

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

List of issues to be taken up in connection with the consideration of the second periodic report of
Slovenia (CRC/C/0/Add.19)
Addendum

A.Data and statistics

1.Data covering the years 2000, 2001 and 2002 on the number of children under 18 living in Slovenia

	Total population	Total under- 18
2000 – Total	1990094	392766
Men	972742	201411
Women	1017352	191355
2001 – Total	1994026	384176
Men	975002	197174
Women	1019024	187002
2002 – Total	1995033	375763
Men	975587	192978
Women	1019446	182785

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Table 2: Population by age and sex, Slovenia, 31 December 2000, 2001, 2002

	2000*			2001*			2002*		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
< 1 years	18241	9404	8837	17531	9080	8451	17597	9043	8554
1 years	17599	9075	8524	18425	9502	8923	17724	9167	8557
2 years	18057	9339	8718	17670	9104	8566	18445	9514	8931
3 years	18349	9401	8948	18132	9383	8749	17707	9119	8588
4 years	19033	9831	9202	18409	9441	8968	18150	9394	8756
5 years	19099	9809	9290	19091	9866	9225	18429	9444	8985
6 years	19700	10034	9666	19152	9829	9323	19105	9862	9243
7 years	19976	10255	9721	19738	10040	9698	19147	9828	9319
8 years	20143	10419	9724	20015	10269	9746	19747	10049	9698
9 years	21678	11131	10547	20185	10442	9743	20019	10268	9751
10 years	22364	11439	10925	21727	11152	10575	20189	10449	9740
11 years	23340	12043	11297	22408	11460	10948	21743	11166	10577
12 years	25263	13004	12259	23368	12056	11312	22419	11463	10956
13 years	25519	12979	12540	25306	13019	12287	23392	12063	11329
14 years	25045	12782	12263	25564	13008	12556	25306	13017	12289
15 years	25940	13287	12653	25084	12801	12283	25582	13024	12558
16 years	26366	13405	12961	25983	13305	12678	25084	12798	12286
17 years	27054	13774	13280	26388	13417	12971	25978	13310	12668
	392766	201411	191355	384176	197174	187002	375763	192978	182785

*Data as of 31.12.

Sources: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ministry of the Interior - Central Population Register, Ministry of the Interior – Administrative Internal Affairs Directorate

Table 3: Population by ethnic affiliation, age and sex, Slovenia, Census 2002

Age	TOTAL	Declared												Undeclared		Unknwn
		Slovene	Italians	Hungarians	Roma	Albani	Bosnia	Monte	Croats	Maced	Musli	Serbs	others	Did not	to	
		s	s	ans	cs	negrins	oons	ms	reps	reps	reps	reps	reps	want		
TOTAL	376092	317863	221	631	1350	1699	4926	410	3816	467	2475	6448	524	4568	10377	20317
0	16885	14454	12	24	96	88	167	9	66	19	90	182	25	167	486	1000
1	17997	15404	9	28	90	86	181	15	81	21	92	160	37	193	511	1089
2	17526	15024	Z	29	84	113	184	12	89	19	88	181	Z	175	479	1024
3	17700	15227	14	21	95	84	193	13	106	13	94	167	24	188	510	951
4	18075	15510	6	30	89	97	205	19	95	12	89	173	29	198	527	996
5	18710	16088	14	49	65	112	204	14	136	11	104	218	32	184	498	981
6	18724	16229	17	31	80	84	183	14	147	19	90	229	24	198	506	873
7	19178	16583	9	34	68	94	229	21	146	16	113	224	38	187	521	895
8	19690	17140	7	30	84	98	177	16	148	17	97	223	34	202	515	902
9	19872	17280	10	28	67	105	203	14	146	18	98	267	27	196	526	887
10	20987	17928	Z	37	65	103	294	19	207	31	138	366	Z	262	631	881
11	22104	18800	22	34	72	88	316	31	256	25	176	394	23	290	656	921
12	22677	19002	12	45	68	100	350	32	335	39	151	475	36	318	719	995
13	24356	20479	16	40	86	90	387	34	324	44	197	559	26	365	685	1024
14	25686	21292	17	42	62	92	430	41	374	32	223	635	38	377	638	1393
15	24747	20119	16	43	60	96	414	32	371	44	210	666	30	325	641	1680
16	25113	20275	18	35	66	84	418	37	431	41	207	665	28	359	648	1801
17	26065	21029	15	51	53	85	391	37	358	46	218	664	30	384	680	2024
MEN	192966	162902	124	310	670	908	2551	205	1979	258	1262	3365	264	2309	5327	10532
0	8716	7471	7	12	45	55	87	5	35	13	52	96	11	85	249	493
1	9245	7906	Z	10	58	46	107	4	41	11	57	76	Z	92	254	553
2	9050	7745	Z	15	49	60	93	9	51	11	49	104	Z	78	248	524
3	9205	7875	8	13	47	36	114	8	51	6	57	91	12	105	265	517
4	9329	8035	3	12	45	57	101	8	45	8	39	94	13	111	247	511
5	9597	8220	5	29	34	58	111	8	72	6	61	115	20	81	264	513
6	9657	8363	8	17	37	41	108	5	87	12	48	120	11	98	250	452
7	9787	8463	3	19	39	45	120	12	72	9	52	121	15	95	250	472
8	10028	8766	Z	13	34	56	83	9	80	7	47	104	Z	113	260	434
9	10314	8966	5	17	44	58	103	7	78	9	48	118	14	95	283	469
10	10702	9147	Z	13	27	56	136	7	102	18	66	202	Z	144	317	457
11	11261	9574	11	20	28	44	156	12	140	14	82	196	10	167	339	468
12	11794	9872	7	25	31	51	185	14	180	25	77	264	21	152	381	509
13	12502	10532	9	20	43	51	201	11	168	22	106	279	13	177	336	534
14	13103	10816	9	19	31	48	204	22	202	14	112	330	23	184	336	753
15	12599	10201	13	21	27	51	223	19	179	19	104	367	13	155	336	871
16	12835	10327	11	14	26	48	216	19	223	24	97	346	14	177	339	954
17	13242	10623	9	21	25	47	203	26	173	30	108	342	14	200	373	1048
WOME	183126	154961	97	321	680	791	2375	205	1837	209	1213	3083	260	2259	5050	9785
0	8169	6983	5	12	51	33	80	4	31	6	38	86	14	82	237	507
1	8752	7498	Z	18	32	40	74	11	40	10	35	84	Z	101	257	536
2	8476	7279	Z	14	35	53	91	3	38	8	39	77	Z	97	231	500
3	8495	7352	6	8	48	48	79	5	55	7	37	76	12	83	245	434
4	8746	7475	3	18	44	40	104	11	50	4	50	79	16	87	280	485
5	9113	7868	9	20	31	54	93	6	64	5	43	103	12	103	234	468
6	9067	7866	9	14	43	43	75	9	60	7	42	109	13	100	256	421
7	9391	8120	6	15	29	49	109	9	74	7	61	103	23	92	271	423
8	9662	8374	Z	17	50	42	94	7	68	10	50	119	Z	89	255	468
9	9558	8314	5	11	23	47	100	7	68	9	50	149	13	101	243	418
10	10285	8781	Z	24	38	47	158	12	105	13	72	164	Z	118	314	424
11	10843	9226	11	14	44	44	160	19	116	11	94	198	13	123	317	453
12	10883	9130	5	20	37	49	165	18	155	14	74	211	15	166	338	486
13	11854	9947	7	20	43	39	186	23	156	22	91	280	13	188	349	490
14	12583	10476	8	23	31	44	226	19	172	18	111	305	15	193	302	640
15	12148	9918	3	22	33	45	191	13	192	25	106	299	17	170	305	809
16	12278	9948	7	21	40	36	202	18	208	17	110	319	14	182	309	847
17	12823	10406	6	30	28	38	188	11	185	16	110	322	16	184	307	976

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Table 4: Population by ethnic affiliation, age and type of settlement, Slovenia, Census 2002

Age	TOTAL	Declared													Did not want	
		Slovenes	Italians	Hungarians	Roma	Albanians	Bosniacs	Montenegrins	Croats	Macedonians	Muslims	Serbs	others	Undeclared	to replay	Unknown
SLOVENIA	376092	317863	221	631	1350	1699	4926	410	3816	467	2475	6448	524	4568	10377	20317
0	16885	14454	12	24	96	88	167	9	66	19	90	182	25	167	486	1000
1	17997	15404	9	28	90	86	181	15	81	21	92	160	37	193	511	1089
2	17526	15024	Z	29	84	113	184	12	89	19	88	181	Z	175	479	1024
3	17700	15227	14	21	95	84	193	13	106	13	94	167	24	188	510	951
4	18075	15510	6	30	89	97	205	19	95	12	89	173	29	198	527	996
5	18710	16088	14	49	65	112	204	14	136	11	104	218	32	184	498	981
6	18724	16229	17	31	80	84	183	14	147	19	90	229	24	198	506	873
7	19178	16583	9	34	68	94	229	21	146	16	113	224	38	187	521	895
8	19690	17140	7	30	84	98	177	16	148	17	97	223	34	202	515	902
9	19872	17280	10	28	67	105	203	14	146	18	98	267	27	196	526	887
10	20987	17928	Z	37	65	103	294	19	207	31	138	366	Z	262	631	881
11	22104	18800	22	34	72	88	316	31	256	25	176	394	23	290	656	921
12	22677	19002	12	45	68	100	350	32	335	39	151	475	36	318	719	995
13	24356	20479	16	40	86	90	387	34	324	44	197	559	26	365	685	1024
14	25686	21292	17	42	62	92	430	41	374	32	223	635	38	377	638	1393
15	24747	20119	16	43	60	96	414	32	371	44	210	666	30	325	641	1680
16	25113	20275	18	35	66	84	418	37	431	41	207	665	28	359	648	1801
17	26065	21029	15	51	53	85	391	37	358	46	218	664	30	384	680	2024
Urban	179218	138175	144	138	859	1428	4280	376	3075	386	2167	5731	396	3805	6629	11629
0	8134	6523	9	7	59	68	145	Z	53	16	73	159	Z	133	301	562
1	8514	6762	Z	5	62	70	156	15	60	15	87	135	Z	162	311	641
2	8253	6553	Z	6	57	94	156	Z	70	15	78	163	Z	145	292	594
3	8433	6729	Z	8	58	72	174	Z	83	Z	77	152	21	145	332	546
4	8624	6881	Z	8	49	80	169	Z	73	9	77	148	Z	170	323	597
5	8738	6923	8	6	45	95	175	14	112	11	92	198	21	152	313	573
6	8697	6919	11	9	48	70	163	14	119	15	78	210	18	162	328	533
7	8908	7101	6	4	46	81	198	Z	117	Z	100	197	27	161	305	532
8	9023	7247	Z	7	54	81	151	Z	116	13	85	196	Z	174	322	538
9	9187	7349	6	8	43	89	175	Z	113	15	91	234	Z	152	321	553
10	9814	7618	Z	11	40	85	248	Z	161	26	114	317	Z	220	418	520
11	10488	8055	15	5	48	76	268	28	208	Z	159	346	Z	249	421	575
12	10729	8051	9	9	35	88	311	Z	276	30	129	424	Z	256	432	619
13	11742	8833	10	9	55	82	327	31	266	36	176	499	22	301	457	638
14	12697	9515	11	11	44	74	372	Z	301	25	191	561	Z	316	431	777
15	12028	8781	12	10	37	81	371	28	297	33	185	601	25	272	437	858
16	12244	8856	12	10	46	73	371	32	357	38	178	605	20	308	414	924
17	12965	9479	11	5	33	69	350	32	293	40	197	586	23	327	471	1049
Rural	196874	179688	77	493	491	271	646	34	741	81	308	717	128	763	3748	8688
0	8751	7931	3	17	37	20	22	Z	13	3	17	23	Z	34	185	438
1	9483	8642	Z	23	28	16	25	-	21	6	5	25	Z	31	200	448
2	9273	8471	Z	23	27	19	28	Z	19	4	10	18	Z	30	187	430
3	9267	8498	Z	13	37	12	19	Z	23	Z	17	15	3	43	178	405
4	9451	8629	Z	22	40	17	36	Z	22	3	12	25	Z	28	204	399
5	9972	9165	6	43	20	17	29	-	24	-	12	20	11	32	185	408
6	10027	9310	6	22	32	14	20	-	28	4	12	19	6	36	178	340
7	10270	9482	3	30	22	13	31	Z	29	Z	13	27	11	26	216	363
8	10667	9893	Z	23	30	17	26	Z	32	4	12	27	Z	28	193	364
9	10685	9931	4	20	24	16	28	Z	33	3	7	33	Z	44	205	334
10	11173	10310	Z	26	25	18	46	Z	46	5	24	49	Z	42	213	361
11	11616	10745	7	29	24	12	48	3	48	Z	17	48	Z	41	235	346
12	11948	10951	3	36	33	12	39	Z	59	9	22	51	Z	62	287	376
13	12614	11646	6	31	31	8	60	3	58	8	21	60	4	64	228	386
14	12989	11777	6	31	18	18	58	Z	73	7	32	74	Z	61	207	616
15	12719	11338	4	33	23	15	43	4	74	11	25	65	5	53	204	822
16	12869	11419	6	25	20	11	47	5	74	3	29	60	8	51	234	877
17	13100	11550	4	46	20	16	41	5	65	6	21	78	7	57	209	975

2. Budget funds devoted to implementation of Article 4 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

2.1. Funds in the area of education

Table 5: Budget funds for 2000, 2001 and 2002 pre-school education, primary and secondary education and assistance in primary and secondary education

in thousand SIT			
Title of sub-program/main program/field of use	Realisation of the budget 2000	Realisation of the budget 2001	Realisation of the budget 2002
Pre-school education	202,163	222,421	287,351
Primary and secondary education	132,092,119	152,824,775	171,220,221
Assistance in primary education		474,434	784,736
Assistance in secondary education		5,015,528	4,943,693
TOTAL	132,294,282	158,537,158	177,236,001
GDP	4,222,404,000	4,740,122,000	5,275,827,000
as % of GDP	3.13%	3.34%	3.36%

Source of data: Final accounts MŠZŠ for 2000, 2001 and 2002, UMAR (Bulletin of public finance)

Funds are provided to public schools in accordance with norms and standards determined by the minister. Private schools receive for an individual pupil, 85% of the funds the state or local community provides for pay, other personal income provided in accordance with collective contracts and material costs per pupil in a public school, and schools with a concession receive 100% of such funds.

2.2. Funds in the area of family policy

2.2.2. Parental Protection and Family benefits, entitled persons and funds paid, as %GDP

Table 6: Parental Protection and Family Benefits - Total

Year	GDP (in thousand SIT)	Funds paid in thousand SIT	As % of GDP
2000	4.222.404.000	79.062.045	1.87%
2001	4.740.122.000	86.640.967	1.83%
2002	5.275.827.000	93.318.257	1.77%

Source: Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs

Table 7: Funds for Child Benefit and Parental Benefit in 2000, 2001, 2002

Year	GDP (in thousand SIT)	A. Child Benefit				B. Parental Benefit		
		Entitled persons	Children	Funds paid in thousand SIT	As % of GDP	Entitled persons	Funds paid in thousand SIT	As % Of GDP
2000	4.222.404.000	247.505	411.397	44.904.004	1,06	16.343	32.296.170	0.76
2001	4.740.122.000	248.996	412.495	48.066.533	1,01	16.617	36.614.601	0.77
2002	5.275.827.000	245.077	408.051	51.461.986	0,98	15.944	38.338.708	0.73

Source: Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs

Table 8: Funds for Child Birth Allowance and Parental Allowance in 2000, 2001, 2002

Year	GDP (in thousand SIT)	C. Child Birth Allowance			D. Parental Allowance		
		Entitled persons	Funds paid in thousand SIT	As % of GDP	Entitled persons	Funds paid in thousand SIT	As % of GDP
2000	4.222.404.000	18.083	531.273	0,01	2.452	608.000	0,01
2001	4.740.122.000	17.295	508.637	0,01	2.317	622.434	0,01
2002	5.275.827.000	18.308	921.221	0,02	2.175	781.603	0,01

Source: Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs

Table 9: Funds for Special Care Allowance and Large Family Allowance in 2000, 2001, 2002

Year	GDP (in thousand SIT)	E. Special Care Allowance				F. Large Family Allowance		
		Number of families	Children	Funds paid in thousand SIT	As % of GDP	Entitled persons	Funds paid in thousand SIT	As % of GDP
2000	4.222.404.000	4.590	4.731	722.598	0,02	-	-	-
2001	4.740.122.000	4.806	4.963	828.762	0,02	-	-	-
2002	5.275.827.000	-	5.219	1.175.399	0,02	23.946	598.650	0,01

Source: Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs

Table 10: Funds for Partial Payment for Lost Income and Parents right to short time employment in 2000, 2001, 2002

Year	GDP (in thousand SIT)	G. Partial Payment for Lost Income		H. Parents right to short time employment		
		Entitled persons	Funds paid in thousand SIT	Entitled persons	Funds paid in thousand SIT	As % of GDP
2000	4.222.404.000	-	-	-	-	-
2001	4.740.122.000	-	-	-	-	-
2002	5.275.827.000	-	-	805	40.690	0,001%

Source: Ministry of labour, Family and Social Affairs

2.2.2. Within the framework of the Ministry of Labour, the Family and Social Affairs co-financed within the context of tenders programmes of various governmental and non-governmental organizations, which are indirectly or directly linked to the population of children and young people. The Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs provided co-financing of 310,086,997.00 SIT for programmes for children with special needs, support programmes for families, alternative programmes of upbringing, programmes for preventing child abuse and other programmes.

3. Children deprived of a family environment and separated from parents in 2000, 2001 and 2002

Table 11: Number of children separated from their parents in 2000, 2001 and 2002

	2000	2001	2002
Total number of children in guardianship, Recorded at social work centres (only placed in guardianship)	600	446	469
Adoptions	51 of which 20 unilateral*	58 of which 25 unilateral*	46 of which 23 unilateral*
Children adopted by citizens RS	46	57	45
Aliens	5	1	1
Total number of children place in foster families Recorded at social work centres (decision has been made)	1502	1430	1439
Placed in institutions	201	259	218

Source: SOC-CSD, IIA1a, d, d, e, f (miscellany 2000, 2001,2002)

*Unilateral adoption is the same as complete adoption and takes place when the child is adopted by a marital partner (Article 138 of the Marriage and Family Relations Act)

4. Number of children with disabilities, disaggregated by sex and age covering the years 2000, 2001 and 2002

4.1. Number of children with special needs in kindergartens, primary schools and secondary schools in 2000, 2001 and 2002

Table 12: Number of children with special needs in kindergartens, primary schools and secondary schools in 2000*

Age	1-6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
In kindergartens	475													475
Girls	177													177
In Primary Schools			0	50	114	159	234	282	389	416	440	318		2507
Girls			0	21	41	56	89	103	133	170	161	109		927
In Secondary Schools											902			902
Girls											387			387

*Available data

- 1) Integrated and in Development Departments
- 2) In Adapted Programmes and Integrated with supplementary assistance
- 3) Supplementary Assistance

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Table 13: Number of children with special needs in kindergartens, primary schools and secondary schools in 2001*

Age	1-6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
In kindergartens	492													492
Girls	194													194
In Primary Schools			4	54	110	162	194	273	309	425	436	274	106	
Girls			0	17	43	54	70	101	113	149	170	96	31	
In Secondary Schools											745			745
Girls											313			313

*Available data

- 4) Integrated and in Development Departments
- 5) In Adapted Programmes and Integrated with supplementary assistance
- 6) Supplementary Assistance

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Table 14: Number of Children with Special Needs in kindergartens, primary schools and secondary schools 2002*

Age	1-6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
In kindergartens	396													396
Girls	151													151
In Primary Schools			20	57	110	171	206	243	302	338	458	270	98	2273
Girls			12	23	37	69	81	95	108	125	164	160	33	907
In Secondary Schools											879			879
Girls											366			366

*Available data

- 7) Integrated and in Development Departments
- 8) In Adapted Programmes and Integrated with supplementary assistance
- 9) Supplementary Assistance

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

4.2. Number of preschool children with special needs integrated in regular departments

Table 15: Number of children integrated in regular departments of kindergartens (first line) and the number included in development departments (second line)

Year		number of depart.	number of children	Type of handicap						long-term. ill
				children with handicapped mental develop.	blind poorly sighted	deaf hard of hearing	children with Speech impediments	motor handicapped children	children with disturbed behavior and personality	
2000	integr. children	77	210	48	1	27	79	30	25	
	dev. dep.	53	265	142	3	15	8	84	13	
2001	integr. children	82	256	92	3	26	84	36	15	
	dev. dep.	48	236	135	4	13	7	59	18	
2002	integr. children	97	191	62	2	23	43	5	15	3
	dev. dep.	47	205	107	2	20	15	17	18	3

Sources: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia; Ministry of Education, Science and Sport of the Republic of Slovenia

4.3. Children with special needs in institution

Table 16: Children with special needs in institution*

Year and sex	Total Number of Children					
	Institutions for training, work and social welfare for seriously mentally handicapped children	Institutions for blind and weak-sighted children and youth	Institutions for deaf and particularly deaf children and youth	Institutions for children and youth with agility disturbances	Institutions for mentally handicapped children and youth	Institutions for children and youth with behaviorally and personally disturbances
2000	821	77	56	176	77	442
Girls	335	-	-	77	-	138
2001	808	57	57	148	72	447
Girls	338	-	-	-	-	137
2002	802	34	58	136	264 1)	453
Girls	338	-	-	-	-	162

1) Change in the methodology

*Including housing groups

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

5. Number of child abused cases discovered over period 2000 and 2002

In the period of the last decade in Slovenia, we have recorded an annual increase in the number of cases discovered of sexual abuse of children. The number of cases discovered of the crime of sexual assault on persons younger than 15 years under Article 183 of the Penal Code (KZ) of the RS increased in the period from 1996 to 2002 by 160%.

Table 17: Number of crimes of sexual assault on persons younger than 15 years

Sexual assault on persons younger than 15 years (art. 183 KZ)	YEAR						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
		92	116	170	157	149	221

Source: UKP GPU MNZ

Table 18: Number of children and young persons who were injured parties of crimes

CRIME	YEAR	
	2001	2002
Crimes against life and person	257	275
Crimes against sexual inviolability	321	321
Crimes against human health	155	95
Crimes against marriage, the family and young persons	238	306
Crimes against property	2814	2652
Crimes against public order and peace	143	162
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS – VICTIMS OF CRIME	3479	3465

Source: UKP GPU MNZ

Table 19: Children and adolescents treated at social work centres (by individual problem)

	2001	2002
neglected children and adolescents (up to 18 years of age)	226	253
maltreated children and adolescents (up to 18 years of age)	58	78
suspicion of sexual abuse-children and adolescents	50	62

Source: Social Database (social work centres)

Note: The figures are not complete.

The table does not include children treated within the framework of their families.

Table 20: Children and adolescents treated at social work centers within the framework of their families (by individual problem)

	2001	2002
neglected children and adolescents (up to 18 years of age)	330	418
maltreated children and adolescents (up to 18 years of age)	131	207
suspicion of sexual abuse-children and adolescents	104	142

Source: Social Database (social work centres)

Note: The figures are not complete.

6. Number on the enrollment of children in kindergartens, primary schools, secondary schools, number and percentage of drop-outs and the ratio teacher per children covering the years 2000, 2001 and 2002

6.1. Data on the number of children in kindergartens

Table 21: Children in kindergartens in 2000, 2001 and 2002

Year	No. Child.	Of which in Preparation for school Number	Number of children by age					
			1 year and less Number	2 years Number	3 years Number	4 years Number	5 years Number	6 years and more Number
2000	63,328	15,817	3,422	6,974	10,641	13,316	14,407	14,568
of which girls	30,350	7,563	1,627	3,278	5,119	6,400	6,858	7,068
2001	61,803	12,562	3,638	7,104	11,071	13,307	14,710	11,973
of which girls	29,293	5,904	1,723	3,331	5,267	6,333	6,977	5,662
2002	58,968	8,186	3,839	7,995	11,035	13,337	14,740	8,022
of which girls	28,177	3,844	1,836	3,839	5,271	6,331	7,080	3,820

Children who reached this age by 31. 12 in the year

Data shown in the table are collected by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

6.2. Number of children in primary schools (PS), primary schools with adapted programme (PSAP), number of girls, Roma and number of pupils in Primary schools and primary schools with adapted programme by classes

Table 22: Number of children in primary schools (PS), primary schools with adapted programme (PSAP), number of girls, Roma in 2000, 2001 and 2002

	2000/01			2001/02			2002/03		
	Pupils total	of which girls	of which Roma	Pupils total	of which girls	of which Roma	Pupils total	of which girls	of which Roma
PS	181,770	88,693	982	178,861	87,105	1,150	176,258	85,767	1,223
PSAP	3,014	769	163	2,830	719	135	2,657	680	126
INST.	460	153	3	544	171	4	453	148	4

Source: Ministry of Education, Sport and Science

Table 23: Number of pupils in Primary schools and primary schools with adapted programme by classes in 2000, 2001 and 2002

	2000/01			2001/02			2002/03		
	PS	PSAP	INST.	PS	PSAP	INST.	PS	PSAP	INST.
Class 1**	3,506			5,958			10,005		
Class 2	19,530	227		19,342	213		18,546	222	
Class 3	19,728	244		19,365	222		19,168	239	
Class 4	21,019	311		19,676	289		19,288	245	
Class 5	21,913	350		20,988	341		19,646	312	
Class 6	23,017	443		22,135	386		21,149	354	
Class 7	24,723	429		23,047	453		22,202	395	
Class 8	24,926	486		24,337	441		22,712	447	
Class 9	23,408	524		24,013	485		23,542	443	
Total	181,770	3,014		178,861	2,830		176,258	2,657	

Source: Ministry of Education, Sport and Science

** Gradual introduction of 9 year primary school (6 year olds)

6.3. Inclusion of children in kindergartens, primary school and secondary school in 2000, 2001, 2002

Table 24: Inclusion of preschool children in kindergartens in 2000, 2001, 2002

Age	Population Total			Inclusion of preschool children in kindergartens in 2000	In %	Inclusion of preschool children in kindergartens in 2001	In %	Inclusion of preschool children in kindergartens in 2002	In %
	2000	2001	2002						
1	17599	18425	17724	3422	0,39	3638	/	3839	/
2	18057	17670	18445	6974	38,6	7104	40,2	7995	43,3
3	18343	18132	17707	10641	58,0	11071	61,1	11035	62,3
4	19033	18409	18150	13316	70,0	13307	72,3	13337	73,5
5	19099	19091	18429	14407	75,4	14710	77,1	14740	80,0
6	19700	19152	19105	14568	73,9	11973	62,5	8022	42,0

Source Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Table 25: Inclusion of children in primary schools in 2000, 2001 and 2002

Age	Population Total			Inclusion of children in primary schools in 2000	In %	Inclusion of children in primary schools in 2001	In %	Inclusion of children in primary schools in 2002	In %
	2000	2001	2002						
6	19700	19152	19105	4661	23,7	6977	36,4	10547	55,2
7	19976	19738	19147	19296	96,6	18939	96,0	18445	96,3
8	20143	20015	19747	19667	97,6	19350	96,7	19366	98,1
9	21678	20185	20019	21267	98,1	19846	98,3	19530	97,6
10	22364	21727	20189	22006	98,4	21183	97,5	19687	97,5
11	23340	22408	21743	23013	98,6	21938	97,9	21145	97,2
12	25263	23368	22419	24778	98,1	22864	97,8	21934	97,8
13	25519	25306	23392	25019	98,0	24734	97,7	22713	97,1
14	25045	25564	25306	22256	88,9	23055	90,2	22470	88,8
15	25940	25084	25582	1705	6,6	1629	6,5	1495	5,8
16	26366	25983	25084	/	0	177	0,7	152	0,6

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Table 26: Inclusion of children in secondary schools in 2000, 2001 and 2002

Age	Population Total			Inclusion of children in secondary schools in 2000	In %	Inclusion of children in secondary schools in 2001	In %	Inclusion of children in secondary schools in 2002	In %
	2000	2001	2002						
13	25519	25306	23392	18	0	42	0,2	/	/
14	25045	25564	25306	2105	8,4	2472	9,7	/	/
15	25940	25084	25582	23519	90,7	23673	94,4	/	/
16	26366	25983	25084	24818	94,1	23994	92,3	/	/
17	27054	26388	25978	24916	92,1	24421	92,5	/	/
18	28128	27066	26410	20423	72,6	20160	74,5	/	/
19	29244	28206	27112	6975	23,9	6536	23,2	/	/
20	30086	29333	28280	1317	4,4	1566	5,3	/	/
21	30400	30240	29439	749	2,5	664	2,2	/	/

Source Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

6.4. Droup-out of pupils from classes 1 to 8**Table 27: DROP-OUT OF PUPILS FROM CLASSES 1 TO 8 (estimate)**

School year	Drop-out classes 1 to 8	% drop-out of the generation
1994 / 95	3,087	10.37%
1995 / 96	2,704	9.20%
1996 / 97	2,625	9.37%
1997 / 98	2,387	8.84%
1998 / 99	1,767	6.79%
1999 / 2000	1,720	6.76%
2000 / 2001	1,595	6.38%
2001 / 2002	1,450	5.69%
2002 / 2003	1,595	6.35%
2003 / 2004	1,185	5.11%

6.5. Average number of pupils/professional workers in 2000, 2001 and 2002

Table 28: AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS/PROFESSIONAL WORKER

Primary school	School year	No. pup. /prof. work.
	2000/01	13.67
	2001/02	13.18
	2002/03	12.69
Primary schools with adapted programmes	School year	No. pup./prof. work.
	2000/01	3.56
	2001/02	3.38
	2002/03	3.26
Institutions	School year	No. pup./prof. work.
	2000/01	3.59
	2001/02	3.60
	2002/03	3.31

6.6. Number of pupils enrolled in secondary schools**Table 29: Number of pupils in secondary schools in 2000, 2001 and 2002**

School year	Total enrolment	Female	No. pupils/ prof. worker
2000/01	104501	51864	12.7
2001/02	103230	51197	12.6
2002/03	103172	51141	12.5

School year 2000/01

130 public institutions, 6 schools with concessions, 5 private schools financed from the budget on the basis of law, 1 private school and 6 institutions for educating children with special needs

Number of pupils enrolled in 1st year, by programmes

Gymnasiums/grammar schools	9766
Secondary professional and technical	8782
Vocational-technical	4231
Secondary vocational	8743
Lower vocational	1240
Total	32762

The average number of pupils per department of programmes of lower and secondary vocational education, secondary professional and technical education and vocational-technical education is 24.9 pupils, and in grammar school programmes 29.

School year 2001/02

131 public institutions, 2 schools with concessions, 5 private schools financed from the budget, 1 private school and 6 institutions for educating children with special needs

Number of pupils enrolled in 1st year, by programmes

Gymnasiums/grammar schools	9800
Secondary professional and technical	8883
Vocational and technical	4417
Secondary vocational	8281
Lower vocational	1078
Total	32459

The average number of pupils per department of programmes of lower and secondary vocational education, secondary professional and technical education and vocational-technical education is 24.7 pupils, and in grammar school programmes 29.

School year 2002/03

131 public institutions, 1 schools with a concession, 5 private schools financed from the budget, 1 private school and 6 institutions for educating children with special needs

Number of pupils enrolled in 1st year, by programmes

Gymnasiums/grammar schools	10331
Secondary professional and technical	9369
Vocational and technical	4142
Secondary vocational	7796
Lower vocational	1037
Total	32675

The average number of pupils per department of programmes of lower and secondary vocational education, secondary professional and technical education and vocational-technical education is 24.6 pupils, and in grammar school programmes 29.

We do not have data on the number of children by age, nationality, by urban and rural areas and those who completed education in secondary schools.

The number or percentage of those who drop out of secondary school is also not monitored (3.b).

Data on the number of Romany children in primary schools are an exception, for which in accordance with the Programme of Measures for Helping Roma in the RS, they receive additional financial support, and data on the number of Romany children included in Romany departments in kindergartens.

7. Data on early pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases (STD.s), suicide, drug, alcohol and tobacco abuse as well as rates of infant and child mortality and of malnutrition covering the years 2000, 2001 and 2002 and number of health professionals working in the health care services for children.

7.1. Staff provision for children and young people up to 19 years of age on a primary level of health care

In health care of children and young persons on a primary level, which is organised in 59 health centres and associated health stations, there are 47 individual pediatric day surgeries employing 180 specialist pediatricians, 84 specialists in school medicine and 67 physicians (doctors without specialisation, specialists in general medicine, and only individual other specialists, the majority of them having passed a postgraduate course in health care of women, children and young people), who provide healthcare for children and young people, preventively and curatively full time. In addition, in individual smaller environments, general physicians and specialists in general medicine take care of children in activities of general medicine (polivalent services – where one doctor takes care of all age groups). i.e., 49 doctors who provide health care – for the most part only curatively – on average for 0.10 of their working time.

Table 30: Health staff in health care of preschool children and school children and young people by level of education, Slovenia 2000 and 2002

Health staff calculated from working hours (1430 hours per year)			
year	physicians	registered nurses and nurse specialists	health technicians
2000	353.1	211.6	376.6
2002	336.0	172.4	342.5

Note: we do not have data for 2001

7.2. Structure of the population

Table 31: Number of children and young people by age groups, Slovenia 2000, 2001 and 2002

Age groups	2000			2001			2002		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
0	17769	9187	8582	17851	9110	8741	17468	9052	8416
1-6	111858	57535	54323	111285	57351	53934	110182	56774	53408
7-14	184291	94553	89738	180980	92789	88191	175170	89930	85240
15-19	138738	70868	67870	134244	68666	65578	131064	66891	64173

7.3. Health indicators

Table 32: Number of births and abortions and rate per 1000 girls up to and including 15 years age, Slovenia 2000, 2001 and 2002

Year	Birth		Abortion	
	No.	No./1000 girls 1)	No.	No./1000 girls 1)
2000	8	0,3	52	1.4
2001	11	0,4	37	1.0
2002	7	0,3	25	0.7

Note: 1) For the calculation we used the number of girls in the year of age in which the case occurred

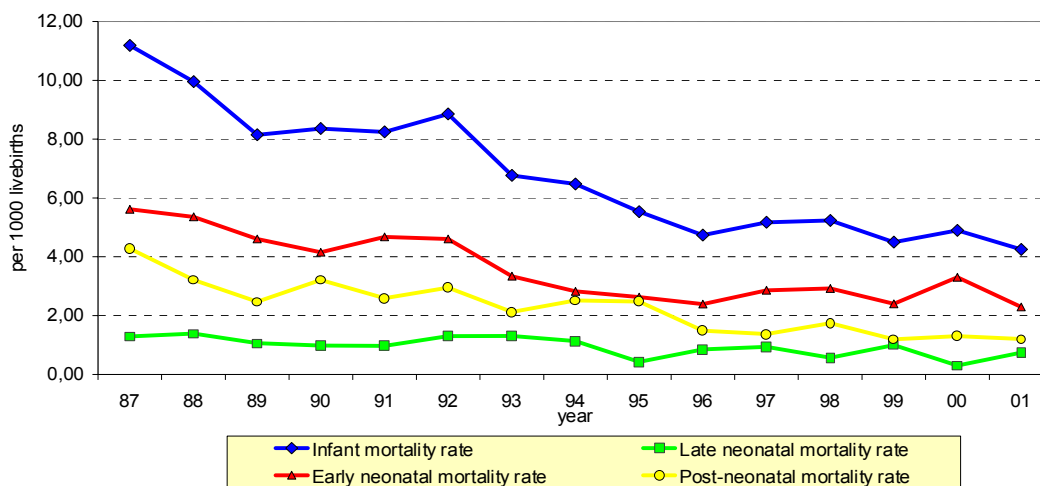
Table 33: Number of suicides and suicide rate in the 7 to 19 year age, Slovenia 2000, 2001 and 2002

Year	suicides	
	No.	No./10.000 youth in age group
2000	18	0.56
2001	15	0.48
2002	11	0.36

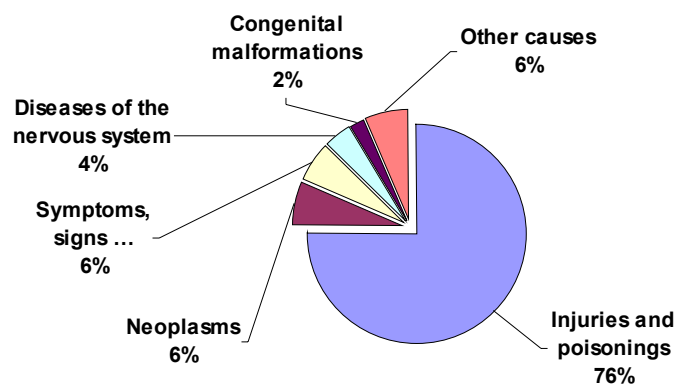
Table 34: Number of deaths and mortality rate by age group of children from 0 to 19 years, Slovenia 2000, 2001 and 2002

Year	0 year		1-6 let		7-14 let		15-19 let	
	No.	No./1000	No.	No./1000	No.	No./1000	No.	No./1000
2000	89	5.01	19	0.17	25	0.14	74	0.53
2001	74	4.15	13	0.12	26	0.14	87	0.65
2002	67	3.84	23	0.21	25	0.14	71	0.54

Infant mortality rate, early and late neonatal mortality rate, post-neonatal mortality rate, Slovenia 1987- 01



Causes of death in 15 to 19 year-olds, Slovenia, 1987-2002



Source: Health Statistical Yearbook of Slovenia

7.4. Treatment of drug addicts (children to 18 years old)

In compliance with the Databases in Healthcare Act (Ur.l. RS no. 65/2000) the Minister of Health of the Republic of Slovenia issued an order in 2001 on the organisation of an Information Unit for Prohibited Drugs at the Institute of Health, for the purpose of setting up a national information network and inter-ministerial harmonisation of collecting data and the exchange of information on national and international levels. Records are kept on prescribed forms »Record of the treatment of drug addicts«, which are completed at Centres for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Addiction. Data show that the number of users of prohibited drugs (minors up to 18 years) increased between 2000 and 2002. The data refer to the years 2000, 2001 and 2002 and embrace the age group up to 18 years, by sex and main drug, but data on national affiliation and in relation to urban or rural areas is lacking. EIOPAD studies, which are carried out every four years, also contain data on drug abuse among children. Three such studies have already been carried out, in 1995, 1999 and 2003. Data from the last study are not currently available, or are waiting for the issue of the international publication.

Table 35: Treatment of drug addicts by use of main drug, age up to 18 years, Slovenia, 2000

Main drug	heroin			cocain		MDMA ecstasy		cannabis		total	
	male	female	total	female	total	male	total	male	female		
age in years											
14	2		2					2		2	4
15		3	3					3	1	4	7
16	1	3	4					7	3	10	14
17	17	8	25	1	1			10	3	13	39
18	24	12	36			1	1	8	2	10	47
total	44	26	70	1	1	1	1	30	9	39	111

Source: Records of treatment of drug addicts, IVZ RS

Table 36: Treatment of drug addicts by use of main drug, age up to 18 years, Slovenia, 2001

Main drug	heroin			benzodiazepins		cannabis		total	
	male	female	total	male	total	male	female		
age in years									
14						2	1	3	3
15	1	1	2			3	3	6	8
16	4	3	7			8	2	10	17
17	7	11	18	2	2	6	4	10	30
18	25	9	34			7		7	41
total	37	24	61	2	2	26	10	36	99

Source: Records of treatment of drug addicts, IVZ RS

Table 37: Treatment of drug addicts by use of main drug, age up to 18 years, Slovenia, 2002

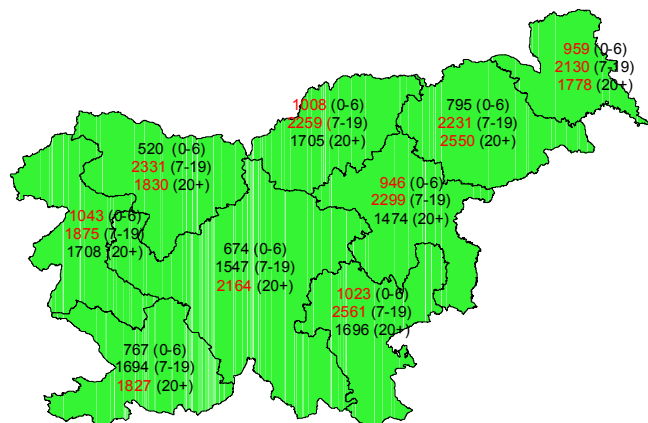
Main drug	heroin			cocain		volatile substances		cannabis			total
	male	female	total	male	total	male	total	male	female	total	
age in years											
13								1		1	1
14		2	2					3	2	5	7
15	1	2	3					11	6	17	20
16	10	3	13			1	1	10	6	16	30
17	12	7	19	1	1			20	15	35	55
18	20	22	42					20	10	30	72
total	43	36	79	1	1	1	1	65	39	104	185

Source: Records of treatment of drug addicts, IVZ RS

In accordance with the latter, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia produced a National Programme for Drugs 2003-2008, which ensures a suitable network of programmes of help to drug addicts and above all a programme of drug prevention and reducing the harm resulting from drug use. The programme is adjusted to the most recent professional opinions in this field and to international guidelines and EU directives. Action programmes that will be produced on the basis of the national programme will be determined in more detail by those responsible for activities and the content and financing of proposed activities.

7.5. Number of population per primary care physician calculated by full time equivalent, Slovenia 2002

Standard: 800 children 0-6 per paediatrician, 1700 children 7-19 per paediatrician, 1700 20+ per GP



8. Children infected by HIV/AIDS, as well as information on programmes implemented to address the problem of children

Slovenia is a low-level HIV epidemic country. Far less than one individual per 1000 inhabitants is living with HIV/AIDS. During the last five years period, from 1998 to 2002, the annual reported incidence rates of newly diagnosed cases have remained fairly stable, varying from 6.5 to 11.1 per million populations. Men who have sex with men have been most affected. But the results of monitoring HIV infection prevalence change in a convenience sample of a core group of men who have sex with men indicates that the proportion of infected has stabilised at a level of a few percent, and has consistently remained below five percent. In contrast to many other countries in Central and Eastern European region, where we are witnessing an alarmingly rapid spread of HIV infection among injecting drug users, fortunately, in Slovenia, there is as yet no evidence of a substantial HIV infection burden among the population of injecting drug users and their sexual partners.

According to data from the Institute of Health Protection in the period from 1 January 1986 to 30 September 2003, there were a total recorded number of 103 cases of AIDS, with 2 children. In the period from 1 January 1986 to 30 September 2003, there was a total recorded number of 116 cases of infection with HIV in which AIDS has not to date developed, with 88 men, 24 women, two boys (haemophiliacs) and two girls.

Table 38: Total number of recorded cases of AIDS up to 30 September 2003 by sex and age group

Age group	Men		Women		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
up to 1 year	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	1.0
1 - 4 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5 - 9 years	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	1.0
10 - 12 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13 - 14 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15 - 19 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
20 - 24 years	2	2.2	0	0.0	2	1.9
25 - 29 years	15	16.7	3	23.1	18	17.5
30 - 34 years	14	15.6	7	53.8	21	20.4
35 - 39 years	17	18.9	0	0.0	17	16.5
40 - 49 years	29	32.2	1	7.7	30	29.1
50 - 59 years	8	8.9	1	7.7	9	8.7
60 and over years	4	4.4	0	0.0	4	3.9
Total	90	100.0	13	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Institute for Health Protection, Centre for Infections diseases, Department for AIDS and sexual transmitted diseases.

Table 39: Total number of recorded cases of AIDS and number per 100,000 inhabitants to 30 September 2003 by region of residence

Region	1 October 2002 – 30 September 2003		1 January 1986 - 30 September 2003	
	number	no./100,000 pop.	number	no./100,000 pop.
CELJE	0	0.0	8	2.7
KOPER	0	0.0	11	7.9
KRANJ	0	0.0	11	5.6
LJUBLJANA	5	0.8	44	7.3
MARIBOR	0	0.0	11	3.4
MURSKA SOBOTA	0	0.0	3	2.4
NOVA GORICA	0	0.0	6	5.8
NOVO MESTO	0	0.0	6	4.4
RAVNE	0	0.0	2	2.7
Total	5	0.3	102	5.1

Source: Institute for Health Protection, Centre for Infections diseases, Department for AIDS and sexual transmitted diseases.

Table 40: Total number of recorded deaths from AIDS and number per 100,000 inhabitants to 30 September 2003 by region of residence at the time of registering the AIDS

Region	1 October 2002 – 30 September 2003		1 January 1986 - 30 September 2003	
	number	no./100,000 pop.	number	no./100,000 pop.
CELJE	1	0.3	6	2.0
KOPER	1	0.7	8	5.7
KRANJ	0	0.0	11	5.6
LJUBLJANA	2	0.3	25	4.1
MARIBOR	1	0.3	10	3.1
MURSKA SOBOTA	0	0.0	3	2.4
NOVA GORICA	0	0.0	5	4.9
NOVO MESTO	0	0.0	2	1.5
RAVNE	0	0.0	2	2.7
Total	5	0.3	72	3.6

One person had no permanent residence when AIDS was registered

Source: Institute for Health Protection, Centre for Infections diseases, Department for AIDS and sexual transmitted diseases.

Recognising the need for multisectoral approach, the national strategy for HIV prevention and care has been adopted in 1995. Representatives from several ministries participated including the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, Science and Sports, and the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs. The National AIDS Committee within the Ministry of Health includes, in addition to health professionals, members from four other ministries, and from the civil society. Thus, prevention and care have already been mainstreamed into different governmental sector's activities. We believe that such integration is much more suitable than an independent, vertically organised, programme.

The three broadly defined objectives of the national AIDS Prevention and Control Programme are: to prevent the spread of HIV infection, to reduce the personal and social impact of HIV infection and AIDS, and to mobilise and unify the national efforts for prevention and control. Prevention of HIV infection is indisputably the most important objective. Different strategies according to transmission modes are implemented. They are: prevention of sexual transmission, prevention of transmission through blood, and prevention of transmission from mother to child.

Since mid-eighties, information, education and communication activities have aimed at reducing risk-taking behaviour and encouraging responsible sexual behaviour among youth and general population. In addition, very importantly, the groups at highest behavioural risk have been also targeted with specific preventive and harm-reduction interventions. Men who have sex with men were supported to design their own preventive interventions. National network of low threshold centres for the prevention and treatment of drug addiction was established on a primary healthcare level. In addition The Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Health have supported non-governmental organisations to implement harm reduction programmes for injecting drug users. Everyone in need has access to voluntary confidential and also anonymous counselling and testing, effective treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, and high quality clinical care for HIV infection, including highly active anti-retroviral therapy.

9. Statistical data on children living in poverty.

In terms of official statistics and other administrative data sources, the problem of child poverty is not directly recorded in the Republic of Slovenia, or it is not recognised, although recently some experts and individual non-governmental organisations increasingly loudly draw attention to this problem, i.e., the problem of child poverty.

Data from the Statistical Office RS on the state of relative poverty shows that the threshold of poverty¹ in the period 1997 – 1999, recalculated to 1998 prices, amounted to 54,708 SIT monthly per adult person and that 13.8% of people lived below the poverty threshold so defined in Slovenia in the period 1997-1999. The most recent available data, which is calculated for 2000, shows 12.9% of persons at or below the level of risk of poverty, where the threshold of risk of poverty in that year amounted to 65,104 SIT. This means, in other words, that according to official statistical data, in 2000 there were 0.9 percent fewer persons living below the poverty line than in the period 1997-1999.

Table 41: Threshold of risk of poverty (on the basis of 60% median equivalent – adapted OECD scale) monetary incomes 1997-98 to 2000 in comparison with the EU-15 in 2000

Threshold of risk of poverty	1997-98	1997-99	1999	2000	2000 EU-15
in SIT per month	50,367	54,708	58,291	65,104	-
Poverty rate (% of persons below the threshold)	14.0	13.8	13.6	12.9	15

Source: Statistical Office RS

Data on the level of risk of poverty for households with two adults and two children (by the same methodology) shows the same trend

Table 42: Threshold of risk of poverty for households of two adults and two children (on the basis of 60% median equivalent – adapted OECD scale) monetary incomes 1997-98 to 2000

Threshold of risk of poverty for households of two adults and two children	1999	2000
in SIT monthly	122,411	136,719
Poverty rate (% of persons below the threshold)	6.9	6.8

Source: Statistical Office RS

The most recent data on the state of poverty and income distribution in Slovenia, from the 4th draft of the Joint Memorandum on Social Inclusion, 1.8.2003, section 2.6, p.10-11 show that:

- **if social transfers were deducted from income, the level of risk of poverty would have constantly and significantly increased**, which shows that social transfers (including pensions) have an important impact on reducing the risk of poverty;

- **the level of risk of poverty is also relatively high in single parent households** (23.6 %), while among families with children it is slightly below average, except for families with at least three fully supported children (17.6 %). Because of increased family receipts in 1999 and social assistance in 2001, when a single parent family allowance was introduced, we expect the position of such families to improve, including the position of children living in these families.

- **regional data** on poverty are not available, but the worse social position of regions can be indirectly assessed by means of data on the unemployment rate and the share of the population entitled to financial social assistance. Findings show that with both the number of unemployed (unemployment is the most important cause of poverty) and the number of those entitled to financial social assistance is greater in eastern Slovenia. In December 2002, the highest share of the population entitled to financial social assistance was in Pomurje (8%), which is more than twice the Slovene average (3.6 %), and it is also above average in Podravska (5.7 %), Zasavska (5.6 %), Spodnje Posavska and Savinjska (5.2 %) regions. Other regions, which are for the most part in central or western Slovenia, have a smaller share of those entitled to social assistance, and least in Goriška (1.1 %).

10. Criminal cases against minors in pre-trial detention, sentenced minors and juvenile institutions in the period 2000 – 2002.

¹ Calculated on the basis of the changed methodology of Eurostat by which determining the poverty threshold is based on the equivalent monetary income, median as central value, 60% section and distribution of persons instead of households.

10.1. Criminal cases against minors in the period 2000 – 2002 and minors in pre-trial detention

In **2000** district courts received 2,191 criminal cases against minors. Together with unsolved cases from past years, they had 4,048 cases in hand. They solved 2,402 cases or 59.3% of cases in hand. At the end of the year, there were 1,646 unsolved cases, which is 11.4% fewer than at the start of the year.

Method of solving cases

District courts	2000	1999
preparatory procedure halted	50.2%	50.5%
proceeding halted in proceeding before panel	8.3%	12.2%
sentence passed in proceeding before panel	0.5%	0.5%
correctional measure passed in proceeding before senate	27.3%	20.6%
solved in another way	13.7%	16.2%

Source: Ministry of Justice

Table 43: Detention of juveniles in 2000

District court	Detention of juveniles in 2000							
	No of persons for whom was ordered detention			No. of cases in which procedure was halted	Duration of detention			
	in preparatory procedure	in proceedings before the senate	Total		to 3 days	3-15 days	15-30 days	Over 1 month
TOTAL	22	0	22	0	1	3	2	10
Celje	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Koper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kranj	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Krško	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ljubljana	7	0	7	0	0	2	1	4
Maribor	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Murska Sobota	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Nova Gorica	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	1
Novo mesto	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ptuj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenj Gradec	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

Source: Ministry of Justice

Duration of proceeding

Year	to 3 months	3-6 months	over 6 months
1999	36.2%	31.8%	32.0%
2000	28.7%	29.1%	42.2%

In **2001** district courts received 2,494 criminal cases against minors. Together with unsolved cases from past years (1,646), they had 4,140 cases in hand. They solved 2,560 cases or 61.8% of cases in hand. At the end of the year, there were 1,580 unsolved cases, which is 4% fewer than at the start of the year. The backlog of unsolved cases amounted to 7.6 months.

Method of solving cases

District courts	2000	2001
preparatory procedure halted	50.2%	50.1%
proceeding halted in proceeding before panel	12.2%	12.6%
sentence passed in proceeding before panel	0.5%	0.4%
correctional measure passed in proceeding before senate	20.6%	21.4%
solved in another way	16.2%	15.5%

Source: Ministry of Justice

Table 44: Detention of juveniles in 2001

District court	Detention of juveniles in 2001							
	No of persons for whom was ordered detention			No. of cases in which procedure was halted	Duration of detention			
	in preparatory procedure	in proceedings before the senate	Total		to 3 days	3-15 days	15-30 days	Over 1 month
TOTAL	23	1	24	2	1	7	3	12
Celje	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Koper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kranj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Krško	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ljubljana	14	1	15	1	1	6	3	4
Maribor	4	0	4	0	0	1	0	3
Murska Sobota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Gorica	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Novo mesto	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ptuj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenj Gradec	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Justice

Duration of proceeding

Year	to 3 months	3-6 months	over 6 months
2000	28.7%	29.1%	42.2%
2001	31.6%	32.0%	36.4%

In **2002** district courts received 2,425 criminal cases against minors. Together with unsolved cases from past years (1580), they had 4,005 cases in hand. They solved 2,620 cases or 65.4% of cases in hand. At the end of the year, there were 1,385 unsolved cases, which is 12.3% fewer than at the start of the year. The backlog of unsolved cases amounted to 6.8 months.

Method of solving cases

District courts	2001	2002
preparatory procedure halted	50.1%	45.0%
proceeding halted in proceeding before panel	12.6%	13.7%
sentence passed in proceeding before panel	0.4%	0.5%
correctional measure passed in proceeding before senate	21.4%	20.8%
solved in another way	15.5%	20.0%

Table 45: Detention of juveniles in 2002

District court	Detention of juveniles in 2002							
	No of persons for whom was ordered detention			No. of cases in which procedure was halted	Duration of detention			
	in preparatory procedure	in proceedings before the senate	Total		to 3 days	3-15 days	15-30 days	Over 1 month
TOTAL	8	5	13	0	2	2	2	7
Celje	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Koper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kranj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Krško	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ljubljana	4	5	9	0	2	2	2	3
Maribor	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Murska Sobota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Gorica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Novo mesto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ptuj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenj Gradec	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

Source: Ministry of Justice

Duration of proceeding

Year	to 3 months	3-6 months	over 6 months
2001	31.6%	32.0%	36.4%
2002	38.2%	26.2%	35.6%

10.2. Minors who has been sentenced**Table 46: Juveniles against whom the criminal procedure before the senate has been finished, Slovenia**

Year	Total (Penal Code – OJ RS, 63/94)	Women	Procedure stopped	Women	Security measure	Women	Sentence or educational measure	Women
2000	979	40	388	7	1	-	590	33
2001	967	45	396	14	-	-	571	31
2002	1307	48	578	15	1	-	728	33

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Table 47: Juveniles who were imposed an educational measures or a sentence, by criminal offence and imposed sanction, Slovenia

Year	Total-Penal Code (OJ RS, 63/94)	Sentence		Educational measures						Independent security measures
		Juvenile prison	Fine	Reprimand	Instructions and prohibitions	Supervision by social assistance	Commitment to a educational institution	Commitment to a correction institution	Commitment to a training institution	
2000	591	9	5	174	134	241	10	17	-	1
2001	571	5	5	167	104	270	12	7	1	-
2002	729	6	7	217	106	363	24	5	-	1

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Table 48: Juveniles who were imposed and educational measure or sentence by age, sex, Slovenia

Year	Total- Penal Code (OJ RS, 63/94)	Age in years									
		Women	14	Women	15	Women	16	Women	17	Women	18
2000	591	33	62	4	165	7	188	10	176	12	
2001	571	31	47	4	121	5	187	6	216	16	
2002	729	33	61	2	161	7	229	10	278	14	

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

10.3. Juveniles institutions (Celje, Radeče)

Enforcement of penal sanctions in the Republic of Slovenia is regulated by the Enforcement of Penal Sanctions Act (Official Gazette RS, no. 22/00). The act regulates the enforcement of all penal sanctions, including juvenile detention and correctional measures. There is one juvenile prison in Slovenia, the Institute for Serving Juvenile Prison Sentences, in Celje (capacity 94) in which juvenile offenders over the age of 16 serve juvenile prison sentences. The Institute was founded by Order of the Government RS (Official Gazette RS, no. 84/00) in accordance with the Enforcement of Penal Sanctions Act. Juveniles are committed to a correctional home in Slovenia for serving correctional measures, the Radeče Correctional Home (capacity 68), where juveniles over the age of 14 serve sentences. This institute was founded by law.

The average annual number of juveniles in Radeče Correctional Home for the period 2000-2002 was 20, while in Celje prison there were an average of 5-6 juveniles annually for the period 2000-2002.

Table 49: Data on the movement of the number of juveniles by institutes in 2002

Institute	1.1.2002	accepted	total	influx	discharged	outflow	31.12. 2002	average state
Celje	4	8	12	0	8	0	4	4.94
Ig	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.00
Radeče	22	15	37	3	13	2	25	26.14
Total	27	23	50	3	21	2	30	32.08

Source: Ministry of Justice

In 2002, 37 juveniles served the correctional measure of committal to a correctional home in Radeče Correctional Home, of which 2 were female. There were 13 juvenile detainees, including one female who served her sentence in the Ig institute. Twelve juvenile detainees served sentence in the Celje institute. In 2002, there were also 12 juvenile detainees in institutes, who are shown in the section on detainees. On the last day of the year, there were 30 juveniles in institutes.

The average number of convicted juveniles in 2002 was 5.94, which is 0.53 more than the average number of convicted juveniles in 2001. The average number of juveniles in the correctional home in 2002 was 26.14, which is 4.37 more than in 2001.

Table 50: Age structure of juveniles by institutes in 2002

on 1.1.2002	accepted									
	Age	Celje	Ig	Radeče	Total	Celje	Ig	Radeče	total	total
14-16 years				0				2	2	2
16-18 years	1		3	4	5			9	14	18
18-23 years	3	1	19	23	3			4	7	30
TOTAL	4	1	22	27	8	0		15	23	50

Source: Ministry of Justice

In 2002, there were most young people between 18 – 23. The ratios between age categories are the same as in 2001. Among those accepted, there were most between 16 to 18.

Table 51: Length of sentence of juveniles in 2002

Length of sentence	on 1.1.2002	accepted	total
up to 1 year			0
1-2 years		7	7
2-3 years	2		2
3-4 years	1		1
4-5 years			0
5-6 years	1		1
6-10 years	1		1
10 years		1	1
TOTAL	5	8	13

Source: Ministry of Justice

Table 52: Outflow of young persons by institutes in 2002

		Celje		Ra		total	lg	total
		men	men	women	women			
released	total	8	13			13	0	21
	sentence/measure served in full	2	9			9		11
	conditional	4	3			3		7
	early release	2						2
	by court decision		1			1		1
transferred	to another institute in Slovenia		1			1		1
	to another state							
escaped			1			1		1
deceased	total							
	natural death							
	accident							
	suicide							
TOTAL		8	15			15	0	23

Source: Ministry of Justice

11. Number of children involved in sexual exploitation, including prostitution, pornography and trafficking. Number of children involved in sexual exploitation who received rehabilitation treatments, number of unaccompanied minors, asylum-seeking and refugee children in the period 2000- 2002.

Slovenia appears in three roles in relation to the problem of people trafficking and sexual exploitation: as a state of origin, as a target state and as a transit state (for 2002, MNZ registered 4 child victims of people trafficking).

In 2001, in 4 cases the police successfully identified and collected evidence against criminal societies dealing in prostitution and people trafficking. By December 2002, the police had dealt with 21 crimes in the sphere of prostitution and 10 crimes of placing in conditions of slavery, which were all crimes of trafficking in people for the purpose of sexual exploitation. In 2002, the society KLJUČ (KEY) provided help to eight victims, who were undoubtedly victims of people trafficking. In one of these cases, IOM and KLJUČ provided help simultaneously, each organisation according to its possibilities. In 2003, a safe house for the victims of people trafficking in the Republic of Slovenia was opened.

Activities in the Republic of Slovenia in the field of protecting victims of people trafficking

ACTIVITY	METHOD	IMPLEMENTER
Preventive	Leaflets Lecturing in primary and secondary schools Lecture spots on television stations	Police Society KLJUČ
Informing the lay and professional public	Media appearances (radio and television) Participation in round tables Publication »People Trafficking« Inter-regional study entitled »Applied Research	National coordinator of the working group for the fight against people trafficking, police, Equal Opportunities Office of the

	and Data Collection on Trafficking in Women and Children Through and from the Balkan Region« Organisation or co-organisation of conferences and seminars Press-clippings on the theme migration/people trafficking	Government of the Republic of Slovenia, 'SOS telephone' Society, KLJUČ Society, IOM
Help for victims of people trafficking	Seeking in the field Placing in a safe environment Medical help Psychosocial help Help to return home Help in social inclusion	police, KLJUČ Society Ključ Society Health centres, health surgery for people without health insurance Slovene Philanthropy KLJUČ Society, Slovene Philanthropy, Women's Advice Bureau, SOS telephone Society IOM, KLJUČ Society, police governmental and non-governmental organisations

According to the Asylum Act Slovenia must appoint a legal guardian for **unaccompanied minors** who apply for asylum. In Article 28, the Asylum Act provides that a legal guardian must be appointed for an unaccompanied minor before the start of the asylum procedure, and that in examining an asylum application lodged by an unaccompanied minor the competent authority, in co-operation with the legal guardian, must take into account the level of the minor's mental maturity. Unaccompanied minors, and of course all other asylum applicants as well, have the right to the provision of care, basic living conditions, basic healthcare, financial assistance or allowance, free legal aid for the enforcement of their rights and humanitarian aid; children of school age also have the right to free education. The role of guardian in special cases is granted to Slovene Philanthropy in agreement with the competent social work centre, Asylum Home.

The Aliens Act was amended in 2002. In Article 60, which relates to the forced removal of under age aliens from the Republic of Slovenia, this now orders social work centres that they must, in accordance with the act, without delay appoint a temporary guardian for an under age person who has arrived in the Republic of Slovenia in an illegal manner without being accompanied by parents or other legal guardian or has become without such accompaniment after arrival in the Republic of Slovenia and cannot immediately be returned to the state from which she or he came or of which she or he is a citizen. In this way, a young person who has arrived in the Republic of Slovenia illegally and unaccompanied, is enabled a specific form of protection of her or his rights, since the task of legal guardian is among other things to take care of the best interests of the person of whom she or he has become guardian. In practice, this has been implemented recently such that an agreement on appointing a guardian is concluded between the locally competent social work centre, the Aliens Centre and the non-governmental organisation, Slovene Philanthropy. Slovenia has recently adopted a Regulation on methods and procedures of guaranteeing the rights of asylum seekers and aliens (2000), which regulates in more detail the conditions and manner of guaranteeing the rights of asylum seekers and aliens.

There are currently 68 persons in Slovenia who have been granted asylum, including 17 minors (no unaccompanied minors). In 2001, 4 unaccompanied minors were granted asylum, but they are already of adult age today. In August 2002, when the amending Temporary Asylum Act was adopted, there were 2150 persons in Slovenia with temporary asylum, of which 790 were minors. Of the aforementioned number of persons with temporary asylum, 1997 have been granted a permanent resident permit.

B. General Measures of Implementation

1. Information's on the recommendations contained in the Committee's previous observation (CRC/C/15/Ad.65)

a) A Council for Children has been established at the Ministry of Labour, the Family and Social Affairs, as an advisory body to the ministry. Within the framework of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a Governmental Commission of Human Rights operates, which monitors the implementation of human rights in the Republic of Slovenia.

The tasks of the Council for Children are:

- protecting the interests of children;
- analysing and monitoring the position of children;
- linking institutions that care for children, in joint efforts to improve the position of children;
- discussing professional bases and providing guidelines for preparing legislation linked with the position of children, monitoring its implementation and proposing amendments to it;
- preparation of the national programme for children;
- effectively monitoring conditions for the most at risk groups of children and children with special needs;
- public relations and drawing attention to the position of children, with proposals of guidelines for its regulation.

b) The Ministry of Labour, the Family and Social Affairs has initiated amendments and supplements to the Marriage and Family Relations Act. The current Marriage and Family Relations Act (Official Gazette no. 14/89, no. 64/01) does not explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children within the family and, similarly such a prohibition is not envisaged in the draft amendments and supplements to this act. Protection of children from unsuitable behaviour is included in a series of measures by the state by which parental rights may be restricted or even taken away from parents and, in addition, parents are criminally responsible for neglect and brutal behaviour with children. In the future, during preparation of integral family legislation within the framework of measures for children, consideration will also be given to an explicit prohibition of corporal punishment of children in the family, and Prevention of Violence in the Family Act is also in preparation.

Corporal punishment is not allowed in foster families in Slovenia. Under the Implementation of Fostering Activities Act (Ur.l. RS, no. 110/2002) each foster person must obtain a permit for carrying out fostering activities. The Act specifies that insofar as a foster parent carries out fostering activities in conflict with a child's benefit (which certainly includes corporal punishment) the permit shall be revoked on the proposal of the competent social work centre.

In the area of preventing violence in the family, amendments and supplements to the Police Act have also been adopted, which among other things legislate a prohibition of approaching a specified person or allow the police in the performance of their duty to order a prohibition on approaching a specific place or person, which the violator may not deliberately transgress. A special act on preventing violence in the family is also in preparation.

In 2002, the Sector for the Family at the Ministry of Labour, the Family and Social Affairs in a first call for tenders, called for tenders for co-financing preventive programmes for preventing violence in families and co-financed 10 programmes on this theme, of which two relate precisely to sexual abuse, and an additional programme chosen from preventive programmes for groups of children and young people at risk is devoted to prevention of sexual abuse of children. Non-governmental organisations that have registered these programmes also provide therapeutic programmes for the victims of sexual abuse.

c) Education programme for the unemployed »**Program 5000**« in the 2001/2002 school year. Program 5000 is a programme of active employment policy prepared each year by the Ministry of Labour, the Family and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, and adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia (the programme was renamed in this year's school

year, 2002/2003, the Program 10,000). Program 5000 was first implemented in the 1998/1999 school year. In the period up to the 2001/2002 school year, a total of 12,784 unemployed persons have been included in publicly valid programmes for obtaining primary, general, vocational, professional, technical and university education, and in the 2001/2002 school year, 4,268 unemployed persons were educated within the framework of the programme. The aim of the programme is mainly to raise the educational level and qualifications of unemployed persons, and reduce structural discordance on the labour market. In the 2001/2002 school year, »Program 5000« was devoted to: unemployed persons without vocational education, mainly young people aged up to 26 years, unemployed persons with vocational or professional education who cannot get work in this field and have been registered at the Employment Institute for more than six months. Within the framework of Program 5000 for the 2001/2002 school year, unemployed persons can be enrolled in all educational programmes for obtaining publicly valid education (from primary school for adults to university programmes). Participants had the right to coverage of the costs of compulsory health insurance, purchase of learning aids, coverage of accommodation costs, public transport, tuition fees etc. They are obliged to conclude a contract of inclusion in which obligations are specified as well as rights. Program 5000 for the 2001/2002 school year was devoted as a priority to young unemployed persons without vocational education aged up to 26 years: in the 2001/2002 school year, there were 2,736 young people included (64.1%) of which 194 (4.5%) were younger than 18. There were 1670 (64.6%) young persons aged up to 26 newly included, of which 137 (5.3%) were younger than 18 years. Of the total 4,268 unemployed persons included in education programmes, 3,620 should have successfully completed programmes by the end of August 2002. Of this, 2,561 were successfully included in programmes, which is 70.7% of all who had 31.08.2002 as the date of completing final year or the entire programme. There were 327 persons (7.6%) who were unsuccessful.

2. Withdrawal of the reservation to article 9 (1) of the CRC in 1999.

With the Amending Act to the Act of Notification of Succession in Relation to Conventions of the United Nations and Conventions Adopted in the International Agency for Atomic Energy (MNZOZN – A) the Republic of Slovenia withdrew its reservation to Paragraph 1 of Article 9 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, International Treaties no. 5/99), namely: the Act on Notification in Relation to Conventions of the United Nations and Conventions Adopted in the International Atomic Energy Agency (Official Gazette RS – International Treaties, no. 9/92 is amended in such a way that:

- In Section A – »UN Conventions«, point 20 – »United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child«, delete the following words: »The Republic of Slovenia makes the following statement on depositing notification of succession: The Republic of Slovenia cannot currently accept point 1 of Article 9 of the Convention, because the valid legislation of the Republic of Slovenia determines that the competent bodies (social work centres) can decide on taking away the rights of parents to the care and upbringing of children without prior judicial review«;

According to the law (**Marriage and Family Relations Act**), the state may and must interfere in the exercise of parental rights with measures which are executed mainly by bodies of social security (social work centres); and the courts also carry out specific measures. The Act gives social security bodies general authority for measures which do not signify separation of the child from the family environment of the parents (Article 119 ZZZDR) and specifies the manner of taking measures, reasons and conditions for measures, when a child is separated from its parents and it is thus a more serious restriction of parental rights (Articles 120-121 ZZZDR). The most serious measure, that of taking away parental rights, is reserved for the courts (Article 116 ZZZDR). In accordance with the principle expressed in the preamble to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child that a child needs a family environment for its development, and with provisions that parents are primarily responsible for the upbringing and development of a child and that State Signatories must respect this responsibility (of parents) (Article 18 in connection with Article 15), the Convention requires of State Signatories in Article 9/1 that they specify with their regulations that a child may not be separated from his or her parents against her or his will. The only exception applies when competent authorities subject to judicial review determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures, that such separation is necessary for the best interests of the child. The Convention considers that the separation of a child from its parents (in the child's best interest) is unavoidable in two cases:

- if the parents neglect or abuse the child;
- if the parents are separated and it is necessary to decide on the child's domicile.

Since measures under Articles 120 and 121 ZZZDR are – as has been stated - carried out by social security, Slovenia stated in the Act concerning notification of succession to international conventions of which the former SFRY had been a party, that at the time of depositing notification, the provisions of Article 9/1 of the Convention were unacceptable since social security decided – as simply noted – »without prior judicial review«.

A question is raised of the basis for the reservation since the Slovene translation of the provision of Article 9/1 of the Convention is not in accordance with the original (English and French). The original does not require that a decision on separation of a child from her or his parents be made in a judicial procedure but that the decision of the competent authority is subject to judicial review (or »revision judiciaire«). Under Slovene law, judicial review of a decision of social security on separation of a child from her or his parents takes place according to Articles 10 and 121 ZZZDR, in an administrative dispute which the child's parents initiate by filing suit at the Supreme Court RS. It follows from this that the solution of our law by which a decision of social security on the separation of a child from parents is subject to judicial review in an administrative dispute, is not in formal legal conflict with the provision of Article 9/1 of the Convention, and so the reservation expressed in the Act of Notification is unnecessary. (**Regulations on marriage and family relations, introduced by Dr. Karl Zupančič, sixth amended and supplemented edition, Ljubljana 2001**)

3. Cases where the Convention on the Rights of the Child has been directly invoked in courts.

In accordance with Article 8 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is used directly.

3.1. Judgment of the Supreme Court RS no. U 1092/92 of 29.4.1993, obtaining citizenship: At the time of the issue of the decision (by which the defendant did not grant the application of the plaintiff's parents for a minor plaintiff to obtain Slovene citizenship) the plaintiff was of full age. In view of the provision of Article 4 ZUP (principle of legality) administrative bodies decide in accordance with the actual state ascertained at the time of issue of a decision and according to positive regulations on the day of issue of the decision. In the judgment of the court, the defendant in the specific case cannot refer to this principle. With the aforementioned behaviour, namely, the defendant violated the cited provisions of the Constitution (Article 8 and first paragraph of Article 56 of the Constitution), the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (Articles 8 and 9), the Citizenship of the Republic of Slovenia Act (fourth paragraph of Article 40 and Article 14) and the provision of the first paragraph of Article 218 ZUP (General Administrative Procedures Act), and above all the provision of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child concerning the fact that in all actions affecting a child, administrative bodies must also take into account the child's best interest as a primary consideration. When the defendant did not, in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 218 ZUP, solve the application within two months after the submission of the application by the plaintiff's parents for the then still under age plaintiff, and the plaintiff during the administrative procedure became of full age, and the defendant then issued a negative decision in connection with obtaining Slovene citizenship to the plaintiff as a full age person, because the plaintiff did not fulfill the condition of permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia (paragraph 1 of Article 40 of the Citizenship of the Republic of Slovenia Act), in the judgment of the court, the defendant circumvented the cited regulations or behaved in conflict with them and thus affected the plaintiff's right as a child, which he was at the time of submission of the application by the parents for obtaining their citizenship. In the judgment of the court, this right, which the defendant did not respect in the administrative procedure, in the specific case has precedence over reference to the principle of legality.

3.2. Judgment of the Supreme Court RS no. II Ips 494/93 of 28.10.1993, right to contact with both parents: The court of first instance decided that upbringing and custody of the under age daughter of the parties to the dispute be awarded to the father, and ordered the child's mother to pay maintenance for the under age daughter. The court of second instance rejected the defendant's appeal as unfounded and confirmed the judgment of the court of first instance. The Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Slovenia filed a demand in good time for protection of legality against the judgments of first and second instance, on the ground of erroneous use of material law (Article 78 of the Marriage and Family Relations Act – Official Gazette SRS, no. 15/76-14/78/89 – hereinafter ZZZDR). Proper use of the legal standard »best interests of the child« dictates a thorough testing of the conditions for the child's growth, harmonious personality development and training for independent life and work, including the condition that the parents fulfill their responsibility to care for the life and health of the

child and its upbringing (Articles 102 and 103 ZZZDR), which together with the responsibility for maintenance, are the basic obligations of parents to children, within the framework of parental rights. The best interest of a child, therefore, is for the father and mother to a maximum possible extent to care for her or him, and in particular for both, even in circumstances of divorce, to be responsible for her or his upbringing and development and in this sense also have the most frequent possible contact with her or him. This is also the interpretation of the provisions of the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child (Official Gazette RS – International Treaties no. 9/92) which puts the child's best interests as a primary consideration in any decision-affecting children. The demand for the protection of legality is not well founded. In deciding on the best interests of the child, which these relations regulate, the obligations of parents to children are defined in Articles 102 and 103 ZZZDR, and according to the general provisions of ZZZDR, the family enjoys special social protection (Article 2) and parents (fathers and mothers) have the right and duty to ensure, by means of direct care and through their work, the successful physical and mental development of their children (Article 4). These relations are defined in the same way in the Convention (indents 5, 6, and 7 of the Preamble and Article 3). It is therefore normally in the child's best interests if the father and mother look after her or him.

3.3. Judgment of the Supreme Court lup 289/99 of 10.03. 2003. The Supreme Court rejected the appeal of the second plaintiff and confirmed the judgment and decision (points 1 and 2 of the operative part of the judgment) of the Administrative Court of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana no. U 2368/97-18 of 25.3.1999, which tried the decision of the locally competent social work centre regulating contacts of the minor, M.Š.Š. with the father D.I.Š. In the case in question, the decision of the locally competent social work centre regulating contacts of the minor M.Š.Š. with the father D.I.Š. was in dispute. Local competence in all matters for which social work centres are competent is determined by the Social Care and Assistance Act (ZSV). According to paragraph 1 of Article 81 ZSV, local competence is determined by the permanent residence of the person requiring help and assistance. In deciding on the rights of a parent to contact, the child's best interest also has precedence. The plaintiff referring to a decision of the defendant by which the defendant decided that the procedure on the case of deciding contacts between him and his daughter, M. shall be decided by the social work centre L.M.P., cannot effect a different decision. The court of first instance had no legal basis for hearing a complaint lodged in administrative dispute by a minor unless represented by the parent with whom the minor lives or without a suitable legal document of the social work centre. The court therefore properly rejected the complaint of the minor M. (Article 83 ZPP/77).

In the reasoning of the impugned judgment (1 point of the operative part), the court stated that the defendant's decision (the social work centre) is correct and has a legal basis in the provision of Article 81 ZSV and the provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which is used directly according to the provision of Article 8 of the Constitution RS. According to the cited provisions of the Convention, the child's best interest shall be a primary consideration in all actions concerning children (Article 3), and the child has the right to express her or his opinion in all matters affecting her or him, and shall have for that purpose in particular the opportunity to be heard in any judicial or administrative proceeding affecting the her or him (Article 12).

4. Status of the deliberations on the proposal to appoint a special ombudsman for children's rights.

The fourth deputy Ombudsman in the Office of the Ombudsman was not appointed especially for the field of the rights of the child, but his tasks in this field are determined within the context of the internal division of labour within the Office of the Ombudsman.

From 2002, three new staff was employed in the Office of the Ombudsman, which deals with initiatives related to violations of the rights of children and young people. Initiatives are divided into three fields: sexual violence, problems of contact between children and parents, and the field of education and kindergartens.

In October 2002, the Ombudsman was accepted in the European Network of Ombudsmen for Children (founded in 1997 in Norway), which concerns itself with the realisation of the Convention of the Rights of the Child in individual European countries. Slovenia thus became the 13th Member State of this European Network.

The Ombudsman believes that, in view of the current extent and nature of work, the present organisation of the Office of Ombudsman and his deputies is suitable, but he does not oppose a statutory arrangement of a special Ombudsman of Child Rights, which could also suitably regulate the tasks of such an ombudsman, which in some aspects exceed the general competence of an ombudsman, especially in the field of promotion and general awareness of rights, to which the Council for Children also draws attention.

5. Decisions of the Constitutional Court and existing procedures to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the Constitutional Court

In connection with implementation of decisions of the Constitutional Court RS in the two cases mentioned in the Second Report of the Republic of Slovenia on Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, we provide the following clarification:

- ❖ **Regulation on payment by parents for nursery school programmes** (Official Gazette RS no. 46/1966, 39/1997, 1/1998, 84/1998, 44/2000, 44/2000, 102/2000, 92/2002) determines in the second paragraph that the price of programmes of pre-school education be covered by parents, or the legal guardians of children, and municipalities. The municipality determines the payment by parents on the basis of a scale which places parents in a payment class taking into account gross monthly salary per family member in comparison with average gross pay per employee in the Republic of Slovenia and taking into account the assets of the family. Parents pay a maximum of 80% of the price of full payment. **Parents receiving financial assistance under social protection regulations are relieved payment in entirety. The second paragraph of Article 16 of the Regulation, which determined that a child may be excluded from the nursery school because of irregular payment, was deleted with amendments and supplements to the Regulation on payment by parents for nursery school programmes in compliance with the decision of the Constitutional Court RS (Official Gazette RS no. 44/2000).** The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia ruled that the provision was unconstitutional and illegal; it was thus annulled. In giving its reasons the Constitutional Court emphasised that Article 56 of the Constitution granted children special protection and care, that the Nursery Schools Act granted children the right to attend day care facilities and that Article 3 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child stated that the best interests of the child had to be the main guideline for the legislator. This means that any solution to the issue supplied by means of an amendment to the Nursery Schools Act will have to favour the protection of children's rights over the economic interests of day care facilities. **Article 16 of the Regulation thus now reads: parents are obliged to settle an invoice within 8 days of the invoice for the past month being presented, otherwise a nursery school calculates interest on late payment.** In determining the level of payment for 2004, municipalities will also take assets into account as well as income. This means that it will be necessary to attach a completed form to an application for reduced payment of kindergarten, in which it will be necessary to state the value of various types of social assets.
- ❖ In compliance with decision of the Constitutional Court, no. U-I- 273/98 of 2.7.1999 on finding that it is not in accordance with the Constitution that in Article 105 of the Marriage and Family Relations Act the competence of social work centres is specified, and in Article 78 of the same act the competence of the courts, the deficiencies were removed with amendments and supplements to the Marriage and Family Relations Act. Thus the courts, in accordance with the Marriage and Family Relations Act (Official Gazette SRS no.15/1976, 30/1986, 20/1989-1popr), 1/1989, 14/1989, Official Gazette RS no. 13/1994, 82/1994, 29/1995, 26/1999, 60/1999, 70/2000, 42/2003), decide on care and protection of children in both cases, in the event of divorce and also in a case when parents do not agree, as this now specifies in Article 78 of the Act. Under the currently valid Marriage and Family Relations Act, the courts decide in all cases when the parents cannot agree on the care and protection of children. The new amendments to the Marriage and Family Relations Act also transfer from social work centres to the courts decisions on contacts and child maintenance. The courts should also decide on taking away or limiting rights to contact when this is required in the child's best interests.

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- ❖ At its 52nd session, held on 16 December 2003, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted an Income Tax Bill, which proposes the following standard reliefs: general relief which is meant for all taxpayers, determined at the level of the minimum costs of living for an adult person, individual reliefs which are meant for disabled persons with 100% physical disability in receipt of a pension, compensation under compulsory disability insurance and persons older than 65 years, individual relief which is meant for persons who maintain family members, determined at the level of minimum costs of living for a child and increasing with the number of children and special individual reliefs (for students and reliefs for those self-employed in culture). In the Act are also realised decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia in connection with reliefs for children and maintained family members. The decision referring to the level of relief for children is realised in such a way that the minimum costs of living of a child will be taken as the basis for child relief. The level of child relief is determined at the level of the minimum costs of living of a child aged over 15 years, which amount to 80% of the minimum income for an adult person. According to data for 2002, these minimum costs for a child amounted to 32,479 tolar monthly or 389,750 tolar annually, which calculated as a share of the average pay of employees in the Republic of Slovenia amounted to 13.8% of such pay. The level of child relief determined by the Act is based on the aforementioned ratio between the level of minimum costs for a child and the level of average pay for 2002. The level of relief will be increased with the number of children, namely by 1% for the second and each subsequent child.

6. Status of the Child Protection Act.

The Government RS withdrew from a project of a special Protection of Children Act, because in view of the existing legal arrangement, it considered that preparation of a special law would encroach on a series of other material laws which are for the most part already harmonised with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, so it decided to supplement or improve these in all cases of amendments. In view of the fact that the majority of Slovene legislation is already harmonised with European recommendations, conventions, resolutions and other documents, it will harmonise these in accordance with international documents in a manner that protects child rights in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the European Convention on Realising the Rights of the Child.

7. Mechanisms in place to monitor the quality of local community services

Preventive healthcare and primary healthcare, which are provided by medical centres, pharmacies and private medical workers, are entirely covered by the local community. The local community ensures funding for programmes not provided for in the national budget. The national budget and local community budgets provide funding for investments in public medical institutions. The local community is responsible for pre-school education, which is provided by public and private daycare facilities. In social welfare, local communities maintain public service networks for the following public social services: personal help and family help. Helping families with their household tasks includes professional assistance in the management and organisation of family relations and care for children, and enabling families to perform their everyday functions. Home help to families includes social care for those who qualify in cases of disability, old age or for other reasons, when home care can help

these people to remain outside institutional care. The local community is also responsible for social housing, i.e. social housing is built with funds from local community budgets.

Three professional councils have been established for **professional matters** (monitoring the quality of such services) in individual spheres of **child development and education** and for professional assistance in monitoring decisions and preparation of regulations: Professional Council of the Republic of Slovenia for General Education, Professional Council of the Republic of Slovenia for Vocational and Professional Education, Professional Council for Adult Education. The professional councils determine development and education programmes, and subject and teaching plans. Supervision of the implementation of laws and other regulations in education institutions is carried out by the Inspectorate RS for Education and Sport. Development and advisory work in education (thus also on the level of local communities) is carried out by the following public institutes: Educational Institute RS, Centre for Vocational Education RS, and the Adult Education Centre RS. For professional matters in individual cases of **social protection**, a Professional Council for Social Protection has been founded, which is an advisory body of the Minister of Labour, the Family and Social Affairs, and for carrying out administrative and professional monitoring, a sector for monitoring has been established within the Ministry of Labour, the Family and Social Affairs (with the amending act to the Social Care and Protection Act, the social inspection service). The Chamber of Social Services of the Republic of Slovenia looks after linkage, development and raising the professional level of tasks of social protection. In the area of **health care**, the professional bodies are the professional collegia, the Medical Faculty and the Healthcare Council (an advisory body of the ministry). Professional supervision is performed by the Chamber of Healthcare, which guarantees and supervises the duties of physicians. Administrative control is carried out by the Ministry of Health.

8. The new Parental Protection and Family Benefits Act

In 2001, a new **Parental Protection and Family Benefits Act** was adopted, which took effect on 1.1.2002. Rights that the law specifies are: rights under insurance for parental care (parental leave, parental benefit and the right to part-time working) and rights to family receipts (parental benefit, birth grant, child allowance, large family allowance, special child care allowance and partial payment for loss of income), which the mother or father and other persons can use. More important innovations of the act are: paternal leave (90 days), adopter's leave and credited benefits. The length of parental leave is 365 days, with 100% payment of salary. Parents can choose between more than 30 combinations of rights which enable optimal use of them by both parents and harmonisation between work and the needs of the family, and especially for satisfying the needs of children.

9. Education on human rights in Slovenia takes place within the framework of both the state administration and of non-governmental organisations and within the educational system. Institutions that provide education and training of the police (secondary and higher police schools and units for further training within the framework of the police academy, the police security college) devote great attention to contents relating to respecting fundamental human rights and freedoms. Seminars and thematic lectures on individual aspects of protection of human rights are also organised within the framework of regular professional meetings and educational courses for lawyers that take place annually. The field of protection of human rights is included in regular education of judges and other professionals in the field of the social sciences. Non-governmental organisations such as Amnesty International Slovenia (in 2002, in cooperation with the Peace Institute and the Information Centre of the Council of Europe it organised a round table on the occasion of the International Day of Human and Child Rights, and on presentation of the book Documents of Human Rights. Do We Know Enough about Human Rights), the United Nations Society for Human Rights, the Information Centre of the Council of Europe, the Slovene Committee for UNICEF and other non-governmental organisations that organise education on human and child rights, carry out workshops on human and child rights and other activities, also have a special role in the sphere of education on human rights.

Teaching mutual tolerance, respect for difference and human rights occupies an important place also within educational legislation. Article 2 of the Primary Schools Act, which regulates primary school education provided by public and private schools or is carried out as education at home, determines among other things that the aims of primary school education in Slovenia are:

- ❖ developing awareness of national affiliation and national identity and knowledge of the history of Slovenia and its culture,
- ❖ teaching general cultural and civilisational values deriving from the European tradition,
- ❖ teaching mutual tolerance, respect for difference and cooperation with others, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and thus developing the capacity for life in democratic society (Primary Schools Act, Article 2).

The Organisation and Financing of Education and Training Act (ZOFVI), which regulates conditions for performing and determines the manner of administration and financing of education and training, so pre-school training, primary school education, development and education of children, young persons and young adults with special needs, etc, in determining aims is based on teaching mutual tolerance, respect for difference and human rights, since it stresses that the aims of the public system of education in Slovenia are:

- ❖ teaching mutual tolerance, developing an awareness of the equality of the sexes, respecting difference and cooperation with others, respecting child and human rights and fundamental freedoms, developing equal gender opportunities and thus developing the capacity for life in a democratic society,
- ❖ guaranteeing equal opportunities of education and training in regions with special development problems,
- ❖ guaranteeing equal opportunities of education and training of children from socially less stimulating environments,
- ❖ guaranteeing equal opportunities of education and training for children, young people and adults with special needs (ZOFVI, Article 2).

Pupils in primary school are taught about child and human rights most profoundly with the school subject *training for citizenship and ethics*, which pupils have in classes 7 and 8 of the programme of 9 year primary school, within the framework of the optional subject *culture of citizenship*, in which the question of human and child rights is given a whole section and within the framework of study of history, geography and Slovene language. Right from the creation of an independent state a decade ago, Slovenia has increased efforts in the sphere of guaranteeing special support for the active inclusion of children, both in society and in educational institutions. School and various extra-curricular and outside school activities can provide the pupil with numerous opportunities for active participation in the school community and recognising the importance of active inclusion in contemporary democratic society. As a member of the school community, pupils of primary schools also have the rights that are connected with active inclusion in school life. The Regulation on Rights and Duties of Pupils in Primary Schools among other things defines in more detail the legally defined rights and duties connected with the participation of pupils in school life (Article 3-7 of Section 2 of the Regulation on rights and duties of pupils in primary schools (p. 6-8)).

In the catalogues of the Education Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for the regular professional further training of teachers, at least one seminar has been offered each school year from the wider field of education on child and human rights (both from the content field and the sphere of didactics).

The Republic of Slovenia also participates on an international level at meetings of the Network for Human Rights, within the context of which most attention is devoted to education for human rights, both on a global level and on a national one.

Part II

Copy of the text of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in all official languages of the State party as in other languages or dialects, in appendix

Part III

Under this section the State Party is to briefly up-date the information provided in its report with regard to:

- ❖ New bills or enacted legislation
- ❖ New institutions
- ❖ Newly implemented policies
- ❖ Newly implemented programmes and projects and their scope

❖ **Amendments and supplements to ZZZDR**

With the proposed changes to the Marriage and Family Relations Act, the Government RS wishes to ensure the protection of the child's best interests to the maximum extent in accordance with international documents relating to the child, both in relation to care, upbringing and maintenance and in relation to the child's contacts. The best interests of the child is a fundamental principle which parents and other persons, state bodies and holders of public authority are bound to take into account in all activities and procedures in connection with children.

The proposed act prescribes that the courts will decide on the removal or restriction of the right to contact when this is required in a child's best interests. Social work centres will retain their advisory and professional role also after the enforcement of the act. The changed competencies will also enable the creation of specialised departments for family cases at district courts. The additional procedural right of the child to ask for the assistance of a suitable person of their own choice who is capable of understanding the manner of experiencing and following the world of the specific child and capable of translating the language of adults into the language of children and the reverse, is included in the act. According to the proposed act, a person appears as the child's trustee whom the child trusts and has herself or himself chosen and through whom the child can express her or his opinion. The Government RS proposes with the amendments and supplements to the act also the introduction of the institution of joint upbringing and care of a child whose parents do not live together, as well as the regulation of contacts between the child and other persons to whom the child is attached. With the proposed act, the Government RS, taking into account the Notary Act, regulates the possibility of concluding maintenance agreements between spouses in the form of a notarial protocol. With the amendments to the act it will no longer be possible to conclude maintenance agreements at social work centres. The purpose of the proposed act is the protection of the weaker contract party and protection of the child's best interests in concluding agreements on maintenance.

- ❖ **The Civil Procedures Act**, as the most recent legal instrument, which was adopted in 2003, provides for a representative of the child in all procedures that affect the child and enables his or her cooperation in all procedures and thus attempts additionally to regulate and improve the position of the child in civil proceedings. The act regulates that whenever a court decides on the upbringing and care of children, a child that is 10 years or older and is capable of understanding the significance of the proceeding and the consequence of the decision, must be informed in a suitable manner about the initiation of the proceeding and about her or his right to express his or her opinion. In relation to the age of the child and other circumstances, the judge may invite the child to an informal discussion at the court or outside it, with the mediation of a social work centre or school advisory worker. During the discussion, a person chosen by the child herself or himself may be present. The court delivers a decision to a child that is already 15 years or older and has expressed her or his opinion in the proceeding, against which he or she has the right to appeal. Similarly, the new Civil Proceedings Act arranges the protection of the child's integrity during examination before the court and the enforcement of material claims, if a criminal proceeding is being conducted for a crime against sexual inviolability or for the crime of neglect of a minor and brutal treatment. A child who is a victim of such crimes and is younger than 15 years may not be examined at a main hearing as a witness but only her or his previous statement read.
- ❖ In December 2002, the **Amending Act to the Guarantee and Maintenance Fund** of the Republic of Slovenia Act was adopted. The amending act introduces an essential innovation, in that it removes the income restriction for exercising the right to compensation of maintenance. This legislative change extends the circle of people with the possibility of obtaining the right to compensation of maintenance to all, irrespective of income position.
- ❖ **Amendments and supplements to the Penal Code RS** are also in process, which among other things will provide sanctions against non-payment of maintenance, or henceforth non-payment of maintenance will be a crime if it threatens the subsistence of a child. An important supplement to the Penal Code is the inclusion of a specific article on the protection of a child in the case of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. This will enable ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of

children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Optional Protocol on children in armed conflict.

- ❖ **The new Implementation of Fostering Activities Act** entered into force on 2 January 2003, which systematically regulates fostering activities and operationalises the content of work and tasks of participants in fostering. The act does not infringe in terms of content on the institution of fostering as a form of family law protection of young persons, since this is regulated by the Marriage and Family Relations Act. We wish with the act to raise the quality of implementation of fostering and the quality of fostering itself, and thus provide children entering into fostering with the most suitable treatment. Fostering, in other words, is not just finding a replacement family for a child who, for various reasons, temporarily cannot live with her or his own parents, but is also the responsibility to find a family in which the child will obtain a positive family experience. The act regulates conditions that a person must fulfill who wishes to carry out the fostering activity, the procedure for obtaining a permit for carrying out the fostering activity, conditions and the procedure for carrying out the fostering activity as the only vocation, determines standards for implementing the fostering activity, regulates financing the fostering activity and several other questions connected with implementing the act. The act also determines the manner and procedure of transition from the current fostering to carrying out fostering under the new act. Fostering in Slovenia, namely, is not new but has a long tradition.

- ❖ **The new Employment Act (Ur. l. RS. no. 42/02- hereinafter: ZDR** in the framework of section VII »Special provisions« defines the work of children, apprentices, pupils and students, younger than 15. In the new Employment Act, work of children younger than 15 is prohibited, not just the concluding of an employment contract (first paragraph of Article 214 ZDR). At the same time, the Employment Act determines conditions and cases when the work of children younger than 15 is exceptionally allowed (second paragraph of Article 214 ZDR):
 - participation against payment in filming, preparation and implementation of artistic, scenic and other works in the sphere of cultural, artistic, sporting and advertising activities.
 - a child from 13 to 15 years old may perform lighter work during school holidays for a maximum of 30 days in an individual calendar year also in other activities in a manner, extent and on condition that the work she or he will perform does not threaten his or her safety, health, morals, education or development.
 - in both cases, the child's legal guardian must submit a request for performing work.
 - prior permission of a labour inspector is required for performing work in both cases.

In the **Regulations on protecting the health at work of children**, adolescents and young people (Official Gazette RS. no. 82/2003) lighter work is defined in Article 3. Lighter work which may be performed by a child over 13 years old is work which, in its nature and in relation to the working conditions in which it is performed:

- is not harmful to the safety, health and development of the child, and
- is not such that it could negatively influence the child's attendance at school, her or his inclusion in a programme of vocational guidance or training approved by a competent body or her or his capacity to make positive use of obtained education.

In Article 214 of the Employment Act is given the legal basis for the work of apprentices, pupils and students who are over 14 years old, namely to work within the framework of practical education, and in all cases, although it is not a matter of employment, it ensures the use of protective standards in connection with working time, breaks, rests, special protection of workers who are not yet 18 years old, and provisions on damage liability. The Employment Act also regulates the question of protection of young workers in considerable detail.

- ❖ **Amendments to the Social Care and Assistance Act** (Official Gazette. RS, no. 54/92, 56/92, 13/93, 42/94-decisions of the Constitutional Court RS, 1/99, 41/99, 36/00, 54/00 and 26/01). The new act introduced some essential innovations, to wit:
 - Instead of social care and assistance benefit, financial social assistance was introduced, by which funds for satisfying minimum subsistence needs at a level enabling survival, are guaranteed to those entitled.

- The level of financial social assistance for an entitled person who does not have her or his own income under this act is determined at the level of minimum income, which is considerably higher than the previous amount. The basic amount of minimum monthly income defined by the act amounted to 37,943 tolar; an annual adjustment (in January) to the cost of living index for the period of the last 12 months prior to the month of adjustment, has been envisaged. The adjusted value from January 2002 was 40,599 SIT, and from February 2003 it has been 43,522 SIT.
- Gradual introduction was envisaged in the period from this act entering into force to the introduction of the level of minimum income for the first adult person in a family and a single person, namely to a level of 80% from 1. 9. 2001 to 1. 7. 2002, 90% from 1. 7. 2002 to 1. 1. 2003. The amendments to the act were applied in full from 1 January 2003.
- Financial social assistance is not awarded to a single person or family who has savings or assets which achieve or exceed a level of 24 minimum salaries.
- The level of financial social assistance for other beneficiaries is determined as the difference between the minimum income to which the person is entitled and their income established in a manner determined by the act. The level of financial social assistance for a family is determined as the difference between the sum of minimum incomes to which individuals or members of the family are entitled and the income of all members of the family.
- The level of minimum income for an individual family member is determined in relation to the basic amount of minimum income according to the following scales:

- first adult person in the family	1
- each other adult in the family	0.7
- children up to 18 years and children of full age that the parents are obliged to maintain because of full-time education	0.3.
- The level of minimum income for a single parent family is increased by 30% of the basic amount of minimum income.

In December 2002, 3.6 % of the population was entitled to social assistance. The structure of recipients of financial social assistance (Table 3, see Appendix) shows that the majority of recipients were unemployed (90% all applicants for social assistance for themselves and their families were unemployed), 42 % had no education, 49 % were young (from 18 to 26 years), 71% were without income and 74 % were single.

In December 2002, financial social assistance (until IX/2001 cash allowance) under the Social Care and Assistance Act was received by over 46 thousand beneficiaries. At least 18,233 children lived in families receiving financial social assistance in December 2002. Data thus shows that there are ever fewer children in families receiving cash allowance or financial social assistance under the amendments to the act of 2001, therefore in the period from 1997 to 2002.

- ❖ In 2000, the **Placement of Children with Special Needs Act** (Official Gazette. RS no. 54/2000) was adopted, which on a conceptual and systemic level, together with other sector laws, regulates the education of children with special needs.

In accordance with the Placement of Children with Special Needs Act (Official Gazette RS, no. 54/00) and the Organisation and Financing of Education Act (Official Gazette. RS, no. 12/96, 23/96, 64/01, 108/02, 79/03) the Regulation on determining regional units of the Educational Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for temporary implementation of tasks of school administrations that the Placement of Children with Special Needs Act determines (Ur. l. RS, no. 21/03) was adopted. The Regulation determines that tasks of school administrations specified by the Placement of Children with Special Needs Act shall be carried out as their competence by regional units of the Educational Institute RS not later than 01.09.2005. The regulation also determines local competencies of individual regional units that conduct procedures of placement of children with special needs. In accordance with the rules, Social Work Centres shall complete all procedures of placement for which an application for introduction of a procedure had been submitted by 28.02.2003. Two further implementing regulations were adopted in accordance with the Placement of Children with Special Needs Act:

Regulation on the organisation and manner of work of commissions for placement of children with special needs and criteria for defining the types and levels of deficiency, handicap or disturbance of children with special needs (Ur. l. RS, no. 54/03). The regulation determines the placement of specific groups of children with special needs into individual programmes of education, the composition, appointment and dismissal of members of the commissions for placement of first and second instance and the tasks of commissions of first and second instance.

The **Regulation on the procedure of placement of children with special needs** (Official Gazette RS, no. 54/03). The regulation specifies more precisely the manner of conducting procedures of placement, which are conducted at first instance by the competent unit of the Educational Institute of the Republic of Slovenia. These issue a decision on placement on the basis of the expert opinion of the commission for placement, and other documents. The competent unit must, within a time limit stated in the decision, verify the suitability of the placement and also conduct procedures for changing the placement. Annexes to the regulations are the forms:

- Report on the child,
- Proposal for commencing a procedure of placement,
- Application for the commencement of a procedure of placement.

In 2003, educational programmes (and teaching plans) were also adopted in which children with special needs are included. Since the adoption of the act, all systemic measures have been adopted that ensure the assistance of the state in the inclusion of children with special needs (additional professional help, escort, material conditions for implementing individual educational programmes).

In the 2003/2004 school year, 4084 children have additional professional help approved on the basis of decision. Of this, 395 children have additional professional help in kindergartens, 1618 children have such help in primary schools, 1021 children in primary schools with adapted programmes, 615 children in institutions and 435 children in secondary schools.

- ❖ In 2001, the **Special Rights of the Italian and Hungarian National Communities in the Field of Education Act** (Official Gazette. RS no. 35/01) was adopted, which regulates the particularities of the work of the educational system and realising the special rights of members of the national communities in the field of education. The act regulates in more detail the special aims of education for members of the Italian and Hungarian national communities, specialities of organisation, networks of kindergartens and schools, adapting publicly valid programmes, and it also determines special conditions for professional staff in kindergartens and schools, bilingual business, and financing the construction of kindergartens and schools. In accordance with the provisions of the act, the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport in August 2003 prepared a new Regulation on norms and standards for education in nationally mixed regions, which take into account the aims of education for members of the Italian and Hungarian national communities.

In 2002, the minister responsible for education and the minister responsible for health established a **Programme Council for Health**, which has three permanent working groups, namely for food and monitoring statutory regulations in the field of health, for food and for the preparation of curricula in the field of education.

In 2003, the minister responsible for education appointed a **commission for analysis of the problem of violence in Slovene education**. The tasks of the commission are to prepare a professional basis for dealing with cases of violence in Slovene schools; to form a professional basis for placing questions connected with preventing violence within the content and activities of subjects; to provide proposals for regular professional additional training for teachers in the mentioned field and to prepare professional material; to provide proposals for research and scientific work in the field and to perform other tasks connected with the problem of violence in Slovene educational premises.

- ❖ The National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia in 2002 adopted an amending Act to the **Aliens Act (Official Gazette. RS, no. 87/2002)**.

- ❖ In 2003, a new **Restriction on the Use of Alcohol Act** was adopted, which among other things envisages measures for preventing the harmful effects of alcohol use and a programme on restricting the use of alcohol and reducing the harmful effects of alcohol use, which the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopts every two years. The sale or provision of alcoholic drinks and drinks to which alcoholic drinks are added is prohibited to persons younger than 18, and also the sale of alcoholic drinks to persons of whom it can fairly be suspected that they will pass them on to persons younger than 18. In addition, the act also prohibits the sale of alcoholic drinks between 21.00 and 07.00 the following day, except in catering establishments, where the sale of alcoholic drinks is permitted during their opening hours.
- ❖ In 2002, the **Use of Slovene Sign Language Act** was adopted. With its adoption, deaf persons are given the opportunity to use Slovene sign language as a means of communication.

Appendix:

Table : Structure of recipients* of financial social assistance, December 2002

	Share in %
By sex of the applicant	
Men	50.75
Women	49.25
By age of the applicant	
Up to 18	0.16
18-21	23.64
22-26	25.06
27-45	31.63
46-59	15.96
60-64	1.81
65-79	1.46
80+	0.28
By education of the applicant	
Still in education	0.32
Without education or unfinished primary education	10.28
Primary education	31.68
Lower or secondary vocational education	26.68
Secondary professional or general education	27.04
Higher education	4.00
By status of the applicant	
Employed	1.20
Self-employed, agricultural activity	0.17
Self-employed, other activity	0.08
Unemployed – registered at employment office	89.64
Termination of employment	0.01
Erased from the register of unemployed persons	0.08
Not registered at employment office	0.29
Serving prison sentence	0.01
Caring for a family member	0.13
Child	0.03
Adolescent, pupil, student married or parent	0.30
Pensioner	0.97
Permanently unfit for work	2.49
Unfit for work	1.27
Doing military service	0.05
On maternity leave	0.28
Enrolled in education	1.82
Actively solving social problems	1.14
Other	0.04
By main source of income of the family	
Without income	71.06
Wage	4.19
Pension	2.07
Other receipts from pension and disability insurance	0.60
Unemployment benefit	0.81
Unemployment assistance	1.80
Family benefits	1.30
Receipt for fostering	0.03
Disability benefit under ZDVTDPO	0.08
Benefits under »war-related« laws	0.03
Maintenance, compensation of maintenance	6.68
Attendance allowance	0.03
Indirectly concluded income	0.31
Income from property	0.03
Income from contracted work	0.15
Royalties	0.02
Other	0.32
Income from self-employment, agriculture	9.87
Income from self-employment, other activities	0.20
Income from casual and occasional income	0.42
By type of family	
Single person	74.14
Single parent family	10.92
Two parent family	11.21
Partners without children	3.61
Other	0.11

Source: IS CSD, Ministry of Labour, the Family and Social Affairs

Note: a recipient is a person who submits and receives financial social assistance for herself or himself and her or his family.

Table: Recipients of financial social assistance by type of family, for December 2002

Type of financial social assistance Type of family	Recipients Total
Financial social assistance - for limited period of time total	46202
Single	33372
Single parent family	5307
with 1 child	3713
with 2 children	1233
with 3 children	276
with 4 or more children	85
Family with two parents	5608
with 1 child	2162
with 2 children	2109
with 3 children	842
with 4 or more children	495
Partners without children	1855
Other	60

Table: Structure of recipients of cash allowance/financial social assistance under the Social Care and Assistance Act by type of family and number of children, December 1997, 2000 and 2002

Recipients of cash allowance/FSA by type of family and no. of children	December 1997		December 2000		December 2002	
	number	share v %	number	share v %	number	share v %
Single	23,422	66.0	23,068	67.2	33,372	72.2
Single parent family	5,066	14.0	5,451	15.9	5,307	11.5
with 1 child	3,128	9.0	3,366	9.8	3,713	8.0
with 2 children	1,336	4.0	1,410	4.1	1,233	2.7
with 3 children	398	1.0	445	1.3	276	0.6
with 4 or more children	204	1.0	230	0.7	85	0.2
Family (complete)	5,912	17.0	4,507	13.1	5,608	12.1
with 1 child	1,723	5.0	1,260	3.7	2,162	4.7
with 2 children	2,492	7.0	1,792	5.2	2,109	4.6
with 3 children	1,080	3.0	862	2.5	842	1.8
with 4 or more children	617	2.0	593	1.7	495	1.1
Partners without children	914	3.0	874	2.5	1,855	4.0
No data	356	1.0	402	1.2	60	0.1
TOTAL	35,670	100.0	34,302	100.0	46,202	100.0
Number of children						
in single parent families	7,810		8,441		7,347	
in complete families	12,415		9,802		10,886	
Total number of children:	20,225		18,243		18,233	

Source of data: Computer programme CSD and IS CSD, Ošlaj, MDDSZ.