Since 1991 the right to housing has been included in the Slovenian constitution

**Article 78 of the Constitution:** The State shall create the conditions for citizens to obtain adequate housing.

**At the same time, the definition of adequate housing was introduced in the 1991 Housing Act.** An update of this definition has been included in the new Housing Act of 2003, in which it is stipulated that an apartment is adequate for living when it meets building standards, when it has received residence permit, when it has a living space separate from the sleeping space (except in the case of a studio), when it meets the housing needs of the owner and tenants in the case of a common house and when it meets the standard area recommended by Article 87 of the same law.

In addition, according to **Article 88 of the Housing Act,** the entities responsible for allocating housing units for temporary housing solutions for socially vulnerable persons are: a municipality, the State, a public housing fund or a non-profit housing organization. When a new housing unit is available, the service cross-references the applications for allowances according to their legitimacy and re-leases them accordingly to those who represent the highest social burden, provided that the size of the unit corresponds to the number of members in the family.

**Slovenia ratified the revised European Social Charter on 07/05/1999,** accepting 95 of the 98 paragraphs of the revised Charter, including Article 31 on the right to housing. Slovenia ratified the Additional Protocol providing for a system of collective complaints on 07/05/1999, but has not yet made a declaration allowing national NGOs to submit requests.

Sources: CETIM – publication COHRE & Housing Rights Watch

**The "erased" ones**

Although some encouraging measures have been adopted, the authorities still do not guarantee the rights of certain inhabitants of the country, originating from other republics of former Yugoslavia and illegally removed from the Slovenian register of permanent residents in 1992. This situation resulted in violations of the economic and social rights of the persons concerned. Some of them have also been expelled from the country.

Source: Amnesty International – 2012 Report

Slovenia has decided to install "technical obstacles", in fact a barbed wire fence, on its Croatian border to control the flow of migrants entering the country, announced Slovenian Prime Minister Miro Cerar on Tuesday 10 November.

Source: Le Monde - 2015