

Slovenia⁴⁸²

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For comparisons with other countries in this review on leave provision and early childhood education and care services, please see the [cross-country tables](#) at the front of the review (also available individually on the Leave Network website). To contact authors of country notes, see the [members](#) page on the Leave Network website.

1. Current leave and other employment-related policies to support parents

a. Maternity leave (*materinski dopust*) (responsibility of the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities)

Length of leave (before and after birth)

- 15 weeks: 4 weeks before the birth and 11 weeks following the birth.
- It is obligatory to take 15 calendar days of leave.

Payment, funding and taxation

- 100 per cent of average monthly earnings (or other base on which Parental leave contributions were paid) during the 12 months prior to the leave. The last of these 12 months is defined as the penultimate one before the month of the 1st application for leave. Not all income on which the contributions were paid is counted into the basic income (e.g., in-work benefits and other income received in addition to basic earnings). If the contributions were paid during a period shorter than 12 months, €685.48 (gross) a month is factored in for the missing period. There is no upper limit, and the minimum is €685.48.
- Women who are not insured at the time when the leave starts, but who have been insured for at least 12 months in the last 3 years before the start of Maternity leave, receive the (hypothetical gross) amount of basic minimum income (€685.48) that is increased by €20 (gross) per each month of insurance, but by no more than €340 (gross).
- Payments are taxed.

⁴⁸² Please cite as: Rakar, T. (2026) 'Slovenia country note', in Dobrotić, I., Arnalds, Á., Kaufman, G., Koslowski, A., Moss, P. and Valentova, M. (eds.) *International Review of Leave Policies and Research 2026*. Available at: <https://www.leavenetwork.org/annual-review-reports/>.

- The parent (or adoptive parent or foster parent) who was taking care of a child in its first year (i.e., the person who was receiving parental earnings compensation) receives pension credits for child-rearing.⁴⁸³
- Funded partly from Parental Protection Insurance, which forms part of Social Security Insurance, and financed by contributions of 0.1 per cent of gross earnings for employees and the same for employers. However, over 90 per cent of the financing of payments is from the central government budget.⁴⁸⁴

Flexibility in use

- The part unused before the birth may be claimed after childbirth if the birth took place before the expected date.

Eligibility (e.g., related to employment or family circumstances)

- The person must be covered by Parental Protection Insurance (which is part of social security) just prior to the 1st day of the leave. This insurance covers persons on employment contracts (both permanent and fixed-term, either full-time or part-time); the self-employed (including persons performing agricultural activities); and temporary agency workers. For the unemployed, see the 'payment and funding' section.
- The person who is not insured at the time of exercising the right to salary compensation, but who has been insured for at least 12 months during the last three years, is eligible for earnings compensation (and not for the leave).

Variation in leave due to child or family reasons (e.g., multiple or premature births; poor health or disability of child or mother; lone parent); or delegation of leave to person other than the mother

- Maternity leave (77 days or less) can be transferable to the father or another person in special circumstances, e.g., in cases where the mother dies, abandons the child, is permanently or temporarily unable to care for the child on the basis of a doctor's opinion, or in agreement with the mother in cases where the mother gives birth to a child and is under 18 years of age and has the status of an apprentice, pupil, or student.⁴⁸⁵

Regional or local variations in leave policy

- None.

Additional note (e.g., if leave payments are supplemented by collective agreements, employer exclusions, or rights to postpone)

- None reported.

⁴⁸³ For the impact of these pension credits on the gender pension gap, see: Kump, N. and Stropnik, N. (2020) *Results of the standard simulations for Slovenia, Project MIGAPE* (Mind the gap in pensions), Ljubljana: Institute for Economic Research. Available at: http://www.migape.eu/pubs/WP2_SIE_Report_20200422.pdf

⁴⁸⁴ 92 per cent, according to MISSOC – Mutual Information System on Social Protection (update as of 1 July 2019). Available at: <https://www.missoc.org/>.

⁴⁸⁵ In the latter, maternity leave lasts 77 days and is reduced by the number of days the child is old when the father starts his Maternity leave.

b. Paternity leave (*očetovski dopust*) (responsibility of the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities)

Length of leave

- 15 calendar days.

Payment, funding and taxation

- 100 per cent of average earnings (or other base on which Parental Protection Insurance contributions were paid) during the 12 months prior to the leave, to an upper limit of 2.5 times the average gross salary in Slovenia, per month, in the previous calendar year (€6,340.08 per month).⁴⁸⁶ Not all income on which Parental leave contributions were paid is counted towards the basic earnings (e.g., in-work benefits and other income received in addition to basic earnings). If the contributions were paid during a period shorter than 12 months, €685.48 (gross) per month is factored in for the missing period.
- Taxed and funded as for Maternity leave.

Flexibility in use

- Paternity leave may be taken as full-time or part-time continuous leave until the child's age of 3 months. The duration of leave does not change, if taken part-time.

Eligibility (e.g., related to employment or family circumstances)

- As for Maternity leave.
- The father is not entitled to Paternity leave if: there was a stillbirth; he was legally deprived of his parental right or prohibited from contacting the child; if, according to the Centre for Social Work's opinion, he has evidently shown no intention to care for the child or is otherwise neglecting his parental responsibilities; or if he is not able to nurse and care for the child (medical certificate is needed).

Variation in leave due to child or family reasons (e.g., multiple or premature births; poor health or disability of child or mother; lone parent); or delegation of leave to person other than the father

- Paternity leave is extended by an additional 10 days for each additional child in the case of (i) multiple live births, or (ii) adoption or placement with the person for the purpose of adoption or granting parental care to the relative of multiple live born children or multiple children of different age up to age 8 years. The father may take these additional days until the child's age of 3 months. The adoptive parent or the person with whom the child is placed for the purpose of adoption, or the child's relative who is granted parental care, may take the additional days in 3 months following the placement of the child with the (future) adoptive parent or the granting of parental care to the relative, but at the latest until the child is 8 years old.

⁴⁸⁶ Or in the year before the previous one if the information for the previous year is not yet available.

- If the father does not use Paternity leave, the following persons are entitled to it: mother's husband or co-habiting partner; partner of either sex in the registered same-sex partnership; and other persons who are nursing and taking care of the child. The same applies to the spouse, co-habiting partner, or partner in the registered same-sex partnership of the person using Maternity leave.

Regional or local variations in leave policy

- None.

Additional note (e.g., if leave payments are supplemented by collective agreements, employer exclusions, or rights to postpone

- None reported.

c. Parental leave (starševski dopust) (responsibility of the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities)

Length of leave

- 160 calendar days per parent.
- Leave is an individual entitlement, part of which (100 days) is transferable to the other parent.

Payment, funding and taxation

- As for Paternity leave.
- For persons not insured at the time the leave starts, but who have been insured for at least 12 months in the last 3 years before exercising the right to salary compensation (Maternity, Paternity, or Parental, whichever is taken first), see 1a.⁴⁸⁷
- Taxed and funded as for Maternity leave.

Flexibility in use

- Either parent may transfer 100 days of their entitlement to the other parent. The parents must agree upon the use of Parental leave, in writing, 30 days prior to the expiry of Maternity leave. If the parents cannot reach an agreement, or their decision is not to the benefit of the child, the Centre for Social Work decides on this matter by considering the best interests of the child.
- Parental leave may be taken full-time or part-time: in the case of part-time leave being taken, the duration of leave is not extended proportionately. One of the parents must take it immediately after Maternity leave. Up to 60 non-transferrable days per parent may be taken at any time until the child is 8 years, but not more than twice a year, with each section lasting at least 15 days (unless a lower number of days is at disposal).

⁴⁸⁷ In 2025, such cases accounted for around 3.2 per cent of all persons who received parental earnings compensation (slightly above than in 2024, when the percentage was 3.1 per cent, and less than in 2023, when the percentage was 3.5 per cent).

- Non-transferrable days of Parental leave may be used during Maternity leave.
- Parents can combine part-time Parental leave (20 hours per week for the mother, 20 hours per week for the father), taking it at the same time. Parents may also use full-time Parental leave concurrently in the case of multiple births, birth of a child in need of special care, or if they already raise at least 2 children below the age of 8 years or a child in need of special care. This applies only to extended Parental leave due to these reasons (see 'Variation in leave' below) and non-transferrable days of Parental leave.
- Separated parents have the same rights as those living together.
- The Parental leave and earnings compensation are the rights of biological, adoptive and foster parents. If the same-sex partner has not adopted the child, he/she is not eligible. In that case, the biological parent is entitled to the whole of the parental leave and the respective earnings compensation.
- In rare cases, where the father is unknown and his entitlement cannot be transferred to the mother, a single mother is entitled to all 320 days of Parental leave.

Eligibility (e.g., related to employment or family circumstances)

- As for Maternity leave.

Variation in leave due to child or family reasons (e.g., multiple or premature births; poor health or disability of child or mother; lone parent); or delegation of leave to person other than the parents

- In the case of a premature birth, the leave is prolonged by as many days as the pregnancy was shortened.
- In the case of multiple births, Parental leave is extended by 90 days for each additional child. The same applies to cases of the adoption or placement with the person for the purpose of adoption or granting parental care to the relative of multiple live born children or multiple children of different age if the oldest child age is below the age of 8 years. Parental leave is also extended by 90 days in the case of the birth of a child in need of special care.
- Leave is extended by 30 days if parents already have at least 2 children below the age of 8 years; by 60 days if they have three such children; and by 90 days if they have four or more such children.
- Additional leave for premature or multiple births, or if parents have two or more younger children, is a family entitlement (i.e., the parents must decide which of them will take the leave).
- A person other than a parent who nurses and cares for the child is entitled to Parental leave, reduced by the number of days the parents have already used.
- If the mother is below 18 years of age and is an apprentice, pupil, or student, one of the grandparents (who is insured for Parental protection) may take the leave with the parents' consent.

Parental benefit for persons who are not eligible for insurance-based leave and earnings compensation

- Parents who are not eligible for insurance-based Maternity/Paternity/Parental leave and earnings compensation, are entitled to flat-rate parental benefit. Both the parent and the child must have permanent or

temporary residence status and reside in Slovenia. The benefit amounts to €507.43 net per month and is received for 365 days from the birth of a child (longer in the cases of multiple or premature births, or the birth of a child in need of special care). The benefit is exempt from the personal income tax. Contributions for pension and disability insurance are paid from the central government budget. The mother is entitled to parental benefit for the first 77 days after the birth of the child. The father is entitled in this period only if the mother abandons the child, is not able to nurse and care for the child (medical certificate is needed), or dies. After 77 days, parental benefit is the right of one of the parents and is used according to their written agreement. Another person nursing and caring for the child, as well as fulfilling the same conditions as the parent, is entitled to the parental benefit, too – namely for 365 days minus the number of days the parents have already used. While receiving the parental benefit, the parent is covered by the pension and disability insurance.

Regional or local variations in leave policy

- None.

Additional note (e.g., if leave payments are supplemented by collective agreements, employer exclusions, or rights to postpone)

- None reported.

d. Childcare leave or career breaks

No statutory entitlement.

e. Other employment-related measures

Adoption leave and pay

- The adoptive parent or the person with whom the child is placed for the purpose of adoption, or the child's relative who is granted parental care, may take Paternity leave as full-time or part-time continuous leave in three months following the placement of the child with the (future) adoptive parent or the granting of parental care to the relative, but at the latest until the child is eight years old.
- Adoptive parents (and child's relative who is granted parental care) have the same entitlements to Parental leave as other parents (see 3). The leave should start no later than 15 days from the placement of the child into the family for the purpose of adoption or the adoption itself (or granting parental care to the relative). It may be used until the child reaches 8 years of age.
- There are 30 days of Parental leave in the case of (foreseen) adoption (or granting parental care to the relative) of a child who has already turned eight years old and is below 15 years of age. The leave should start no later than 15 days from the placement of the child into the family for the purpose of adoption or the adoption itself (or granting parental care to the relative).
- Foster parents are eligible for 30 days of Parental leave for a foster child for which they cannot take regular Parental leave any more, but who is below the age of eight years. For a child who has already reached eight years of age and is younger than 15 years they are entitled to parental leave lasting

15 days. In both cases the leave should start no later than 15 days after the placement of the child into foster care.

Time off for the care of dependants

- An insured person is entitled to take **leave to care for an immediate co-resident family member who is ill** (spouse and children, biological or adopted). Generally, 10 working days of leave may be taken for each episode of illness per family; however, 20 working days may be taken for a child of up to 7 years or a child who is moderately, severely, or very severely mentally and physically disabled. In exceptional cases, if required due to the health condition of the sick family member, the period may be extended to 20 and 40 working days respectively, or longer in extreme cases (up to six months).

Leave is paid at 80 per cent of the individual's average earnings in the preceding calendar year, per month. This cannot be lower than 60 per cent of the minimum wage (€889 gross per month)⁴⁸⁸ or higher than the wage which the person would receive if they were working or their insurance base, with a ceiling at 2.5 times the national average gross salary per month.

Specific provision for (breast)feeding

- Breastfeeding mothers who work full-time have the right to one break during working time lasting no less than 1 hour per day, until their child is 18 months of age. Payment is made for 1 hour per day, based on the proportional part of the basis (defined in 1a; this cannot be more than the proportional part of 2.5 times the national average gross salary per month).

Flexible working for carers

- A parent who is taking care of a child below 3 years of age (or 18 years of age if the child has a severe physical disability, or a moderate or severe mental disability), or at least 2 children, the younger of whom is below the age of 8 years, has the right to work part-time. The hours worked must be equal to or longer than half of full-time working hours (i.e., at least 20 hours per week). For hours not worked, social security contributions (including pension credits) are paid, based on the proportional part of the average monthly earnings during the previous 12 months (defined in 1a; this cannot be less than the proportional part of the minimum wage and not more than the proportional part of 2.5 times the national average gross salary per month). The parents may concurrently exercise the right to work part-time, whereby their total hours worked must be equal to or longer than half of full-time working hours per week. They have the right to return to the hours worked before (usually full time) afterwards.

Time off for antenatal appointments and care

- For medical examinations related to pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding that cannot be performed outside regular working hours, employed women

⁴⁸⁸ But not higher than the individual's insurance base.

are entitled to paid leave. This is financed through the compulsory health insurance scheme funded by contributions.

Other provisions of leave

- **Bereavement leave.** Employees are entitled to a limited number of paid days off, within an annual allowance of up to 7 days paid leave for personal circumstances, upon the death of a close family member. The leave is paid at 100 per cent of salary and is primarily intended for attending the funeral and managing immediate matters. There is no age limit related to the deceased, and the entitlement is individual and non-transferable. Flexibility is limited, but a more precise determination of the duration of absence for individual cases may be laid down by a collective agreement or a general act of the employer. In the case of the death of a child, the same general rules apply, with no specific extended or separate statutory parental bereavement leave; parents typically rely on this short leave, supplemented by sick leave (where medically justified) or annual leave.
- **Stillbirth and child death leave.** If a mother gives birth to a stillborn child, she is entitled to Maternity leave for a further 42 days from the day of the birth. If the child dies during Maternity leave, the mother retains Maternity leave to the extent already used, but for at least 42 days from birth, and is additionally entitled to 10 days after the child's death. If the child dies during Paternity leave, the father retains leave already used and is entitled to a further 3 days, not exceeding a total of 15 days. If the child dies during Parental leave, the parent retains leave already used and is entitled to an additional ten days.

2. Relationship between leave policy and early childhood education and care policy

The maximum period of post-natal leave is 12.2 months, paid at a high rate. There is an entitlement to Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) from the end of Parental leave, available on a full-time basis in centres. There is no gap, therefore, between the end of well-paid leave and an ECEC entitlement.

For ECEC attendance levels, see 'relationship between leave and ECEC entitlements' in the cross-country tables at the front of the review.
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3. Changes in policy since April 2025 (including proposals currently under discussion)

No changes reported.

4. Uptake of leave

a. Maternity leave

As Maternity leave is obligatory, all employed women should take up some (normally all) leave.

b. Paternity leave

Roughly 90 per cent of fathers took Paternity leave in 2025 (the same as in 2024, while in the previous years the percentage was higher 98 percent in 2023 and 93 per cent in 2022), up to 15 days.⁴⁸⁹ The average number of taken days in 2025 was 10.87, almost the same as in 2024 (10.84), however less than in 2023 (11.85) and especially compared to 2021 and 2022 (13.5 days). The first 15 days are usually taken when the mother and child come home from the hospital.⁴⁹⁰

c. Parental leave

Most mothers take the entire Parental leave allocation, and some take a good portion of it. Since 2017 the share of fathers among all leave-takers has stayed at around four per cent (in 2025 4.1 per cent, slightly less than 4.3 per cent in 2024).⁴⁹¹ ⁴⁹² Considering the full earnings compensation while taking leave, the reasons for fathers' persistent low participation may be found in the traditional division of tasks within the family; societal attitudes (not the declared ones, but rather those that rule people's behaviour); the absence of a positive image of the father who takes over more family responsibilities; and employers' expectations of their male employees.⁴⁹³ ⁴⁹⁴ Paternity leave provisions and fathers having the same individual entitlement to Parental leave as mothers, do not significantly influence mothers' earlier return to work after their leave period. Since fathers usually take only part of the Parental leave (if any at all), women's professional careers continue to be affected by their absence from work as a direct result of taking up Parental leave. However, the more recent introduction of 60 days of non-transferable Parental leave for fathers shows promise. In 2025, around 86 per cent of fathers took up this leave,⁴⁹⁵ indicating a much higher take-up rate than in the previous year (64 per cent in 2024) and a significantly higher take-up rate compared to transferable leave. The take-up rate of non-transferable Parental leave for fathers

⁴⁸⁹ The data on uptake of leave is an estimate and not fully comparable between years as these proportions relate to all fathers and are thus higher for eligible fathers. The number of deliveries in 2025 is used as denominator while the Paternity leave may have been taken in 2025 for children born in 2024 as well, as in 2026 for children born at the end of in 2025.

⁴⁹⁰ Stropnik, N. (2018) 'Fathers' rights and uptake of leaves in Slovenia,' Peer review on 'Instruments to foster long-term paternal involvement in family work,' Berlin, 4-5 October 2018. Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/mlp-gender-equality-seminar-long-term-paternal-involvement-family-work_en

⁴⁹¹ This data on fathers who took Parental leave refers only to the transferable days of Parental leave.

⁴⁹² These proportions relate to all fathers and are thus higher for eligible fathers. The number of deliveries in 2025 is used as denominator while the Parental leave may have been taken in 2025 for children born in 2024 as well, as it will be taken in 2026 for children born at the end of in 2025.

⁴⁹³ Rakar, T., Stropnik, N., Boškić, R., Dremelj, P., Nagode, M. and Kovač, N. (2010) *Raziskava o vplivih veljavnih ukrepov družinske politike na odločanje za otroke* [Research on the impact of family policy measures on deciding to have children], Ljubljana: Social Protection Institute of the Republic of Slovenia. Available at: <http://www.irsv.si/publikacije/leto-2010/index.html>

⁴⁹⁴ Hrženjak, M. (ed.) (2016) *Spremembe očetovstva: moški med delom in starševstvom* [Changing fatherhood: men between employment and parenthood], Ljubljana: Mirovni inštitut.

⁴⁹⁵ See Footnote 12 for data calculations.

is therefore approaching that of Paternity leave, indicating that this trend has the potential to significantly shift attitudes toward fathers' involvement in childcare.