



European network of legal experts
in gender equality and non-discrimination

Non-discrimination country report 2025: highlights



Slovenia





Constitutional & legal framework:

Discrimination is broadly prohibited under Article 14 of the Constitution and further regulated by the 2016 Protection Against Discrimination Act (PADA), covering a wide range of grounds and sectors.



Persistent challenges for persons with disabilities:

Problems remain in unemployment, accessibility of buildings and services, and independent living despite legislation and support schemes.



Weak enforcement of anti-discrimination law:

Few cases result in compensation, fines are too low to be dissuasive, and legal remedies are often unclear or ineffective.



Advocate of the Principle of Equality:

The equality body dealt with 418 cases in 2024, issued over 100 recommendations, but reported that most were not implemented (11 of 108).



Budget cuts:

The Advocate's budget was reduced by €260,000 in 2024, threatening its independence and limiting awareness campaigns and research.



Lack of national equality strategies:

Slovenia still lacks a comprehensive anti-discrimination or LGBTIQ equality plan; only sectoral programmes exist (Roma 2021–2030, Disabilities 2022–2030, Antisemitism until 2033).



Roma rights remain critical:

Ongoing housing problems in irregular settlements persist without significant improvement, despite government programmes.



Civil society and EU-funded projects:

Several initiatives address inclusion, such as Roma education support, anti-discrimination training for officials, disability employment awareness, and LGBTIQ+ health projects.



Ongoing challenges:

Lack of equality data, discrimination in social care and employment law, differentiation between “autochthonous” and “non-autochthonous” Roma, and weak enforcement of positive measures remain pressing issues.