SEVR2026 Country Profile: Slovenia (based on the information available in April 2026)

Slovenia's Volunteering Act (2011, amended 2015) provides the legal basis, a Strategy for the Development of Volunteering until 2030 was adopted in 2025, the Act also grounds both statutory insurance obligations and the recognition of volunteer work as in-kind co-financing, and public funding reaches the Slovenian Network of Volunteer Organizations. Recognition is established through state awards, and a national platform (prostovoljstvo.org) provides accessible information. Policy influence rests on structured consultation and advocacy rather than full co-creation, crisis collaboration between civil protection and civil-society volunteers is "still evolving", and regional information points are "unevenly distributed".

Slovenia singles out public tenders and systemic incentives as a concrete driver of NGO professionalisation which is a policy mechanism rarely named so directly elsewhere. Deepening participation and local consistency are identified as current main challenges and the shortage of young and recently retired volunteers is the defining demographic worry, especially for formal associations. Short-term, spontaneous volunteering is the clearest trade-off: positive for informal volunteering and every third-party organiser, but an adaptation challenge for associations. Public authorities and public organisers of volunteering are both well-covered and net beneficiaries.

	Indicator	SEVR2026 Country Profile: Slovenia
Emerging Volunteering Patterns **Source: Trends section of CFS**	Flexible/short-term/episodic engagement	Short-term, spontaneous volunteering is the clearest trade-off: positive for informal volunteering and every third-party organiser, but an adaptation challenge for associations.
	Digitalisation/online/e-volunteering	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Rise/dominance of informal volunteering	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Decline/falling volunteer numbers	Decline linked to a shortage of young and recently retired volunteers.
	Ageing/loss of older volunteers	Loss of older volunteers, the shortage of young and recently retired volunteers being the defining demographic worry, especially for formal associations.
	Professionalisation/skills-based management	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Widening inequality barriers to access	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Corporate / employee / CSR volunteering	Corporate social responsibility gaining ground, read as bolstering a strained sector.
	Rising youth/student participation	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Skills/employability-driven motivation	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Crisis-driven engagement	Crisis-driven engagement, with crisis collaboration between civil protection and civil society still evolving.
	Recruitment & retention difficulty	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Public-institution partnership/socialisation	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.

	Formalisation/legal recognition	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
BEV2030 indicators 1.3.2 Volunteer time that does not replace paid jobs can be used for the co-financing/ co-resourcing of grants.	1.3.2 Co-financing with volunteer time	**Established.** The Volunteering Act provides a legal basis for recognising volunteering as in-kind co-financing, valued by recorded hours and statutory rates.
1.4.1 Not for profit volunteer centres and platforms receive sufficient public funding.	1.4.1 Sufficient funding	**Established.** The Slovenian Network of Volunteer Organizations (coordinated by Slovene Philanthropy) receives recognised public support.
1.5.2 The co-creation of public policies becomes the norm and the opportunities offered by participatory decision making processes are fully explored and exploited.	1.5.2 Co-creation of public policies	**Partial/emerging.** Structured consultation, a Government Council for volunteering and the Voice of the People platform, consultation and advocacy rather than full co-creation.
2.1.4 Suitable and sufficient public support is provided to volunteer infrastructure organisation to have the capacity to support and guide these **new forms** of volunteering.	2.1.4 Suitable & sufficient support to 5 volunteering contexts: informal groups, local administrations, national public authorities, educational institutions, business sector actors.	**Partial/emerging.** Support is documented for national public authorities, local administrations (local volunteer-friendly municipality award). Support to education and businesses is emerging. Context detail remains uneven.
2.3.3 Every volunteer has a suitable and accessible point of information or reference point to channel their questions and suggestions.	2.3.3 Accessible point of information	**Partial/emerging.** There is an accessible point of information at the national level (prostovoljstvo.org), but unclear at the regional level.
3.1.1 Civic education and Service Learning are introduced more widely into the formal education systems to increase awareness of volunteering and civil society not only for children and young people but also their wider networks of families and friends.	3.1.1 Education: Civic / Service Learning	**Partial/emerging.** There is civic education across the curriculum and a compulsory Active Citizenship module, with volunteering promoted. Strong but not a single recognition system.
3.3.2 Suitable volunteering development strategies that are crosscutting and transversal for different policy fields and sectors are developed.	3.3.2 Strategy	**Established.** A Strategy for the Development of Volunteering until 2030 was adopted by the Government in 2025.
3.4.1 Legal frameworks for volunteering are adapted and evolve to take this, and other societal and behavioural changes into account. In this way, in addition to the more formal and structured engagement that legal frameworks are frequently focused on, they will be more suitable to facilitate and enable different forms of voluntary engagement, rather than restrict engagement as can be currently the case, unlocking further potential.	3.4.1 Legal framework	**Established.** The Volunteering Act (of 2011, and amended in 2015) defines volunteering as a socially beneficial unpaid activity.
4.1.2 Opportunities for public recognition for the action of volunteers, citizens and associations through awards, volunteer weeks and	4.1.2 Recognition	**Established.** The Committee awards state recognitions for volunteering. The MSS

festivals etc. are provided and increased.		(National Youth Council of Slovenia) runs an annual scheme.
5.2.1 Volunteering is included as an integral part of the community planning for crisis prevention and response.	5.2.1 Crisis prevention & response	**Partial/emerging.** Crisis response is coordinated by civil protection with volunteer firefighters and Red Cross. Civil-society volunteering is an addition and the collaboration is still evolving.
5.4.2 Volunteers are provided with the necessary support and protection through suitable accident and third party liability insurance.	5.4.2 Insurance	**Established.** The Volunteering Act (Article 29) obliges organisations to arrange accident insurance for higher-risk or agreed volunteer work, a statutory basis.