By gathering 39 local scholars, experts, and civil society activists specialized in racism and human rights, the fourth edition of the European Islamophobia Report addresses a still timely and politically important issue. All 34 country reports included in this book follow a unique structure that is convenient, first, for comparing country reports and, second, for selected readings on a particular topic such as politics, employment, or education with regards to Islamophobia across Europe.

The present report investigates in detail the underlying dynamics that directly or indirectly support the rise of anti-Muslim racism in Europe. This extends from Islamophobic statements spread in national media to laws and policies that restrain the fundamental rights of European Muslim citizens. As a result, the European Islamophobia Report 2018 discusses the impact of anti-Muslim discourse on human rights, multiculturalism, and the state of law in Europe.

This fourth edition of our report highlights how European societies are challenged by the rise of violent far-right groups that do not only preach hatred of Muslims but also participate in the organization of bloody terror attacks. The rise of far-right terrorist groups such as AFO (Action of Operational Forces) in France or the network Hannibal in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland confirms Europol’s alarming surveys on the growing danger of right-wing terrorism.

This year, SETA worked in cooperation with the Leopold Weiss Institute, an Austrian NGO based in Vienna dedicated to the research of Muslims in Europe. In addition, the European Union has funded the European Islamophobia Report 2018 through the program “Civil Society Dialogue Between EU and Turkey (CSD-V)”.

About SETA
Foundation for Political, Economic and Social Research (SETA) is a non-profit research institute based in Turkey dedicated to innovative studies on national, regional and international issues. SETA is the leading think tank in Turkey and has offices in Ankara, Istanbul, Washington D.C. and Cairo. The objective of SETA is to produce up-to-date and accurate knowledge and analyses in the fields of politics, economy, and society, and inform policy makers and the public on changing political, economic, social, and cultural conditions. Through research reports, publications, brainstorming sessions, conferences and policy recommendations, SETA seeks to guide leaders in government, civil society, and business, and contributes to informed decision making mechanisms.
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Disclaimer: Statements of fact and opinion in the national reports of the *European Islamophobia Report* are those of the respective authors. They are not the expression of the editors or the funding institutions and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union and Ministry of Foreign Affairs-Directorate for EU Affairs.

Executive Summary

In 2018, xenophobia and Islamophobia have been closely connected to migration issues in Slovenia. Due to the national and local elections, the discourse of migrant threat was used to spread fear among the population and gather political support for right-wing parties. Some right-wing party leaders exposed migrants as a threat to Slovenia, its nation and family system, depicting migrants as dangerous and violent people. The connection between Islam and migrants is, however, more explicitly established in the right-wing media and Internet in an Islamophobic manner.

Right-wing media announced that “migration pressure is rising” and that a “new migrational wave and a new catastrophe” is upcoming. They connect migration to Islam and represent it as an Islamic invasion. This type of media heavily reports on activities undertaken by Muslims in Slovenia, scrutinizing any event in a xenophobic and Islamophobic manner. Columnists widely write about the incompatibility of Islam and Europe. A very active xenophobic group on the Internet called Upor Slovencev (Uprising of Slovenians) published many articles on Muslims in Slovenia exposing Islam and Muslims as occupiers that threat to invade Slovenia.

In September, a paramilitary armed group (Štajerska varda) under the leadership of Andrej Šiško, the leader of the Movement United Slovenia (Gibanje Zedinjena Slovenia), known for its nationalistic and xenophobic views, gathered and performed exercises in the woods of the Štajerska region. Videos of this group spread on social media and gained wide attention from the public and the media. In August and November, the premises of the Islamic Community in Koper and Kranj were vandalized with pork and anti-Islamic stickers.

Another important decision hampering Muslims rights has been that of the Constitutional Court in April that unanimously rejected the constitutional initiative of the Muslim Community for assessing the constitutionality of Article 25 of the Law on the Protection of Animals, which stipulates that every animal must be stunned before slaughter. According to the court the aim of Article 25 is to ensure the welfare of animals and it relied on the constitutionally prescribed protection of animals against torture explicitly required by Article 72 of the constitution.
Povzetek

Country Profile

Country: Slovenia

Type of Regime: Democratic Republic

Form of Government: Parliamentary System

Ruling Parties: Coalition of List of Marjan Šarec (LMŠ); Social Democrats (SD); Party of Modern Center (SMC); Party of Alenka Bratušek (SAB); Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia (DeSUS), with formal support of The Left; (main ideology: Central-Left, Liberal, Social-Democrat)

Opposition Parties: Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS), New Slovenia (NSi), Slovenian National Party (SNS); (main ideology: Right-wing, Christian Democrat, Conservative, Nationalist).

Last Elections: Presidential election in 2017 (President Borut Pahor won 53.09 % of vote against 46.91 % of vote of Marjan Šarec). Parliamentary and local elections in 2018: right-wing Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS) of Janez Janša won the election with 24.92% of votes with 25 seats; List of Marjan Šarec (LMŠ) won 13 seats; Social Democrats (SD) 10 seats; Party of Modern Center (SMC) of Miro Cerar 10 seats; The Left (Levica) 9 seats; New Slovenia (NSi) 7 seats; Party of Alenka Bratušek (SAB) 5 seats; Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia (DeSUS) 5 seats; Slovenian National Party (SNS) 4 seats; Italian and Hungarian national communities each 1 seat automatically. The government was formed by the coalition LMŠ-SD-SMC-SAB-DeSUS with the support of The Left.

Total Population: 2,070,050 (1 July, 2018)

Major Languages: The official and majority language is Slovenian; official minority languages are Italian and Hungarian. Serbo-Croatian is also spoken by ex-Yugoslav immigrants although it is not an official language.

Official Religion: No official religion (secularism), but the majority is Christian Catholic.

Statistics on Islamophobia: N/A

Statistics on Racism and Discrimination: According to the last available Report of the Advocate of the Principle of Equality for 2017, there were 3 cases reported (mostly in employment) (3.80%) of discrimination based on nationality, 10 cases (12.66%) of discrimination based on race or ethnic origin and 10 cases (12.66%) of discrimination based on religion or belief.

Major Religions (% of Population): According to the 2002 Census: Christian Catholic 57.8 %, Protestant 0.8%, Orthodox 2.3%, Islam 2.4%, Other 0.2%, No religion 3.5%, Atheist 10.2%, No answer 15.7%, Unknown 7.1%.

Muslim Population (% of Population): Around 47,000 people (2.4%) in the 2002 Census (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia).

Main Muslim Community Organizations: The Islamic Community in Slovenia
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 Islamska skupnost v Sloveniji); The Slovenian Muslim Community (Slovenska muslimanska skupnost).

Main NGOs Combating Islamophobia: Peace Institute (Mirovni inštitut); Slovene Philanthropy (Slovenska filantropija); Amnesty International; Society UP Jesenice (Društvo UP Jesenice); ROG Factory (Tovarna ROG); SLOGA - Slovenian Global Action; PIC - Legal Informational Center.

Far-Right Parties: Slovenian National Party (Slovenska nacionalna stranka)

Far-Right Movements: Movement United Slovenia (Gibanje Zedinjena Slovenija), Uprising of Slovenians (Upor Slovencev), Generation Identity Slovenia (Generacija Identitete Slovenija)

Far-Right Terrorist Organizations: N/A

Limitations to Islamic Practices
- Hijab Ban: No
- Halal Slaughter Ban: No (limited with mandatory stunning of animals before slaughter)
- Minaret Ban: No (the minaret should not be higher than 40 m)
- Circumcision Ban: No
- Burka Ban: No
- Prayer Ban: No
Introduction

In 2018, Slovenia experienced two elections, one on national and one on local level. Parliamentary elections were to be held on 10 June, but because Prime Minister Miro Cerar announced his resignation from the post on 14 March, the elections were held a week earlier on 3 June. Prime Minister Cerar explained that he had resigned due to bad relations within the coalition and complications in the planning of the construction of the second railway track connection between Koper and Divača. On 3 June, the Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS) received most of the votes (24.92%) in the parliamentary elections. The president of the SDS Janez Janša was, therefore, expected to be granted a mandate to form a coalition government. However, the SDS could not form a coalition, since other center-left and left-wing parties (LMŠ, SD, SMC, the Left, SAB and DeSUS)1 publicly declared that they would not join a government under Janša and the SDS. The 13th government of the Republic of Slovenia was finally formed on 13 September by a LMŠ-SD-SMC-SAB-DeSUS coalition with support from the Left and Marjan Šarec was appointed as the prime minister. Marjan Šarec and his party List of Marjan Šarec (LMŠ – Lista Marjana Šarca) was a novelty in the Slovenian National Assembly. Marjan Šarec formed the party in 2014 while running for mayoral elections. Previously to his post as prime minister he served twice as mayor of Kamnik, while his profession is a theater actor, comedian, and political satirist. He also ran for the presidential elections in 2017 and lost in the second round to former president Borut Pahor.

On 18 November, the first round of local elections was held in Slovenia and on 2 December, the second round was held. The local elections of 2018 were the elections of mayors of municipalities, members of municipal councils, and members of the councils of city quarters, local and village communities. The first round of local elections was attended by 51.18% and the second round by 49.15% of voters.2

On 3 September, news spread about paramilitary groups (Štajerska varda) which under the leadership of Andrej Šiško, the leader of the movement United Slovenia Movement (Gibanje Zedinjena Slovenija), had gathered and performed exercises in the woods of the Štajerska region. Pictures and videos of this group first spread on social media and gained wide attention from the public and the media. Andrej Šiško is known for his nationalistic and xenophobic views. He also announced that similar

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1. The division of votes between the parties was as follows: Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS) 24.92%; List of Marjan Šarec (LMŠ) 12.60%; Social Democrats (SD) 9.93%; Party of Modern Center (SMC) of Miro Cerar 9.75%; The Left (Levica) 9.33%; New Slovenia (NSi) 7.16%; Party of Alenka Bratušek (SAB) 5.11%; Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia (DeSUS) 4.93%. The Slovenian National Party (SNS) received 4.17% of votes. See Republika Slovenija, Državna volilna komisija (Republic of Slovenia State Election Commission), http://dvk-rs.si/archivi/dz2018/#rezultati, (Access date: 2 September 2019).

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groups and activities would soon be held in other regions of Slovenia. The event was immediately brought under control and charges were brought against the movement with the allegation of a threat to national security since experts are sure that the group’s formation has signs of a paramilitary organization.

Discussion of Islamophobic Incidents and Discursive Events

Physical and Verbal Attacks

In front of the Islamic Community’s facility in Koper, pork was deposited on 31 August, 2018. The building of the Islamic Community in Kranj was covered with anti-Islamic stickers on 30 November, 2018 (Fig. 1). Both events were reported to the police by the Islamic Community and the perpetrators remain unknown. The message on the sticker states, “Eurorabia? No, thanks! Let’s stop the Islamization of Europe and the spreading of Islamic extremism. Europe to Europeans.” (Autonomous Nationalists of Slovenia).

Although not a physical or verbal attack explicitly, the formation of paramilitary groups, under the leadership of Andrej Šiško (Fig. 2), that gathered and performed exercises in the woods of the Štajerska region were heavily condemned by the wide public and political figures in Slovenia. Furthermore, charges were brought against the movement with the allegation of a threat to national security. Andrej Šiško is

3. Data retrieved from personal correspondence with the Islamic Community of Slovenia.
known for his nationalistic and xenophobic views. He also announced that similar groups and activities will soon be held in other regions of Slovenia. Andrej Šiško was a presidential candidate in the presidential elections in 2017, while in the past he was sentenced to imprisonment for attempted murder.\(^5\)

On the night of 23 June, Nazi posters were placed around the city of Velenje (Fig. 3). The police found the perpetrator, who was a minor, in November 2018.


On 10 December, in front of the parliament a protest against the Marrakesh Declaration took place (Fig. 4). Protests were also supported by the president of Slovenian Democratic Party Janez Janša.8

Figure 4: Protest against the Marrakesh Declaration in front of the parliament.9

Employment
From last year there has been no crucial change in the employment area. Muslims still face problems since there is no legal framework (except for the religious rights as protected nominally by the constitution) guaranteeing the actual performance of their religious rights in the workplace (time and place for worship, possibilities of consuming halal food, celebration of Islamic holidays, and religious clothing such as headscarves). As official numbers for 2018 have yet to be published, I refer here to the official statistical report for 2017 which reports 3 cases (3.80%) of discrimination based on nationality; 10 cases (12.66%) based on race or ethnic origin; and 10 cases (12.66%) based on religion or belief. Most of these discrimination cases occurred in employment possibilities and working conditions but also in the area of social security, social protection, and education.10

Education
In the educational area, Muslims still face similar problems as in previous years.11 However, because of the integration of migrant children, schools started to adopt multicultural curricula, to take action for the inclusion of different cultural habits and needs, and for the education of staff.12 Since among the migrant children many

9. Ibid.
are of Muslim faith, the adoption of multicultural curricula affects the life of Muslim families as well. These kind of programs and guidelines had been prepared in the past but they gained momentum during the increased migration and settlement of migrant families in Slovenia in the aftermath of 2015 according to the quota system. Some right-wing media spread Islamophobic and xenophobic discourse by misrepresenting the difficulties of certain schools during these adaptation processes. For example, Nova24 claims that “our children” suffer from lack of space, a changed curriculum, and peer violence due to the acceptance of “foreigners” into schools.13

Politics
Due to the national and local elections in 2018, many cases of Islamophobic discourse occurred in connection with the migrant issue with the aim of spreading fear among the population and thus gathering political support for right-wing parties which share xenophobic discourse. On 15 November, Janez Janša, the leader of the Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS), gave a speech about the Marrakesh Declaration on the regulation of migrations to which Slovenia is a signatory stating that “illegal migrants will easily break down the family and the nation, and this is why this document is harmful.”14 On 21 November, Zmago Jelinčič Plemeniti, the president of the Slovenian National Party (SNS), gave a speech in the National Assembly about the threat of migrants to Slovenia. He depicted migrants as follows: “They cut heads, they rape young children of all sexes, slaughter on the streets - and they will do this even more. Great. Some people seem to prefer this.”15 In the imagination of the public discourse, migrant is synonymous with Muslim that is people coming from the Middle East and Africa. However, the connection of the migrant issue with Islam and therefore the Islamophobic discourse is more explicit in some media and the Internet.

Media
The issue of Islamophobia is closely linked to the issue of migration. Right-wing media in Slovenia heavily reported on “migrants arriving in Slovenia” (although there


were no large groups of migrants crossing the borders into Slovenia, except for a few individual cases or small groups) and announced that “migration pressure is rising” and that a “new migrational wave and a new catastrophe” is upcoming. They heavily reported that migrants wished to stay in Slovenia and not to head to Germany or other northern European countries. While reporting the media also used video material from 2015.16

The right-wing newspaper Demokracija has a news chapter entitled “Migrations” (Migracije) under which they publish various material and news regarding migration and migrants and depict them as a violent threat to Slovenia. They represent migration as an Islamic invasion.17 They cover topics such as migrant attacks, forced circumcision of Muslim girls (perceived to be a Muslim practice), theft, thousands of migrants crossing the border to Slovenia, illegal migrants from non-war zones, threats to democracy, etc. (Fig. 5).

This type of media heavily reports on any activities undertaken by Muslims in Slovenia, scrutinizing any new group or event in a xenophobic and Islamophobic manner - for example the construction of another, informal (supposedly) Islamic center (besides the mosque with its adjacent Islamic center, which are officially built by the Islamic Community) (Figs 6, 7).

![Figure 5: The photograph depicts Muslims as a danger to European civilization and democratic political order.](image)


The newspaper *Reporter* spreads fear of a Muslim ghetto developing around the newly built mosque since the area around the mosque was allocated to build settlements and houses. The conservative Christian newspaper *Domovina*, with a slightly milder Islamophobic discourse, writes about the threat of Islam and Muslims to Europe; they are portrayed as jeopardising Christianity. According to *Domovina*, Christianity is disappearing, while Islam is spreading and increasing. 

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Nova24TV’s columnist writes about the incompatibility of Islam and Europe. Bernard Brščič states,

Islam does not belong to Germany, does not belong to Europe and does not belong to Slovenia. European Islam is a contradiction in terms. Islam and Europe are separate and incompatible concepts in values. [...] Europeanness means denial of Islam. [...] Muslims do not demand subordination from themselves and their associates, but from all of us. [...] Islam is consequently in war with all great religions, Christianity, Judaism, Hinduism and Buddhism. [...] The freedom that we enjoy and is guaranteed by the liberal-democratic system is threatened by Islam. This is not just about pursuing the ideals of the Enlightenment, such as secularism, freedom of speech, democratic decision-making, equality of men and women, the arbitrariness of sexual orientation, but also about trivial things, such as the right to enjoy pork sausages, ham or Kranjska sausage, drink refošk or cviček, or the right to freely stray dogs accompanied by uncovered women.

Justice System

In October 2017, the Slovenian Muslim Community sent an initiative to the Constitutional Court to assess the constitutionality of the law and proposed the possibility that animals be slaughtered without stunning. They claim that their human rights have been violated and that the law violates the constitution’s Article 7 (equality and freedom of religious communities) and Article 41 (freedom of conscience), as well as Article 1 (principle of democracy), Article 2 (principle of the rule of law), and Article 14 (equality before the law). Since the Muslim community is a national organization representing Slovenian citizens of the religion of Islam, to whom the constitution guarantees the practice and confession of faith (which involves ritual slaughter), they claim that the Animal Protection Act directly interferes with the constitutional rights and freedoms of Slovene Muslims and members of the Slovenian Muslim Community.

On 25 April, the Constitutional Court unanimously rejected the constitutional initiative of the Muslim Community for assessing the constitutionality of Article 25 of the Law on the Protection of Animals, which stipulates that every animal must be stunned before slaughter. According to the court, the aim of the second paragraph of Article 25 of the Law on the Protection of Animals is to ensure the welfare of animals. In the context of the present case, the judges relied on the constitutionally prescribed protection of animals against torture explicitly required by Article 72 (4) of the constitution. The definition of the constitutionally prescribed “protection of animals against torture” also includes the efforts of the legislator to prevent or al-

23. Refošk and cviček are two types of wine.
leviate the body’s unpleasant feelings of pain, stress and fear caused by humans to animals. The goal of the stunning of animals prior to slaughtering is the protection of animal welfare and it is part of a morality understood as a set of rules that evaluate and guide the conduct of people on the basis of the concepts of good and bad. According to Article 9 (2) of the European Convention on Human Rights morality is an admissible cause of interference with religious freedom.

In January 2018, the Government Council for Religious Freedom Dialogue (Svet vlade Republike Slovenije za dialog o verski svobodi) met in its regular session and upon the initiative of the Islamic Community debated on the issue of the religious spiritual care of Muslims in the army and police forces, as well as in hospitals and prisons. Muslim members of the army still do not have an official, full-time imam to guide them in their ritual performances. They also discussed the question of circumcising Muslim boys and the possibility of performing this surgery in state hospitals, since the surgery is not allowed on the grounds of religious belief and parents are forced to search for other options abroad. The issues remain unsolved to date. Regarding slaughter and circumcision, the Jewish community is affected in the same way - in Slovenia, it is difficult to practice Orthodox Judaism.

Internet

A very active xenophobic group on the Internet called Upor Slovencev (Uprising of Slovenians) heavily reports on any activities undertaken by Muslims in Slovenia, scrutinizing any new group or event. The Internet page of Upor Slovencev published long articles entitled “Muslims in Slovenia” where it was stated, “Slovenia wake up. We have only one state, we should not let contemporary Muslim occupiers take it!” and “Islamization of Slovenia,” where they represented Muslims as a threat to invade Slovenia.

The occupation of Muslims and Islam is known almost everywhere in Slovenia today. We can see more and more Muslims and women covered walking through Slovenian streets and cities. These are not just tourists, these are the occupiers who are spreading their Islamic faith and demanding rights for themselves.

27. The exact date (launch) of the publication is not known, however, the articles and the page itself are constantly updated.
30. Ibid.
According to such groups, the threat of Islamization is present in the form of the construction of mosques, halal food and slaughter, Islamic head covering (Fig. 8), Muslim religious holidays, connections of Slovenian politicians with Muslims, Muslims in the army, TV programs showing Muslim families and habits, Muslim women’s groups, Islamic propaganda (Fig. 9), migrants, etc.

Figure 8: The photos were taken secretly by a visitor at a pool and posted on social media with Islamophobic discourse.  

The Facebook group “STOP to Islamization of Slovenia” states that it is a group for all non-Islamic Slovenes who are aware of the danger of the Islamization of the world (Fig. 10).

Figure 9: Propaganda of Islam as reported by the group Uprising of Slovenians.

The Facebook group “STOP to Islamization of Slovenia” states that it is a group for all non-Islamic Slovenes who are aware of the danger of the Islamization of the world (Fig. 10).

31. Ibid.
32. Ibid.
Central Figures in the Islamophobia Network

On the political level, parties that openly express Islamophobic ideas belong to the right-wing conservative political spectre. These are the Slovenian Democratic Party (Slovenska demokratska stranka), New Slovenia (Nova Slovenija), and the Slovenian National Party (Slovenska nacionalna stranka). These parties have also established their own media that spread the same ideological messages (Demokracija, Reporter, Nova24TV, and Domovina). Many of the groups that spread Islamophobic/xenophobic discourse were established on the Internet during the mass transition of refugees across Slovenia in 2015. Some of these pages are still active such as Upor Slovencev (Uprising of Slovenians), Generation Identity Slovenia (Generacija identitete Slovenija), Radical Ljubljana (Radikalna Ljubljana), Stop islamizaciji Slovenije (Stop the Islamization of Slovenia).

Observed Civil Society and Political Assessment and Initiatives

NGOs that are active in initiatives to counter Islamophobia are the Peace Institute (Mirovni inštitut), Slovene Philanthropy (Slovenska filantropija), Amnesty International, Society UP Jesenice (Društvo UP Jesenice), ROG Factory (Tovarna ROG), SLOGA - Slovenian Global Action, and PIC - Legal Informational Center. Humanitarian organizations and research institutes are also part of this network: Humanitas, Karitas, and the Slovenian Migration Institute (SMI). Muslims themselves also try to counter Islamophobia with their activities; there are two main Islamic communities in Slovenia: the Islamic community in Slovenia and the Slovenian Muslim Community.

Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

In 2018, Slovenia was occupied with national and local elections, which gave rise to new Islamophobic discourses in connection with migrations. Right-wing media and

Internet groups, in order to gather political support for right-wing parties, heavily reported on the supposed threat of new migrations and “violent” migrants, who are not willing to settle in other European countries, but instead enter and remain in Slovenia. Islamophobic discourse thus revolved around news about numerous migrants waiting on the borders of Slovenia, and the threat of the Islamization of Slovenia, as it is supposedly already happening through Islamic propaganda made by newly established Islamic groups on the Internet and in some local communities. Migrants (refugees, asylum seekers) are thus linked to Islam and Muslim identity and are believed to represent a physical and ideological threat. The results of the national elections (although the SDS could not form a coalition, it gained most of the votes and seats in parliament) also show that such xenophobic and racist discourses are widely accepted and gain support. Muslims living in Slovenia continue to experience difficulties in the fulfillment of their constitutional rights in all areas of political and social life. In practice nothing much has changed in the political and legal sense, since no new political or legal decision in favor of Muslims has been taken. Indeed, the Constitutional Court rejected the Slovenian Muslim Community’s claim for not stunning animals before ritual slaughter.

Taking into account the events and the status quo of Islamophobia, the following policy recommendations are offered:

• Raising awareness about the dangers of hate speech, various forms of xenophobia and (neo) racism; especially in the media and on the Internet, as well as in politics.
• Improving the monitoring and collection of information about discrimination based on religious grounds in the employment area, education area, and social area.
• Implementing a legal framework for Islamic practices such as praying hours and designated spaces at the workplace; halal dietary regimes; spiritual care for Muslims in the armed forces; possibilities for safe circumcision of boys in hospitals.
• Facilitating visibility and participation of Muslims in political, economic, social and cultural life.

Chronology

• **18.01.2018:** Government Council for Religious Freedom Dialogue meets in its regular session to discuss the circumcision of boys and the necessity of imams in the army.
• **25.04.2018:** The Constitutional Court rejects the demand of the Islamic Community and stipulates that the stunning of animals is necessary before slaughter.
• **23.06.2018:** Nazi posters are placed around Velenje.
• **31.08.2018:** Pork is deposited in front of the Islamic Community’s facility in Koper.
• **03.09.2018:** News about right-wing paramilitary groups (Štajerska varda) exercising in Slovenia.
• **05.11.2018:** Janez Janša’s statement about the dangers of the Marrakesh Declaration for the nation and family.
• **21.11.2018:** Zmago Jelinčič delivers a speech in the parliament portraying migrants as violent.
• **30.11.2018:** The building of the Islamic Community in Kranj is covered with anti-Islamic stickers.
• **03.12.2018:** Demokracija publishes an article on the threat of migrations and Islam for Europe and European civilization.
• **10.12.2018:** Protest in front of the Parliament against the Marrakesh Declaration.