

WHAT THE POLICE CAN DO?

- The police are responsible for protecting life and ensuring the personal safety of victims.
- At the victim's request, the police may provide protection to the victim and their support person to allow them to collect essential items from their home. Victims have the right to be accompanied by a support person during the proceedings – someone who helps safeguard their integrity, supports them in making decisions and provides psychological support.
- If the perpetrator violates a restraining order, the police will remove them from the restricted area.

WHAT THE SOCIAL WORK CENTRE CAN DO?

- Provide information and assistance to victims in enforcing court-imposed measures under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, and coordinates the assistance process.
- Assess the level of risk to the victim, which may entitle the victim to legal aid.
- Offer initial social assistance (an interview) and inform the victim of available forms of support.

WHO CAN YOU CONTACT?

NAME	CONTACT
Police (emergency number)	113
The nearest social work centre (SWC)	
Društvo SOS telefon (SOS Helpline)	080 11 55 drustvo-sos@drustvo-sos.si
Association for Nonviolent Communication	01 434 48 22 info@drustvo-dnk.si
Reclaim the Power Association	+386 41 20 49 49 info@zamoc.si
Crisis Centre for Women and Children Victims of Violence Women's Counselling Association, Ljubljana	+386 31 233 211
Crisis Centre for Adult Victims of Violence Maribor Maribor Social Work Centre	+386 2 250 66 30 +386 8 200 68 40 +386 31 776 102
Crisis Centre for Victims of Violence Southern Primorska Social Work Centre	+386 5 903 95 90 +386 40 303 669

The Domestic Violence Prevention Act defines domestic violence and establishes procedures for addressing it. It outlines the responsibilities of relevant authorities and organisations, as well as the measures and services available to protect victims.

The primary purpose of the Act is to prevent domestic violence, protect victims and provide them with support.

Authorities and organisations are required to prioritise cases of domestic violence and to take all necessary steps to protect the victims. Measures depend on the level of risk to the victim.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION ACT

PROTECTION MEASURES

LEGAL AID AND THE ROLE OF SOCIAL WORK CENTRES



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA DELO, DRUŽINO,
SOCIALNE ZADEVE IN ENAKE MOŽNOSTI

WHAT THE COURT CAN DO?

In cases of violence, and when necessary to protect the victim, the court may order the perpetrator to:

- Refrain from entering the home where the victim lives
- Remain at a specified distance from the victim's home
- Avoid loitering in or approaching places the victim regularly visits (e.g. workplace, school, kindergarten)
- Avoid contacting the victim (including via communication tools or third parties)
- Avoid any meetings with the victim
- Refrain from publishing the victim's personal details, documents or personal records

DURATION OF MEASURES – Up to one year. If the victim requests an extension of the measure, the court may extend the measure (several times) for up to one year.

The court may also decide that the perpetrator must leave the home where they lived with the victim (for a specified period).

THE DURATION OF THE MEASURE depends on the type of property ownership (from 6 to 12 months or with no time limit). At the victim's request, the court may extend the measure.

If the perpetrator violates a court-imposed measure, the police must be notified immediately. For violations of certain measures, the court may impose a fine on the perpetrator.

SPECIAL PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN

Due to their vulnerability, children are entitled to special protection against violence.

A child is also considered a victim of violence if they are present when violence is committed against another family member or if they live in an environment where violence occurs.

Everyone, especially professionals working with children, must report any violence or suspected violence involving a child.

To ensure the protection of children, the court may also order the following measures:

- Prohibit the child from crossing the state border
- Propose the withdrawal of the child's identity document
- Prohibit the issuance of an identity document to the child
- Prohibit the delivery of an identity document to the child's parent
- Order an urgent medical examination or treatment of the child

HOW TO INITIATE THE PROCEDURE?

- The procedure is initiated at the request of the victim or a social work centre (with the victim's consent).
- A social work centre usually initiates the procedure if the victim is a child.
- The victim files the request with the district court with territorial jurisdiction. Assistance with the request may be provided by a social work centre or non-governmental organisation.
- The court issues a decision on the request within eight days.
- The request must be submitted to the court no later than six months after the most recent incident of violence.
- The victim is entitled to legal aid for proceedings related to the Domestic Violence Prevention Act and, where a social work centre deems it necessary, also for proceedings under the Act governing family relationships.
- In proceedings under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, the victim is exempt from court fees.

