

The European Knowledge Centre for Youth Policy

Key priorities for youth policies answers on
Country information on youth policies



Partnership between the European Commission and the Council of Europe in the field of youth policy, youth research and youth work.

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SLOVENIA, 2006

1 Statistics on young people

1.1 Total number of young people in global population

491120 *young persons*

1.2 Percentage of young people in global population

24,54 %

1.3 Percentage of young people by age brackets

13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-27	28-30
3,3 %	3,78 %	3,95 %	4,37 %	4,6 %	4,55 %

1.4 Percentage of young people by gender

Male	Female
51,45 %	48,55 %

1.4.1 Percentage of young people by gender and by age brackets

	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-27	28-30
Female	1,6 %	1,84 %	1,92 %	2,13 %	2,21 %	2,21 %
Male	1,7 %	1,94 %	2,03 %	2,24 %	2,39 %	2,34 %

1.5 Percentage of rural young people in global population

11,52 %

1.5.1 Percentage of rural young people in rural population

23,41 %

1.6 Percentage of urban young people in global population

13,83 %

1.6.1 Percentage of urban young people in urban population

27,22 %

1.7 Percentage of young people with a different nationality in global population



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7,6 %

1.8 Number of people working in the youth field (employees and volunteers) N/I *persons*

2 Actors and structures

2.1 National public authorities

2.1.1 Ministry in charge of youth

Name of ministry

Ministry of Education and Sports

Name of minister

Milan Zver

Duration of mandate

48 *months*

Number of people working in the ministry working on youth

7 *persons*

Contact person in the youth department

Zorko #kvor, zorko.skvor@gov.si

Function, role and competence of youth department

The responsibilities and activities of the Office of the Republic of Slovenia for Youth relate to: the planning, organisation and implementation of measures in the area of the youth policy; activities in the area of social policy for young people and informal education, leisure activities, culture, public information and international co-operation; the monitoring of the implementation of the regulations and other acts relating to young people, warning of non-effective realisation of the regulations and proposing measures for a more effective realisation; the formulation and supervision of the implementation of the priority youth programmes; the monitoring of the role and position of young people in society; improving the conditions for organised youth activities and youth organisations; stimulating the mobility of young people; finding better ways of supplying young people with information and counselling; encouraging various interest activities of young people and the creation of conditions for the inclusion of young people in social processes.

2.1.2 Other public or semi public bodies

The Joint Committee on Youth Issues, Mr. Matja# #tolfa, President of the National Youth Council.

The Joint Committee on Youth Issues is consultative body with the mission to convey information, discuss initiatives and exchanges as well as coordinate and adopt standpoints in the field of youth policy and youth work

2.1.3 Parliament commission in charge of youth issues

There is no Parliament committee of youth issues in Slovenia



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2.1.4 Other national public authorities

Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs, Ministry of Culture.

2.2 Regional and/or local public authorities

2.2.1 Regional public structures with competencies in the youth field

There is no regional public structure with competencies in the youth field.

2.2.2 Local public structures with competencies in the youth field

A role of local communities in Slovenia varies and also depends on the size of respective local community. The municipality of Ljubljana, the capital, has a structure within city administration (youth department) that provides public tenders (for youth programmes, projects, information network, international activities), youth research, networking NGO in youth sector, information network for young people, educational programmes and trainings for youth workers, empowerment of youth NGO structures. Smaller communities cooperate closely with youth centres that take over part of the tasks that local community should provide. Due to a fact that most of the local communities do not have a youth office the cooperation with local authorities and youth centres is of essential importance. The Association of Local Communities of Slovenia is non-governmental, non-profit organization that includes most of the Slovene local communities. It cooperates actively with the Committee of Regions.

2.3 Non public actors/structures - compulsory consultation

2.3.1 Names of bodies that must be consulted in the youth field

Youth Council Act - Article 6: Before setting out proposals for laws and other regulations that directly affect life and work of young people, the government, ministries and other state agencies and local community bodies must inform the Youth Council of Slovenia or local community youth councils.

2.4 Non public actors/structures - non-compulsory consultation

2.4.1 Names of bodies that can be consulted in the youth field

Office of the Republic of Slovenia for Youth, before preparing strategic documents, usually consults all NGO partners, among them: National Youth Council of Slovenia, bigger NGO-s, Youth Centres and Local Community Youth Councils. Their opinions are not obligatory for the Office, but are none the less taken very seriously

2.4.2 National and regional youth councils

Mladinski svet Slovenije # National Youth Council of Slovenia (www.mss.si) 33 Local Community



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Youth Councils

2.4.3 Large youth NGOs

Zavod MOVIT - MOVIT Institute Mladinsko informativno in svetovalno središče - MISSS Institute, Youth Information and Counselling Centre of Slovenia študentska organizacija Slovenije # Slovenian Student Organization Dijaška organizacija Slovenije # Secondary School Students Organization of Slovenia Mladi forum ZLSD - Youth Forum of the United List of Social Democrats Nova generacija SLS - New Generation of the Slovenian People's Party Mlada liberalna demokracija - Young Liberal Democracy Slovenska demokratska mladina - Slovenian Democratic Youth Mlada Slovenija - Young Slovenia Mladinski klub JZS # The Youth Club of Speleology Association Mladinski ceh # The Youth Guild Zveza #KIS - Association of Students Clubs of Slovenia Društvo SKAM - Community of Catholic Youth Zveza slovenske podeželske mladine - Association of Slovenian Rural Youth Zveza slovenskih katoliških skavtinj in skavtov - Association of Catholic Scouts Društvo #KUC - Student Cultural Centre Zveza tabornikov Slovenije - National Scout Organization Društvo #OLT - #olt Association

2.4.4 Expert groups, round tables, consulting groups in the youth field

Expert group for preparation of Youth Legislation in the Republic of Slovenia Expert group for preparation of vocational training for a job profile of a youth worker Expert group for preparation of a strategy for development of youth tourism in the Republic of Slovenia

2.4.5 Contacts of permanent networks in the youth field

Mama # Informal Youth Centre Association (patricia.cular@guest.arnes.si)

2.4.6 Other non public actors/structures

Small (Local) NGO-s, Local Parts of the NGO-s, Culture, Multi Media Centres, Cyber Cafes

3 Legislation

3.1 Constitution (articles that concern youth)

Second chapter HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS: - Article 52 (Rights of Disabled Persons): Physically or mentally handicapped children and other severely disabled persons have the right to education and training for an active life in society. - Article 53 (Marriage and the Family): The state shall protect the family, motherhood, fatherhood, children and young people and shall create the necessary conditions for such protection. - Article 54 (Rights and Duties of Parents): Parents have the right and duty to maintain, educate and raise their children. This right and duty may be revoked or restricted only for such reasons as are provided by law in order to protect the child's interests. Children born out of wedlock have the same rights as children born within it. - Article 56 (Rights of Children): Children shall enjoy special protection and care. Children shall enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms consistent with their age and maturity. Children shall be guaranteed special protection from economic, social, physical, mental or



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other exploitation and abuse. Such protection shall be regulated by law. Children and minors who are not cared for by their parents, who have no parents or who are without proper family care shall enjoy the special protection of the state. Their position shall be regulated by law.

3.2 Application and transposition of the United Nations Declaration of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms

The Declaration of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms is the guidance for the preparation of laws and other regulations.

3.3 Application and transposition of the European Convention on Children's Rights

The European Convention on Children's Rights is directly applied and transposed into the regulations, e.g. the Marriage and Family Relations Act considers a child as the subject of rights and recognizes the processual rights of the child.

3.4 National legislation on youth

Youth Council Act Indirect impact have also the following acts: Associations Act Student Community Act Social Security Act Employment and Work of Aliens Act Personal Income Tax Act (reimbursement of work-related expenses, travel expenses, meal refunds, etc.)

3.5 Regional or local legislation on youth

Local Self-Government Act, which is a general local legislation. There is nothing particular on youth besides a decree on setting up a public institution Youth Centre.

3.6 Guidelines

Municipalities set up Youth Centres as public institutions on a municipality's decrees so they have an autonomy in this regard

4 Programmes

4.1 European programmes

Beside the YOUTH programme several other European wide opportunities exist in Slovenia: EURODESK, Youth Card Euro 26 and others of general accessibility to the youth in general. Some other programmes or their branches also deal mostly with young people - a particular group of young people (f.e. students).

4.1.1 National Agency for YOUTH Programme (Contact person)

Janez #KULJ, Director, MOVIT NA MLADINA, Trg Mladinskih delovnih brigad 12, SI-1000 Ljubljana, phone: + 386.1.42 65 269, fax: + 386.1.42 68 558, e-mail: program.mladina@mladina.movit.si



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4.1.2 Eurodesk

Janez #KULJ, Director, EURODESK, MOVIT NA MLADINA, Trg Mladinskih delovnih brigad 12, SI-1000 Ljubljana, phone: + 386.1.42 65 269, fax: + 386.1.42 68 558 e-mail: eurodesk@mladina.movit.si

4.1.3 Implementation of the YOUTH Programme

The YOUTH programme is implemented by MOVIT NA MLADINA, the National agency of the YOUTH programme. The National agency is assisted by the Selection Committee and the Office of the Republic of Slovenia as the national authority in the field of youth is assisted by the National YOUTH Committee as a place of dialogue among different actors as far as the YOUTH programme is concerned. After five years of implementing, the YOUTH programme is considered as a very useful instrument for supporting youth work in Slovenia.

4.1.4 Other EU programmes implemented in an important way for youth

Other EU programmes (SOCRATES, LENARDO DA VINCI, CULTURE 2000, etc.) do not have a particular youth dimension but they are important for particular groups of young people (for example students, young artists, etc.)

4.2 National Programmes on youth

Office of the Republic of Slovenia for Youth is working on the preparation of youth legislation, which will include also the National programme on youth. They expect both documents to be adopted till the end of 2006. Action plan of the Office (called Strategy of the Office of the Republic of Slovenia for Youth in the field of youth for the period 2005 # 2010) foresees adoption and implementation of the documents mentioned above. Next to this the Strategy is focusing on establishment and development of youth structures, supporting the NGO-s and encouraging participation and information of the young people etc.

Name of non youth specific programmes but which have a direct impact on young people
National programme of higher education in Slovenia
National programme for the labour market development and employment by 2006
National Action Plan for Social Inclusion, 2004-2006
National Programme of Sport in the Republic of Slovenia
National Housing Programme

5 Action plans

Main characteristics and action plans in other horizontal policies directly related to youth
National programme of higher education in Slovenia
National programme for the labour market development and employment by 2006
National Action Plan for Social Inclusion, 2004-2006
National Programme of Sport in the Republic of Slovenia
National Housing Programme
There are no other horizontal policies directly related to youth.

6 Budget



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6.1 Amounts allocated to youth policies/actions in the youth field

14.400.000 *Euros*

6.2 Main beneficiaries

The beneficiaries are NGO-s, mostly for their programmes and projects and partly for the structures.

6.3 Tendencies

Since the establishment of the Office of the Republic of Slovenia for Youth (1991), entire funds are increasing every year. It is expected that this trend is going to continue in the future.

7 Changes foreseen in the youth field and new developments especially linked to the four Open Method of Coordination priorities.

2006/2007 # Adoption of the Youth Legislation and National Programme on Youth 2006 # Re-establishment of the uniform all-national Information and Counselling System 2006 # Results of the general Research on youth work 2010 # Re-doubling of the number of Youth Centres and Local Youth Councils 2010 # Gradual increase of funds allocated for youth

8 Forthcoming events/conferences in the youth field, especially linked to the Open Method of Coordination priorities

Yearly Consultation with NGO-s - in the second part of the year. Consultative process with NGO-s regarding adoption of the youth legislation - continuously

9 Useful links

www.uradzamladino.gov.si www.mss.si

10 Context of national youth policy (achievements, problems, obstacles, tendencies)

Slovenia boasts a long tradition of non-governmental organisation operation in the cultural, sport, youth, social and other areas; also characteristic of Slovenia is a rather high proportion of people pursuing leisure activities or interests. The above mentioned contributes to the acquisition of knowledge and experience in participation, democratic dialogue within organisations, voluntary work etc. Although this area is not regulated from a single centre, there exist various ways of promotion and assistance which are very efficiently used by both non-governmental organisations



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and individuals. The adoption of the umbrella youth act (planned for 2006) is expected to bring about certain changes regarding the operation and funding of youth organisations; its aim is to settle various status issues of youth organisations, financial resources and responsibility for funding at national and local level. Office of Republic of Slovenia for Youth is a body within the Ministry for education and sport responsible for the implementation of the youth policy in Slovenia on the governmental level. The office carries out the activities that influence the position of young people in the society. It provides opportunities for young people to be organised and more active, encourages their mobility, ensures various benefits for them into different forms of non-formal education, and implements projects aimed at the integration of young people. Still, problems regarding youth in general are being regulated by different state authorities and it is not sufficiently coordinated and lacks cooperation. One of the main problems of youth policy in Slovenia is inadequate youth legislation. There is only one act in Slovenia which deals with the field of youth participation in greater detail, namely the Youth Council Act, adopted in 2000. An absence of an umbrella act which would comprehensively regulate the youth field is an obstacle to improve the regulation in the youth field. Efficient legal regulation would clarify basic concepts in the youth area and enable greater inclusion and better impact of young people in our social life. Strategic objectives of the youth policy in Slovenia: § Integrating youth policy in all the state policies which address the population of young people in their strategies, national programmes or legislative framework preparations; § Creating legal and institutional frameworks for youth policy; § Ensuring other conditions for the conducting of youth work at local level, which is the backbone of youth policy; § Encouraging active youth participation in decision making systems on issues concerning young people; § Ensuring quality and free of charge information in the largest possible portion of the state territory (operative regional networks in all regions and/or municipalities); § Establishing active cooperation between key entities in the field of youth policy; § Increasing youth participation through mutual connections between young people at local level, homogenisation of groups, encouragement of common decision-making on development issues, interconnection of various local initiatives... (promotion of new practices in civilian and democratic impact on development of local environments); § Ensuring satisfaction of young people's fundamental needs for quality leisure time during their transition to adulthood. The Office for Youth recognizes youth information as a priority in the field of youth policy, as it is a basic condition for active participation of young people in public life, and for their assuming of the role of active citizens. Development of youth information and counselling in Slovenia takes place in compliance with the agreements between EU Member States, in accordance with the recommendations of the White Paper, of the EU Council Resolution, and of the Member State government representatives on the common objectives in the field of youth information. Compared to 2004, when youth information and counselling at local level was carried out by 16 providers, the number of providers has increased to 33 in 2005. In the majority of cases, the youth information is conducted by youth centres, and in two cases, by youth organizations.



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