

Commitee: UNICEF

Country: Slovenia

Agenda Item:

• Fighting against social exclusion and child poverty.

• Providing education in emergencies.

Slovenia is a country located in the central South of Europe between the Adriatic Sea and The Alps. It is close to some other European countries such as Italy, Hungary, Austria and Croatia. The country has a total population of 2 064 000 people (as of 2016), the largest and the capital is Ljubljana which has 278 000 residents in it. The official and most spoken language is Slovenian with a speak rate of 91%. The major religion is Christianity with a rate of %60. There are also many ethnic groups inside the country such as, Croats (1.81%), Serbs (1.98%), Bosniaks (1.10%), Hungarians (0.32%), Montenegrins (0.14%), Macedonians (0.20%), Albanians (0.31%), Italians (0.11%). Slovenia ensures the development of high-quality public healthcare system which is accessible to all and is based on universality, solidarity, equality, fair financing, and safety of healthcare. It adopts and implements measures to promote and protect health, prevent diseases, and improve the health literacy of their residents. It also tries to improve the working conditions of people who are employed in the healthcare system. Slovenia also ensures the education of the children from kindergarten to university ann are encouraged to pursue education and learning even after graduation.

Countries in Europe and Central Asia have seen impressive economic growth over the past 20 years, alongside improved standards of living and a halving of the number of people living in poverty. But progress has masked persistent equity gaps, with the benefits of economic advances shared unevenly. Children are more likely to be poor than adults. And some children are more likely to be poor than others, particularly children with disabilities children from larger families and those in remote rural areas. Children who do not reach their full potential cannot contribute fully to social, political and economic growth, and those who grow up in poverty are more likely to be poor when they are older, perpetuating a cycle of poverty and disadvantage. It is in every government’s long-term interest to invest in children and in child-sensitive social protection to prevent, manage and overcome the poverty that threatens their well-being. Social protection includes cash transfers, such as child benefits to shield children from the worst impacts of poverty, as well as integrated systems to provide vulnerable children and families with the extra support and care they need. On average, only around 10 per cent of social protection expenditure in the region goes to child and family benefits. Those benefits are usually too small to help families to get out of poverty, and many people in need are still excluded from them entirely. As a solution, the UN Works with the governments in order to halve child poverty by 2030 and strengthen social protection systems to demine the effects of poverty in their lives.

# In Slovenia, 12.4% of people (254,000) are below the level of “the at-risk-of-poverty” by 2020 and this number has increased by 11,000 compared to 2019. The annual earning of a person in threshold of poverty is 8864 Euros and this makes 739 Euros per month. The earning of a two people household is 1108 Euros the monthly earning of a four people household with two children younger than the age of 14 is 1551 Euros. Although the number of people at the threshold of poverty increased according to last year, their annual earnings increased by 424 Euros. The average annual net disposable household income amount was 25,804 Euros and was 1,079 Euros higher than the previous year in 2019. Among the 254,000 people in risk, 97,000 are retired (19.5% of all retired people), 46 000 were people who are in employment (5% of people in employment, 41,000 are children (10.5% of all children), 38,000 are unemployed (43.4% of all unemployed people and 32,000 were other people (19.6% of all people unable to work, homemakers, students, other inactive people).

# Resources:

<https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/slovenia.htm>

<https://www.gov.si/en/policies/health/>

<https://www.gov.si/en/policies/education-science-and-sport/>

<https://www.unicef.org/eca/what-we-do/ending-child-poverty>

<https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/News/Index/9624>