with children conditional on the absence of criminal convictions for sexual offences against children for persons employed in or volunteering for such projects?

Please provide details:

Within public calls for proposals administered by the Ministry of Public Administration for NGOs, access to public funding is not systematically conditional upon screening employees or volunteers for convictions for sexual offences against children.

Information included in screening

8. Does the criminal record check include criminal convictions for:
- sexual abuse of a child (Article 18 of the Lanzarote Convention)
 - sexual exploitation of a child ("child prostitution" Article 19 of the Lanzarote Convention)
 - acts involving child sexual abuse material ("child pornography" Article 20 of the Lanzarote Convention)
 - offences related to the participation of children in pornographic performances (Article 21 of the Lanzarote Convention)
 - corruption of a child (causing a child to witness sexual activities) (Article 22 of the Lanzarote Convention)
 - solicitation of a child for sexual purposes ("grooming"), including online (Article 23 of the Lanzarote Convention)
 - aiding and abetting or attempting the above offences (Article 24 of the Lanzarote Convention)
 - any other convictions (please specify)?

Please provide details:

- In education, screening covers offences against sexual integrity and intentional offences prosecuted ex officio where an unconditional prison sentence exceeding six months was imposed. The individual offences are defined in the Criminal Code.
 - Under the Civil Servants Act (ZJU), individuals sentenced to an unconditional prison term exceeding six months are ineligible for official public sector positions, while mandatory checks for technical positions are determined by the employer's act on workplace systematization.
9. Does the screening of persons applying for roles or positions specified in questions 1 and 3 above extend beyond criminal convictions for sexual offences against children to:
- a. relevant administrative or disciplinary sanctions
 - b. other information available to the authorities (e.g. judicial decisions in civil proceedings)?

Please provide details:

- The Civil Servants Act does not require checks of disciplinary or administrative sanctions as a condition for appointment.
 - Education has no specific screening system for disciplinary or administrative sanctions beyond criminal-record checks. Institutions must nevertheless ensure a safe environment and respond to violence or threats to children.
 - For recognition of qualifications and professional registration, disciplinary, criminal or other proceedings that may lead to a prohibition on practising may also be checked.
10. If restrictions on the exercise of the relevant activities apply as a result of a criminal conviction for sexual offences against children, in line with Article 27 paragraph 3.b:
- a. are they life-long?
 - b. if they are not life-long, please specify the time-limits applicable
 - c. are they applied only to activities in the public sector?

Please provide details:

- A person subject to a statutory restriction under Article 107a of Organization and Financing of Education Act may not work in education; where the restriction arises after recruitment, employment may be terminated.
 - A court may impose a prohibition on practising a profession under Article 71 of the Criminal Code. The measure is not limited to the public sector.
 - In licensed activities such as private security and detective work, security impediments may result in refusal or withdrawal of a licence or professional identity card; the duration depends on the applicable legislation and deletion of the relevant records.
11. Does the criminal record check verify the existence of an expunged or spent criminal conviction for sexual offences against children for persons applying for roles or positions specified in questions 1 and 3?

Yes.

Please provide details:

Slovenian law allows for the verification of certain expunged convictions for criminal offences against sexual integrity.

Pursuant to Article 84(3) of the Criminal Code (Kazenski zakonik – KZ-1), data relating to expunged convictions for specified criminal offences against sexual integrity continue to be recorded and processed notwithstanding the expungement of the conviction. On this basis, the Ministry of Justice maintains a separate Register of Expunged Convictions for Criminal Offences against Sexual Integrity. The register includes expunged convictions for offences under Articles 170, 171, 172, 173 and 173a, Article 174(2), Article 175(2), where the offence was committed against a minor, and Article 176 of the Criminal Code.

Article 1 of the Rules on Criminal Records (Pravilnik o kazenskih evidencah) provides that the Rules govern, inter alia, the register of expunged convictions for criminal offences against sexual integrity, while Article 2 designates the Ministry of Justice as the authority responsible for maintaining that register.

Access to information contained in this register is governed by sector-specific legislation (for example Article 107a of the Organisation and Financing of Education Act (ZOFVI)).

Accordingly, screening procedures for positions involving regular contact with children may include the verification of relevant expunged convictions for sexual offences where such verification is expressly authorised by sector-specific legislation.

Screening procedure

12. How is the screening procedure set out in your legal framework (in a single piece of legislation, sector-specific legislation, or other)?

Please provide details:

- In the educational field - The procedure is regulated by sector-specific education legislation and is implemented by the employer or educational institution.
- Procedures for adoptive parents, foster carers, legal representatives and specific social-service providers are regulated in sectoral legislation and implementing rules.
- Security vetting is also regulated in several sector-specific acts, including the Private Security Act, the Ski Slope Safety Act and the Detective Activities Act.

13. If screening is required, who is required to act?

- a. the employer, volunteer recruiter or child protection authority is expected to obtain the necessary information directly from the authorities
- b. the candidate must provide proof of absence of convictions
- c. another scenario. Please specify

Please provide details:

- In the university/educational field - The candidate may provide the certificate or consent to the employer obtaining it directly from the criminal records. In the field of education, the responsibility for verifying the absence of relevant criminal convictions lies with the head of the educational institution.
- In social field - Depending on the sectoral rules, the competent authority obtains the information or the candidate provides the evidence.
- In the field regulated by Ministry of interior - For licensed activities, the competent authority performs the check on the basis of an application and data from official registers and other authorities.

14. If screening is required, who bears the costs of screening procedures?

Please provide details:

Applicants usually do not bear any costs related to screening procedures.

Pursuant to item 29 of Article 28 of the Administrative Fees Act (Zakon o upravnih taksah), certificates and extracts issued from criminal records maintained by the Ministry of Justice are exempt from administrative fees. This exemption also applies to certificates issued from the criminal records register, the register of educational measures and the register of expunged convictions for criminal offences against sexual integrity.

The Rules on Criminal Records (Pravilnik o kazenskih evidencah) establish a unified procedure for obtaining certificates from these registers. Where an applicant personally requests a certificate, no administrative fee is payable. Likewise, where the competent authority or employer is authorised by law to obtain the relevant information directly, the applicant bears no costs associated with the screening procedure.

Accordingly, the costs of operating the screening system are generally borne by the State or the competent authority, while applicants are not normally required to pay any fee for obtaining the necessary certificates or for the screening itself.

15. How does your State monitor that employers, volunteer recruiters or child protection authorities comply with the relevant regulations on screening?

Please provide details:

- Compliance in education is monitored through the competent supervisory and inspection mechanisms.
- The Public Sector Inspectorate reported that it has no specific competence directly related to this subject.

16. If screening is required, are there sanctions foreseen for failure to comply with it? If yes, what type of sanctions?

Please provide details:

- Civil-servants legislation provides fines of EUR 500 to EUR 2,000 for heads or authorised persons for specified breaches of public competition procedures, including selection of a candidate who does not meet the conditions.
- A person who does not meet the statutory conditions may not be employed in education or may have employment terminated. Inspection and minor-offence measures may also apply.
- In foster care, adoption and legal representation, failure to meet the conditions may lead to refusal, dismissal or termination of status or authorisation.
- In private security, detective work and other licensed fields, failure to comply may result in refusal, withdrawal of a licence or identity card, and other statutory sanctions.

17. Is regular screening, beyond the initial recruitment process, required, for:

- a. professionals in contact with children
- b. volunteers in contact with children
- c. foster parents and legal guardians?

If regular screening is required, please specify its frequency and provide other details:

- Legal representatives of unaccompanied minors are checked periodically, generally at least annually; suitability of foster carers is also monitored during foster care.
- Education legislation provides for action when a statutory restriction arises after recruitment but does not establish one uniform periodic check for all staff.
- There is no general continuous or periodic screening across higher education; special arrangements may exist for activities involving regular work with minors.
- A conviction of a serving police officer may trigger an internal security procedure.

18. Where a person working or volunteering in contact with children is under investigation for a sexual offence against a child, are law enforcement or other authorities allowed to inform the employer or volunteer organisation about the ongoing investigation? If yes, what is the consequence?

Please provide details:

- State prosecutors do not inform employers or organisations about ongoing proceedings or investigations concerning sexual offences against children. Detention or alternative measures may be sought to prevent reoffending, and a court may impose a prohibition on practising a profession.
- Security vetting of police candidates may take into account suspicions concerning offences still under investigation.

Cross-border screening

19. If the candidate for roles or positions specified in questions 1 and 3 has previously resided or worked in different countries, is it required to verify the absence of criminal convictions for sexual offences against children in each of those countries in respect of:

- a. professionals
- b. volunteers
- c. persons wishing to become an adoptive parent, a foster parent or a child's legal guardian?

Please provide details:

- In the field regulated by Ministry of interior - For certain regulated or licensed activities and cross-border service provision, certificates from countries of previous residence, work or qualification are required. The extent depends on sectoral legislation; the contributions do not establish one general rule for all professionals, volunteers, adoptive parents, foster carers and guardians.
- Foreign healthcare professionals and applicants for recognition of qualifications must provide certificates issued by the competent authority of the country of origin or establishment, generally not older than three months.

20. Is there a mechanism to:

- a. request data about a person's criminal convictions for sexual offences against children from the competent authority of another State outside the context of criminal proceedings¹ (please specify)
- b. provide data about a person's criminal convictions for sexual offences against children to the competent authority of another State outside the context of criminal proceedings (please specify)?

Please provide details:

- International police and administrative cooperation mechanisms and European information-exchange systems may be used where a legal basis exists. In certain procedures the competent authority may directly request information on convictions and security impediments from another State.
- In recognition-of-qualification procedures, the Ministry of Health may, where justified doubts exist, request information from the competent authorities of the State of establishment on lawful establishment, proper conduct of services, disciplinary standing and criminal record.

21. Is there an obligation to provide data about a person's criminal convictions for sexual offences against children at the request of the competent authority of another State outside the context of criminal proceedings?

Please provide details:

- On the field of Ministry of Interior - Data may or must be provided to the competent authority of another State where required by EU law, international instruments or national legislation and subject to personal-data safeguards. The specific route depends on the relevant register and legal basis.

¹ For purposes of recruitment, volunteering, adoption, foster care or guardianship.

Additional details and reflections

22. Please add any further details regarding the modalities of the screening procedures applicable in your State, if relevant.

Please provide details:

No substantive response was received.

23. What challenges related to the screening for criminal convictions for sexual offences against children of professionals, volunteers and persons wishing to become adoptive parents, foster parents or a child's legal guardian exist in your State in practice (e.g. administrative costs, delays, cross-border co-operation)?

Please provide details:

No substantive response was received.

24. What promising practices, if any, would your State like to highlight in the screening of professionals, volunteers and other persons in contact with children?

Please provide details:

No substantive response was received.