

Slovenia



Slovenia's LGBTI movement was certainly kept busy in 2017, initiating conversations with national authorities on a range of important topics.

Originally passed in 2016, the civil partnership legislation came into effect at the end of February, with same-sex couples making use of the law to register their unions immediately. However, access to IVF services and the adoption process is still not available to same-sex couples; extending access to adoption was one of the recommendations contained in last year's Annual Review but no momentum on this was reported in 2017.

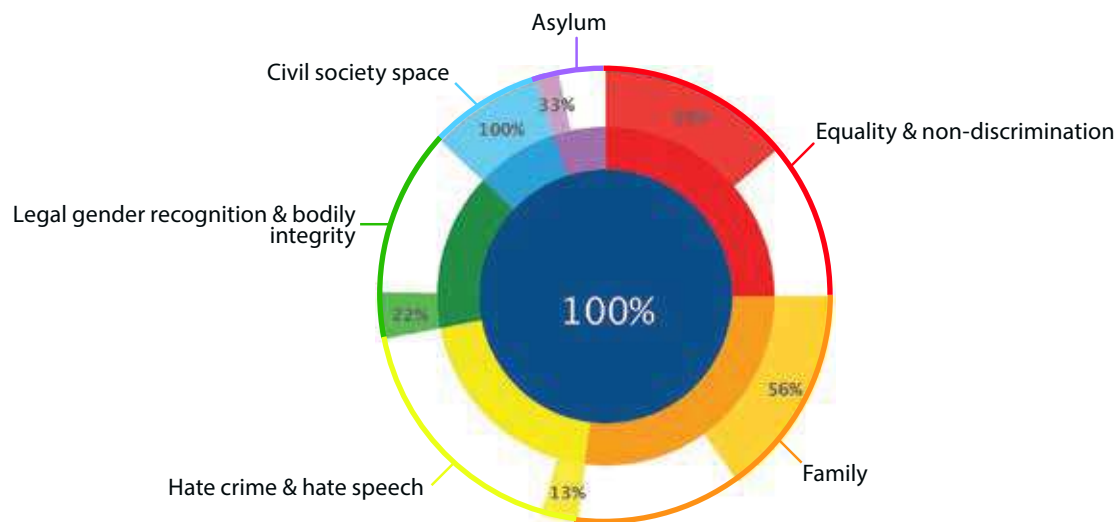
Sexual health was an issue that received a lot of attention from policymakers and activists alike. A national strategy on HIV launched, alongside several high-level consultations on sexual health between civil society, healthcare groups and government officials. LGBTI activists also warned that discrimination against community members living with HIV could be an unintended consequence of changes to insurance card regulations.

Another recommendation put forward by activists and ILGA-Europe in the previous Annual Review was the introduction of a fair, transparent legal framework for legal gender recognition. Unfortunately, this was not achieved in 2017 and there was confusion around the documentation required to change gender markers.

On a more positive note, the *What Do You Notice* campaign launched in 2017 is the largest LGBTI awareness-raising campaign ever run in Slovenia to date, with a government ministry as a project partner for the first time. Also, trans activists produced a set of specific media guidelines to assist journalists when reporting on trans issues, the first of its kind.

All Rainbow Europe information is available online at www.rainbow-europe.org

Legal and policy situation in **Slovenia** as of 31 December 2017



In order to improve the legal and policy situation of LGBTI people, ILGA-Europe recommend:

- ➡ Developing a fair, transparent legal framework for legal gender recognition, based on a process of self-determination, free from abusive requirements (such as GID/medical diagnosis, or surgical/medical intervention).
- ➡ Introducing laws designed to tackle hate crime that contain express mention of all SOGISC (sexual orientation, gender identity, sex characteristics) grounds.
- ➡ Drafting and adopting legislation to allow same-sex couples to have access to joint adoption.