**SLOVENIA LAW**
**ON VICTIMS OF MILITARY VIOLENCE (ZVVN)**

I. A VICTIM OF WAR VIOLENCE

Article 1

The victim of war violence is a citizen of the Republic of Slovenia who has been subjected to violent acts or coercive measures by the occupier, aggressor or their associates in war or military aggression against the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 2

A victim of war violence under this Act is a person who was forcibly evicted (exiled) by a German, Italian or Hungarian occupation force from 6.4.1941 to 15.5.1945 for political, national, racial or religious reasons. sent to a camp (camp), prison (prisoner), forced labor (labor deportee) or internment (internment) and a person who fled from war violence (refugee) and was forcibly taken away by his parents (stolen child).

The victim of war violence is also a person who escaped forced eviction (refugee).

The victim of war violence under this Act shall also be a person to whom the former Yugoslavia authorities or internal affairs bodies of the former SFRY from 25.6.1991 to 18.10.1991 have been deprived of their liberty under the conditions referred to in Article 1 of this Act.

Victims of war violence may, in accordance with the law, be grouped in war victims' associations.

Societies of victims of war violence may be granted the status of a society acting in the public interest. The award of status is decided by the ministry responsible for victims of war violence, on the basis of the basic act and program of the society, which provides activity of public importance, especially in the field of social health care and historical rendering of the circumstances and suffering of victims of war violence, a certain period, which shows that the activities of the Society exceed the interests of its members. The criteria for assessing the status of the association are the overwhelming use of the assets of the association for public interest purposes, the control over the use of public funds and the contractual relations between the association and the ministry responsible for pursuing activities of public interest.

On the day this Act enters into force, associations of victims of war violence shall acquire the ownership right over the social property which they dispose of upon the entry into force of this Act.

Article 3

A person referred to in the first and second paragraphs of the preceding Article shall be considered as a victim of war violence, for which the coercive measure lasted at least three months.

A person referred to in the third paragraph of the preceding Article shall be considered a victim of war violence, in which the deprivation of liberty lasted at least one month.

Article 4

Subject to the conditions referred to in Article 2 and the first paragraph of Article 3 of this Act, the victim of war violence under this Act shall also be a person who has been forcibly mobilized (forcibly mobilized) into the regular occupying military units by an act of occupation authorities, unless he has obtained an officer's rank or was a member of the fascist or Nazi party or their units.

Article 5

The victim of war violence is, under the conditions referred to in Article 1 of this Act, also a military war invalid who does not meet the conditions for recognition of the status of a war veteran under a special law, and a civilian invalid of war who has become disabled due to war events, special law.

Article 6

Notwithstanding the conditions referred to in Article 2 of this Act, a person who voluntarily or professionally participated on the side of the aggressor shall not be considered a victim of war violence under this Act.

Article 7

A family member of a victim of war violence is entitled to protection under this Act to the extent specified for a family member of a disabled war veteran under the War Veterans Act.

II. PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF WAR VIOLENCE

Article 8

The rights of victims of war violence are:
1. health care,
2. health and climate treatment,
3. reimbursement of travel expenses,
4. recognition of retirement age,
5. right to a more favorable pension,
6. right to war compensation under a special law,
7 Lifetime monthly rent,
8th social housing allocation priority.

Article 9

A victim of war violence has the right to protection under this Act when he or she reaches the age of 50 or has suffered a permanent total loss of working capacity.

A victim of war violence may exercise the rights referred to in the preceding article if he or she cannot exercise these or similar rights under other regulations or in a foreign country.

1. Healthcare

Article 10

Victims of war violence are guaranteed payment for health care services in the amount up to the full value of services provided under compulsory insurance.

2. Health and climate treatment

Article 11

Victims of war violence have the right to medical and climatic treatment on the terms and to the extent prescribed for war invalids.

3. Travel reimbursement

Article 12

Victims of war violence have the right to reimbursement of their travel expenses in the exercise of their right to health and climate treatment.

The right referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be exercised subject to the conditions and to the extent prescribed for war invalids.

4. The retirement age

Article 13

A prisoner (in a German concentration camp, in Jesenovac or on the island of Rab) and an inmate referred to in Article 2 of this Act shall be credited with serving a special period in double counting, and the time after 15 May 1945 until returning home in actual duration.

An internee (internment camp with deprivation of freedom of movement in Italy or a camp for stolen children), an exile, a deportee, a refugee and a forced mobilizer is credited with a retirement period of actual duration until returning home.

If a victim of war violence has a recognized special age from another title, he or she may exercise the right referred to in this Article if it is more favorable to her.

It is considered a full month if the violence lasted for more than 15 days.

5. Right to a more favorable pension

Article 14

A victim of war violence who was less than 15 years of age at the time of a violent act or coercive measure shall be entitled to a retirement pension when he reaches the age of 60 (male) or 55 (female) and a pensionable age of 20, or the right to early retirement. pensions when he is 55 years old (male) and 50 years old (female) and a pensionable age of 35 years (male) or 30 years old (female), or the right to retire with a full pension at the age of 55 years old (male) or 50 years old (female) ).

The age limit for obtaining the right to a pension under the preceding paragraph shall be lowered for the duration of the violent act or coercive measure, but not exceeding the limits referred to in the previous paragraph.

6. Right to war damages

Article 15

A victim of war violence referred to in the first paragraph of Article 2 and Article 4 of this Act shall have the right to compensation for war damage under a special law.

7. Lifetime monthly rent

Article 16

Lifetime monthly annuity is a form of partial material satisfaction to a victim of war violence referred to in Article 2 of this Act, which is valued as pensions and amounts to every month of violence:
- for a detainee and prisoner of SIT 300,
- for an exile and intern for SIT 200,
- for a deportee and a fugitive who had escaped expulsion at SIT 120 each.

The annuity beneficiary does not pay income tax.

8. Priority in social housing allocation

Article 17

Victims of war violence who do not have a settled housing issue have priority over other applicants when applying for social housing.

III. PROCEDURE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATUS AND
RIGHTS OF VICTIMS OF MILITARY VIOLENCE

Article 18

The administrative unit shall decide on the recognition of the status of a victim of war violence and rights under this Act at first instance.

Appeals against decisions of the administrative unit shall be decided by the ministry responsible for victims of war violence (hereinafter: the ministry).

The Ministry provides supervision and professional assistance in the work of administrative units.

Article 19

The Pension and Disability Insurance Institute decides on the recognition of the pension age as a special age and the right to a pension under more favorable conditions on the basis of a certificate of entry in the register of victims of war violence.

Article 20

The procedure for asserting status and rights under this Act shall be governed by the provisions of the General Administrative Procedure Act, the Disabled War Act and regulations issued on the basis thereof, unless otherwise provided by this Act.

Article 21

The status and rights under this Act shall be exercised at the request of a party.

Article 22

Pursuant to a decision recognizing time spent in prison, internment, confinement, deportation, or forced eviction into retirement age as a special period of actual duration, or a decision recognizing the status of a military disabled war veteran or a civilian disabled war veteran, to request entry with the administrative unit of the records of victims of war violence (hereinafter: records) and the issue of a certificate on the status of victims of war violence.

If, in the case referred to in the preceding paragraph, the administrative unit refuses to register and issue a certificate on the status of a victim of war violence, it shall issue a decision accordingly.

After the decision on recognition of the status of a victim of war violence has been revised, the administrative unit shall ex officio enter that person into the register.

Article 23

A user of rights under this Act is obliged to report to the administrative unit within 15 days any change affecting an individual right or its extent.

Article 24

Unless otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of the Law on Disabled Persons shall apply mutatis mutandis with regard to the acquisition, enjoyment and loss of rights, reimbursement of unduly obtained receipts, control and databases and by-laws.

IV. EVIDENCE

Article 25

The record shall contain the following personal information:
- the name and surname of the victim of war violence and his legal representative;
- citizenship;
- citizen's unique identification number;
- birth information;
- residence;
- the nature and duration of the violent act or coercive measure;
- a document which provides the basis for recognizing the status of a victim of war violence, stating the number, date and authority that issued it;
- information on the nature and extent of rights under this Act.

The personal data referred to in the previous paragraph shall be kept on record as permanent.

Article 26

The records referred to in the preceding Article shall be kept and maintained by the administrative units, and used and kept by the Ministry for the performance of tasks in accordance with this Act.

Article 27

Detailed instructions on how to collect data, keep records and how personal data are transmitted, as well as the content and form of a certificate on the status of a victim of war violence, shall be prescribed by the minister responsible for victims of war violence (hereinafter: the minister).

V. PROVISION OF MONEY FUNDS

Article 28

Funds for the exercise and enjoyment of rights under this Act shall be provided from the state budget.

Funds for increased liabilities arising from pension and disability insurance arising from the entry into force of the pension period referred to in Article 13 of this Act and pension under more favorable conditions referred to in Article 14 of this Act shall be provided from the state budget.

The funds referred to in the first and second paragraphs of this Article shall be provided for the persons referred to in Article 4 of this Act from the state budget, unless otherwise provided by an interstate agreement.

VI. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 29

The Ministry shall perform the revision of the decisions referred to in the third paragraph of Article 22 of this Act within one year from the receipt of the decision for revision.

Article 30

The Minister shall issue the by-law referred to in Article 27 of this Act within three months of its entry into force.

Article 31

This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 1996

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President of the
National Assembly of the
Republic of Slovenia
Jozef Skolc