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# Chapter 1

## 216

### 1.1 216.guide

Texified version of data for Slovenia.

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Slovenia

### 1.2 216.guide/Slovenia

Slovenia  
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Geography (Slovenia)  
 People (Slovenia)  
 Government (Slovenia)  
 Government (Slovenia 2. usage)  
 Economy (Slovenia)  
 Economy (Slovenia 2. usage)  
 Communications (Slovenia)  
 Defense Forces (Slovenia)

### 1.3 216.guide/Geography (Slovenia)

Geography (Slovenia)

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Location:

Southern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea, between Austria and Croatia

Map references:

Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

20,296 km<sup>2</sup> land area:

20,296 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly larger than New Jersey

Land boundaries:

total 999 km, Austria 262 km, Croatia 455 km, Italy 199 km, Hungary 83 km

Coastline:

32 km

Maritime claims:

continental shelf:

200 m depth or to depth of exploitation

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

dispute with Croatia over fishing rights in the Adriatic and over some border areas; the border issue is currently under negotiation; small minority in northern Italy seeks the return of parts of southwestern Slovenia

Climate:

Mediterranean climate on the coast, continental climate with mild to hot summers and cold winters in the plateaus and valleys to the east

Terrain:

a short coastal strip on the Adriatic, an alpine mountain region adjacent to

Italy, mixed mountain and valleys with numerous rivers to the east

Natural resources:

lignite coal, lead, zinc, mercury, uranium, silver

Land use:

arable land:

10%

permanent crops:

2%  
 meadows and pastures:  
 20%  
 forest and woodland:  
 45%  
 other:  
 23%  
 Irrigated land:  
 NA km2  
 Environment:  
 Sava River polluted with domestic and industrial waste; heavy metals and toxic chemicals along coastal waters; near Koper, forest damage from air pollutants originating at metallurgical and chemical plants; subject to flooding and earthquakes

## 1.4 216.guide/People (Slovenia)

People (Slovenia)

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Population:  
 1,967,655 (July 1993 est.)  
 Population growth rate:  
 0.23% (1993 est.)  
 Birth rate:  
 11.93 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Death rate: 9.6 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Net migration rate:  
 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Infant mortality rate:  
 8.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth:  
 total population:  
 74 years  
 male:  
 70.08 years  
 female:  
 78.13 years (1993 est.)  
 Total fertility rate:  
 1.68 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
 Nationality:  
 noun:  
 Slovene(s)  
 adjective:  
 Slovenian  
 Ethnic divisions:  
 Slovene 91%, Croat 3%, Serb 2%, Muslim 1%, other 3%  
 Religions:  
 Roman Catholic 96% (including 2% Uniate), Muslim 1%, other 3%  
 Languages:  
 Slovenian 91%, Serbo-Croatian 7%, other 2%  
 Literacy:  
 total population:

NA%  
 male:  
 NA%  
 female:  
 NA%  
 Labor force:  
 786,036  
 by occupation:  
 agriculture 2%, manufacturing and mining 46%

## 1.5 216.guide/Government (Slovenia)

Government (Slovenia)

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### Names:

conventional long form:

Republic of Slovenia

conventional short form:

Slovenia

local long form:

Republika Slovenije

local short form:

Slovenija

### Digraph:

SI

### Type:

emerging democracy

### Capital:

Ljubljana

### Administrative divisions:

60 provinces (pokajine, singular - pokajina) Ajdovscina, Brezice, Celje, Cerknica, Crnomelj, Dravograd, Gornja Radgona, Grosuplje, Hrastnik Lasko, Idrija, Ilirska Bistrica, Izola, Jesenice, Kamnik, Kocevje, Koper, Kranj, Krsko, Lenart, Lendava, Litija, Ljubljana-Bezigrad, Ljubljana-Center, Ljubljana-Moste-Polje, Ljubljana-Siska, Ljubljana-Vic-Rudnik, Ljutomer, Logatec, Maribor, Metlika, Mozirje, Murska Sobota, Nova Gorica, Novo Mesto, Ormoz Pesnica, Piran, Postojna, Ptuj, Radlje Ob Dravi, Radovljica, Ravne Na Koroskem, Ribnica, Ruse, Sentjur Pri Celju, Sevnica, Sezana, Skofja Loka, Slovenj Gradec, Slovenska Bistrica, Slovenske Konjice, Smarje Pri Jelsah, Tolmin, Trbovlje, Trebnje, Trzic, Velenje, Vrhnika, Zagorje Ob Savi, Zalec

### Independence:

25 June 1991 (from Yugoslavia)

### Constitution:

adopted 23 December 1991, effective 23 December 1991

### Legal system:

based on civil law system

### National holiday:

Statehood Day, 25 June

### Political parties and leaders:

Slovene Christian Democrats (SKD), Lozje PETERLE, chairman; Liberal Democratic (LDS), Janez DRNOVSEK, chairman; Social-Democratic Party of Slovenia (SDSS), Joze PUCNIK, chairman; Socialist Party of Slovenia (SSS),

Viktor ZAKELJ, chairman; Greens of Slovenia (ZS), Dusan PLUT, chairman; National Democratic, Rajko PIRNAT, chairman; Democratic Peoples Party, Marjan PODOBNIK, chairman; Reformed Socialists (former Communist Party), Ciril RIBICIC, chairman; United List (former Communists and allies); ← Slovene National Party, leader NA; Democratic Party, Igor BAVCAR; Slovene People's Party (SLS), Ivan OMAN

note:  
parties have changed as of the December 1992 elections

Other political or pressure groups:  
none

Suffrage:  
16 years of age, if employed; 18 years of age, universal

Elections:  
President:  
last held 6 December 1992 (next to be held NA 1996); results - Milan KUCAN reelected by direct popular vote

State Assembly:  
last held 6 December 1992 (next to be held NA 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (total 90) LDS 22, SKD 15, United List (former Communists and allies) 14, Slovene National Party 12, SN 10, Democratic Party 6, ZS 5, SDSS 4, Hungarian minority 1, Italian minority 1

## 1.6 216.guide/Government (Slovenia 2. usage)

Government (Slovenia 2. usage)

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State Council:  
will become operational after next election in 1996; in the election of 6 December 1992 40 members were elected to represent local and socio-economic interests

Executive branch:  
president, prime minister, deputy prime ministers, cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly; consists of the State ← Assembly and the State Council; note - State Council will become operational after next election

Judicial branch:  
Supreme Court, Constitutional Court

Leaders:  
Chief of State:  
President Milan KUCAN (since 22 April 1990)

Head of Government:  
Prime Minister Janez DRNOVSEK (since 14 May 1992)

Member of:  
CE, CEI, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IOM (observer), UN, UNCTAD ← UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US:  
chief of mission:  
Ambassador Ernest PETRIC

chancery:  
(temporary) 1300 19th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone:  
 (202) 828-1650  
 US diplomatic representation:  
 chief of mission:  
 Ambassador E. Allen WENDT  
 embassy:  
 P.O. Box 254; Cankarjeva 11, 61000 Ljubljana  
 mailing address:  
 APO AE 09862  
 telephone:  
 [38] (61) 301-427/472  
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 [38] (61) 301-401  
 Flag:

three equal horizontal bands of white (top), blue, and red with the Slovenian seal (a shield with the image of Triglav in white against a blue background at the center, beneath it are two wavy blue lines depicting seas and rivers, and around it, there are three six-sided stars arranged in an inverted triangle); the seal is located in the upper hoist side of the flag centered in the white and blue bands

## 1.7 216.guide/Economy (Slovenia)

### Economy (Slovenia)

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#### Overview:

Slovenia was by far the most prosperous of the former Yugoslav republics, with a per capita income more than twice the Yugoslav average, indeed not far below the levels in neighboring Austria and Italy. Because of its strong ties to Western Europe and the small scale of damage during its fight for independence from Yugoslavia, Slovenia has the brightest prospects among the former Yugoslav republics for economic recovery over the next few years. The dissolution of Yugoslavia, however, has led to severe short-term dislocations in production, employment, and trade ties. For example, overall industrial production fell 10% in 1991; particularly hard hit were the iron and steel, machine-building, chemical, and textile industries. Meanwhile, the continued fighting in other former Yugoslavian republics has led to further destruction of long-established trade channels and to an influx of tens of thousands of Croatian and Bosnian refugees. The key program for breaking up and privatizing major industrial firms was established in late 1992. Bright spots for encouraging Western investors are Slovenia's comparatively well-educated work force, its developed infrastructure, and its Western business attitudes, but instability in Croatia is a deterrent. Slovenia in absolute terms is a small economy, and a little Western investment would go a long way.

#### National product:

GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$21 billion (1991 est.)

#### National product real growth rate:

-10% (1991 est.)  
 National product per capita:  
 \$10,700 (1991 est.)  
 Inflation rate (consumer prices):  
 2.7% (September 1992)  
 Unemployment rate:  
 10% (April 1992)  
 Budget:  
 revenues \$NA; expenditures \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA  
 Exports:  
 \$4.12 billion (f.o.b., 1990)  
 commodities:  
 machinery and transport equipment 38%, other manufactured goods 44%,  
 chemicals 9%, food and live animals 4.6%, raw materials 3%, beverages and  
 tobacco less than 1%  
 partners:  
 principally the other former Yugoslav republics, Austria, and Italy  
 Imports:  
 \$4.679 billion (c.i.f., 1990)  
 commodities:  
 machinery and transport equipment 35%, other manufactured goods 26.7%,  
 chemicals 14.5%, raw materials 9.4%, fuels and lubricants 7%, food and live  
 animals 6%  
 partners:  
 principally the other former Yugoslav republics, Germany, successor states  
 of the former USSR, US, Hungary, Italy, and Austria  
 External debt:  
 \$2.5 billion  
 Industrial production:  
 growth rate -1% per month (1991-92 est.)  
 Electricity:  
 2,900,000 kW capacity; 10,000 million kWh produced, 5,090 kWh per capita  
 (1992)

## 1.8 216.guide/Economy (Slovenia 2. usage)

Economy (Slovenia 2. usage)

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Industries:  
 ferrous metallurgy and rolling mill products, aluminum reduction and rolled  
 products, lead and zinc smelting, electronics (including military  
 electronics), trucks, electric power equipment, wood products, textiles,  
 chemicals, machine tools  
 Agriculture:  
 dominated by stock breeding (sheep and cattle) and dairy farming; main ←  
 crops  
 - potatoes, hops, hemp, flax; an export surplus in these commodities;  
 Slovenia must import many other agricultural products and has a negative  
 overall trade balance in this sector  
 Illicit drugs:  
 NA  
 Economic aid:

NA  
 Currency:  
 1 tolar (SIT) = 100 NA  
 Exchange rates:  
 tolar (SIT) per US\$1 - 112 (June 1993), 28 (January 1992)  
 Fiscal year:  
 calendar year

## 1.9 216.guide/Communications (Slovenia)

Communications (Slovenia)

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Railroads:  
 1,200 km, 1.435 m gauge (1991)  
 Highways:  
 14,553 km total; 10,525 km paved, 4,028 km gravel  
 Inland waterways:  
 NA  
 Pipelines:  
 crude oil 290 km, natural gas 305 km  
 Ports:  
 coastal - Koper  
 Merchant marine:  
 22 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 348,784 GRT/596,740 DWT; includes 15  
 bulk, 7 cargo; all under the flag of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ↔  
 except  
 for 1 bulk under Liberian flag  
 Airports:  
 total:  
 13  
 useable:  
 13  
 with permanent-surface runways:  
 5  
 with runways over 3,659 m:  
 0  
 with runways 2,440-3,659 m:  
 2  
 with runways 1,220-2,439 m:  
 4  
 Telecommunications:  
 130,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 6 AM, 5 FM, 7 TV; 370,000 radios;  
 330,000 TVs

## 1.10 216.guide/Defense Forces (Slovenia)

Defense Forces (Slovenia)

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Branches:

Slovene Defense Forces

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 512,186; fit for military service 410,594; reach military age (19) annually 14,970 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

13.5 billion tolar, 4.5% of GDP (1993); note - conversion of the military budget into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results