



**UN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL
34th session**

**Clustered interactive dialogue with Special Representatives of the Secretary-General
on violence against children and for children and armed conflict
Geneva, 7 March 2017**

Statement by Slovenia

Mr Vice-President,

My delegation would like to thank both SRSG's for their reports and presentations today. Slovenia aligns itself with the EU statement and would like to make some additional remarks in its national capacity:

Allow me first to inform you about activities on child protection at national level: Last year Slovenia enacted its national legislation banning corporal punishment of children in all settings by amending the Prevention against Family Violence Act and the Organization and Financing of Education Act. The latter also bans any kind of violence against and among children in kindergartens, schools and other institutions for education of children.

To foster the atmosphere of tolerance, understanding, acceptance and inclusion we also drew up a worksheet entitled Children Refugees intended for school children in Slovenia as an additional tool to raising awareness on the rights of child refugees. The enjoyment of their rights during integration in local environment was also the topic of an international panel discussion held in Slovenia last October.

Slovenia continues to support projects for physical and psychological rehabilitation of children in Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Ukraine. In April 2016 Slovenia endorsed the Safe School Declaration and thus the Lucens Guidelines to Protect Schools and Universities from Military Use during Armed Conflict.

Mme Santos Pais,

We would like to acknowledge/thank you for your work as chair of the UN Task Force on the Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty. Now that the Independent Expert has started his work, how are you planning to contribute to the further development of the Study?

Mme Zerrougui,

In your report you have focused, inter alia, on the importance of cooperation between your office and UN human rights mechanisms and initiatives to diminish the protection gap in situations of armed conflict.

What would be your assessment of the work of the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms in this regard? Thank you!