



KEY EVENTS



IMPORTANT EVENTS 1970 AND ON...

1989 - Slovene parliament verifies the right of Slovenia to secede from Yugoslavia. federation.

1991 - Slovenia, declared its independence. The Yugoslav federal army intervened. Slovenia defends its country. The Yugoslav army withdrew.

1992 - The EU recognises Slovenia's independence. Slovenia joins the United Nations. First parliamentary and presidential elections in the country.

2004 - Slovenia Joined the European union and admitted to Nato.

2005 - Thousands attend rally in Ljubljana in protest at government plans to cut benefits and introduce flat tax rate.

2007 - Slovenia adopts the Euro as their legal currency.

2010 - Voters in a referendum reject plans to change public TV.

2012 - Slovenes in a referendum vote against granting gay couples the right to marriage.

2013 - Former prime minister Janez Jansa is convicted of corruption.

2014 - Prime Minister Alenka Bratusek resigns.

2016 - Slovenia refuses passage to most migrants seeking to travel through the Balkan route to northern Europe.



ECONOMICS



Economy:

- Slovenia a market economy that was once a socialist economy.
- A market economy is a competition between businesses who make their own economic decisions.
- The down side to a market economy is that a market economy will mainly produce what people want, not necessarily what they need.
- They decided on this type of economy through gaining their independence and voting for a republic, then transferring to a market economy.

Currency:

On October 8, 1991, The tolar was made as the slovenian currency. In 2007 Slovenia adopts the Euro.

Trade:

Slovenia's biggest exports are cars and medicine and they're biggest imports are gas and cars.

Financial status:

Slovenia is about 35 billion USD in debt



POLITICAL STRUCTURE



Type of Government:

The Republic of Slovenia is a parliamentary representative democratic republic since June 25 1991. Before they were a socialist government under Yugoslavia. The pros of a republic include having a set constitution and the cons include mass corruption and inefficiency.

Function of Government:

They're fuction of government is to serve and protect the people of slovenia and to carry out domestic and foreign policies.

Constitution:

The present Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia was adopted on December 23, 1991, following the results of the Slovenes voting for independence. The constitution guarantees basic civil rights, including universal suffrage for all Slovenes over the age of eighteen, freedom of religion, and freedom of the press.

Presidents:

Milan Kučan was elected first President of the Republic of Slovenia. The current *President* is Borut Pahor (elected in December 2012).

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

- The culture of the Slovenes come from their ancestors the Slavs, who migrated to the area of present-day Slovenia .
- The Slovenes express their culture through music, theatre, dance, literature, and visual art.
- Most of Slovenia's oldest traditional dishes are made using flour, buckwheat, or barley, as well as potatoes and cabbage.
- Slovenia is also known for their famous wine.
- Slovenia's main religion is Roman Catholic which makes up 57.8% of the population.
- The Slovenian language has, 48 languages total. As of 2016, 91% of the population speaks Slovene.



PHYSICAL STRUCTURE

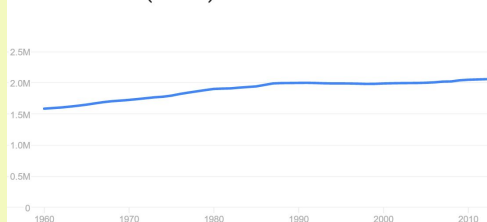
- Slovenia is a relatively small country with about 7,827 square miles.
- It has borders with Italy, Austria, Croatia and Hungary, and stretches across the Alps, the Dinaric Alps and the Pannonian Plain to the Mediterranean.
- Slovenia has mixed mountains and valleys with numerous rivers and freshwater springs in the central and eastern regions.



2.06 million.

- Slovenia's population has steadily increased to 2 million from 1.7 million people in 1970.
- Most of Slovenia's population growth comes from immigration into the country.

2.06 million (2013)



SLOVENIA



By: Nick Ackard
and Luke
Pauldine