

Article 24(1)(a) – languages accepted by the Member State for the public documents to be presented to its authorities pursuant to point (a) of Article 6(1)

The official language of Slovenia is Slovenian. Within the municipalities in which the Italian or the Hungarian minorities live and only there, the official language is also Italian or Hungarian (Article 11 of the Slovenian Constitution).

Article 24(1)(b) – an indicative list of public documents falling within the scope of this Regulation

An indicative list of public documents that fall within the scope of this Regulation includes:

- birth certificate
- proof of life certificate
- death certificate
- marriage certificate or certificate of registered partnership
- certificate of temporary residence or domicile
- certificate of absence of a criminal record

Article 24(1)(c) – the list of public documents to which multilingual standard forms may be attached as a suitable translation aid

The list of public documents to which multilingual standard forms may be attached as a suitable translation aid is as follows:

- birth (Annex I)
- proof of life (Annex II)
- death (Annex III)
- marriage (Annex IV)
- capacity to marry (Annex V)
- registered partnership (Annex VII)
- registered partnership status (Annex IX)
- domicile and/or residence (Annex X)
- absence of criminal record (Annex XI)."

Article 24(1)(d) – the lists of persons qualified, in accordance with national law, to carry out certified translations, where such lists exist

The lists of persons qualified to produce certified translations under national law, if such lists exists:

court interpreters are the persons qualified to produce certified translations of public documents under Slovenian law. Link to the up-to-date list of court interpreters published on the website of the Ministry of Justice:

<https://spvt.mp.gov.si/tolmaci.html>

Article 24(1)(e) – an indicative list of types of authorities empowered by national law to make certified copies

Indicative list of types of body authorised to issue certified copies under national law:

The bodies authorised under Slovenian law to issue certified copies are notaries, the register of which is kept by the Slovenian Chamber of Notaries [Notarska zbornica Slovenije] and published on its website: <https://www.notar-z.si/poisci-notarja> as well as other bodies (administrative units [upravne enote]), which may certify a transcript [prepis] or copy in the course of administrative operations. The contact details for administrative units are found at this link: <http://www.upravneenote.gov.si/>.

An official who is certifying a transcript or copy who does not understand the language in which it is written may order a court interpreter to compare the transcript or copy with the original document. The court interpreters directory is available on the Ministry of Justice website: <https://spvt.mp.gov.si/tolmaci.html>

Article 24(1)(f) – information relating to the means by which certified translations and certified copies can be identified

Information on how to identify certified translations and certified copies:

Certified translations and certified copies can be recognised visually, since each translation or copy has the stamp of a court interpreter or notary attached to it, which clearly indicates that it is a translation or a copy of a document.

Article 24(1)(g) – information about the specific features of certified copies

See point (f).

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