







## Slovenia

## Health

In 2018, Slovenia took important steps to prevent stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV. First, the Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia limited access to information on prescribed medication for HIV to general practitioners only. In the past, healthcare workers were able to access information on their patients' use of antiretroviral treatment. The decision was made following cooperation between Legebitra, the Department of Infectious Diseases and Febrile Illnesses of the Ljubljana University Medical Centre, and after consultation with the Ministry of Health, national Medical Ethics Commission and other relevant stakeholders.

Secondly, on 10 July, the second instance court in Maribor <u>ruled</u> in a binding judgment that the fact that in 2016, a person living with HIV was refused access to healthcare by a healthcare worker, due to their HIV status, was unlawful and discriminatory. The person filed a lawsuit against the healthcare worker in 2017. This was the first court case of its kind in Slovenia.

"Undetectable is untransmittable, it is time that healthcare workers realise that."

Legebitra

In November 2018 TransAkcija submitted a formal request to the Ministry of Health signed by 275 individuals requesting the formation of a protocol for trans affirming health care. Trans affirming health care is still not regulated in the national health care system. There is no protocol for trans affirming health care and no dialogue with the Ministry of Health.

## Participation in public, cultural and political life

Slovenia held its parliamentary elections on 3 June. Representing the Levica ("Left") party, Natasa Sukic was elected, becoming the first openly lesbian woman to serve in the parliament. Sukic is a founder of Lesbian Section SKUC-LL, a lesbian initiative within the NGO ŠKUC, and formerly sat on the Ljubljana City Council. Sukic has been open about being lesbian since the late 1980s.

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