



REPUBLIC OF
SLOVENIA



HUMAN
RIGHTS
OMBUDSMAN

Submission to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women on
femicide related data and information

May 2021

The Human Rights Ombudsman of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter: the Human Rights Ombudsman), a Slovenian National Human Rights Institution, submits the following information to the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, its Causes and Consequences, Ms Dubravka Šimonović, in response to her call for input to inform the Special Rapporteur's report on femicide to be presented at the 76th session of the General Assembly.¹

1. National femicide watch or femicide observatory and research and studies undertaken to analyse femicide or gender-related killings of women and girls, or homicides of women by intimate partners or family members and other femicides.

There is no national femicide watch in Slovenia. In April 2021, the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities of the Republic of Slovenia informed the Human Rights Ombudsman that establishing a national multidisciplinary body modelled on the Femicide Watch is currently not planned. The Ministry added that in 2016 the Government established an interdepartmental working group to monitor the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating All Forms of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention). The working group is tasked to monitor the manner and effectiveness of implementing policies and measures to prevent all forms of violence covered by the Istanbul Convention, including femicide. Its tasks include ensuring scientific evaluation of policies and measures and coordinated collection of relevant data and analysis.

We are not aware of any research explicitly aimed at analysing femicide or gender-related killings of women in Slovenia.

¹ Call for input – Report on femicide, <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Women/SRWomen/Pages/CFI-taking-stock-femicide.aspx>

2. Administrative data on femicides or intimate-partner and family-related homicides of women and men in the past three years, including during the Covid-19 pandemic and its comparison with such data before the COVID-19 pandemic

The Human Rights Ombudsman acquired the following data on the number of homicides/femicides in Slovenia from the General Police Directorate of the Republic of Slovenia in May 2021.

As a homicide/femicide, we considered the following crimes under the Slovenian Criminal Code:² manslaughter (Article 115),³ murder (Article 116),⁴ voluntary manslaughter (Article 117)⁵ and negligent homicide (Article 118).⁶

2.1 The total number of homicides of women and men in the period 2018-2020

In 2018, the Police dealt with 49 crimes of homicide. In 21 cases, victims were women; in 28, victims were men. In 2019, the Police dealt with 31 homicides; women were victims in 11 cases, men were victims in 20. In 2020, the Police dealt with 51 homicides, 20 committed against women, 31 against men.

2.2 The number of intimate partner homicides/femicides (i.e. based on the relationship between the victim and perpetrator, the number of women and number of men killed by their partners/ex-partners, husband/ex-husband etc.) in the period 2018-2020

In 2018 the Police dealt with six intimate partner homicides/femicides. In four cases, victims were women; in two cases, victims were men. In 2019 six people were victims of homicide/femicide by their intimate partner; five women and one man. In 2020, the Police dealt with 11 cases of intimate partner homicides/femicides. Ten victims were women; one was a man.

2.3 The number of family-related homicide/femicide of men and women (i.e. based on the family relationship between the victim and perpetrator, the number of women and number of men killed by their family members, but not by intimate partners) in the period 2018-2020

² Kazenski zakonik (KZ-1), www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO5050.

³ "Whoever takes the life of another human being ...«

⁴ »Whoever murders another human being by taking his life 1) in a cruel or perfidious manner; 2) due to taking action in official acts to protect public security, or in a pre-trial criminal procedure, or due to decisions of state prosecutors, or due to the proceeding and decisions of judges, or due to criminal complaint, or testimony in a court proceeding; 3) because of violation of equality; 4) out of a desire to murder, out of greed, in order to commit or to conceal another criminal offence, out of unscrupulous vengeance, or from other base motives; 5) with the act committed within a criminal organisation to commit such offences ...«

⁵ »Whoever kills another person through no fault of his own under the provocation of assault or serious personal insult from that person ...»

⁶ »Whoever causes the death of another by negligence ...«.

Fifteen people (12 women and three men) were killed by their family member (who was not their intimate partner) in 2018 and seven (one woman and six men) in 2019. In 2020, Police dealt with nine homicides/femicides committed against a family member (not their intimate partner). Six victims were women, and three were men.

Table (1 – 3):

Year	Total number of homicides of women/men	Total number of homicide/femicide of women/men killed by intimate partners	Total number of homicide /femicide of women/men killed by a family member (who is not their intimate partner)
2020	20 / 31	10 / 1	6 / 3
2019	11 / 20	5 / 1	1 / 6
2018	21 / 28	4 / 2	12 / 3

2.4 Data of homicide/femicide during the Covid-19 pandemic (e.g. from March 2020 to the end of October 2020) and its comparison with such data before the COVID-19 pandemic

	Total number of homicides of women/men	Total number of homicide/femicide of women/men killed by intimate partners	Total number of homicide /femicide of women/men killed by a family member (who is not their intimate partner)
March – December 2020	16 / 27	8 / 1	5 / 3
March – December 2019	6 / 11	3 / 0	1 / 4
March – December 2018	16 / 28	4 / 2	10 / 2