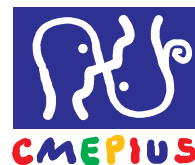


SLOVENIA,
the Belly Button
of Europe



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION,
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



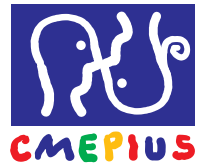
Education and Culture

ERA-MORE opens the door





REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION,
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



SLOVENIA, the Belly Button of Europe

SLOVENIA, the Belly Button of Europe

Published by: CMEPIUS, Centre of the Republic of Slovenia for
Mobility and European Educational and Training Programmes

Editor: Neža Pajnič

Authors: Neža Pajnič, Špela Debenak, Petra Vilfan, Jaka Tomc

Proofread by: mag. Branka Petek

Designed by: Studio 22

Printed by: ADOZ, Kranj

Ljubljana, May 2007

CIP - Kataložni zapis o publikaciji

Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana

378(497.4)(035)

908(497.4)

SLOVENIA, the belly button of Europe / [authors Neža Pajnič ...
[et al.] ; editor Neža Pajnič]. - Ljubljana : CMEPIUS, 2007

ISBN 978-961-6628-08-2

1. Pajnič, Neža

233617152



Contents

I.	Slovenia – General information	4
I.a	How to get to Slovenia	5
I.b	Geographical facts	6
I.c	Regions of Slovenia	7
I.d	Climate	17
I.e	Interesting facts	18
I.f	Political system	19
I.g	Population	20
	Historical Overview	21
I.h	Food and habits	23
I.i	Slovene language	29
II.	Higher Education in Slovenia	32
II.a	Higher education development	32
II.b	Organisation of studies	37
II.c	Where to study in Slovenia	42
III.	Useful information	56
III.a	Residence permits	56
III.b	Health insurance	57
III.c	Embassies and Consulates	57
III.d	Financial support for foreign students	59
III.e	Work permits	59
III.f	Student ID card	59
III.g	Housing	60
III.h	Slovene language courses	62
III.i	Academic calendar	62
III.j	Study facilities	63
III.k	Cost of living	63
III.l	Sport facilities	66
IV.	Let's have fun in Slovenia	67
IV.a	Student associations	69
V.	What about after graduation?	77

I. SLOVENIA – General information

It's a tiny place – there's no disputing that fact – with a surface area of just over 20,000 sq km and a little over two million people. But 'good things come in small packages', and never was that old saying more appropriate than in describing Slovenia an independent republic bordering Italy, Austria, Hungary and Croatia and situated in Central Europe.

Slovenia has been given a lot of different names by its promoters – 'Europe in Miniature', 'The Sunny Side of the Alps', 'The Green Heart of Europe' – and they're all true. Slovenia has everything from beaches, snowcapped mountains, hills covered with vineyards and wide plains blanketed in sunflowers to Gothic churches, baroque palaces and Art nouveau civic buildings. Its incredible mixture of climates brings warm Mediterranean breezes up to the foothills of the alps, where it can snow in the summer. And with more than half of its total area covered in forest, Slovenia really is one of the 'greenest' countries in the world.



NEIGHBORHOOD

Land boundaries = 1,334 km (829 mi);
Coastline = 46 km (28.5 mi)



Italy	19%
Austria	26%
Hungary	8%
Croatia	43%
Adriatic Sea	4%

Republic of Slovenia; <i>parliamentary democracy</i>	Area: 20,256 sq km (7,820 sq mi)	Population (June 2006): 2 008 516	GDP per capita (2005): 13,807 €	Currency: EUR (from 1st Jan 2007 on)	Capital: Ljubljana
---	---	--	--	--	------------------------------

I.a How to get to Slovenia?

1. BY AIR



Slovenia has one international airport, Brnik, which is about 25 km north-west from Ljubljana. Slovenia's national carrier Adria Airways offers regular schedule flights to most major European cities. Ljubljana is linked to Frankfurt, Munich, Vienna, Zurich, Brussels, Paris, Barcelona, London, Dublin, Manchester, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Moscow, Split, Skopje, Sarajevo, Ohrid, Tirana, Tel Aviv, Istanbul, Podgorica, Prague, Priština and others.
<http://www.adria.si/>

2. BY CAR



You can best get to know a country by car. You can reach Slovenia via one of the border crossings with Italy, Austria, Hungary or Croatia, or you can rent a car in one of our car rental agencies. Slovenia's highways are good and clearly signposted. Alongside the roads you will find rest stops, inns with overnight accommodation, and motels.

4. BY BUS



It is also possible to reach Slovenia from neighbouring countries by bus. International bus transport is well organized and relatively inexpensive. Timetables and other information can be found on the web site.

3. RAIL TRAVEL

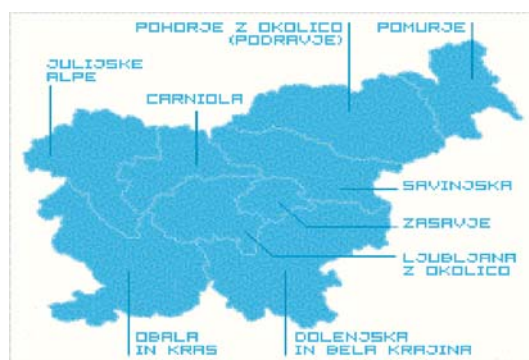


Almost every important tourist destination is served by modern and comfortable trains. Connections abroad are also excellent: you can get to Slovenia on direct lines from Italy, Austria, Hungary, Croatia, Yugoslavia and Macedonia. Train travel is convenient and inexpensive.

I.b GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS

The Republic of Slovenia lies in the heart of Europe, where the Alps face the Pannonian plains and the Mediterranean meets the mysterious Karst. To the north is Austria; Hungary is to the east; Croatia to the south and Italy to the west.

Slovenia is distinguished by the varied mosaic of its landscape which stretches between the Adriatic Sea and the Alps. The melting of the Alpine, Pannonian, Dinaric and Mediterranean worlds, each leaving its own mark, create a unique countryside, which is for the most part green. It is a largely mountainous country, almost half of it covered by forests. Cultivated areas with pastures, fields, vineyards and orchards cover 43 percent of the country. More than one half of the population lives in towns, most of which date from Roman times. The mountain tops rise to more than 2,500 metres (Triglav - 2,864m - is the



highest Slovene mountain); the south-eastern part slowly changes into wide plateaus, usually over 1,000 metres in height, where forms of high karst have developed. Lower mountains are covered with forests. The southern and eastern Alps change into the pre-alpine world, which is mountainous for the most part, but still characterised by limestone and dolomite peaks.

The "original" Karst (the limestone region of underground rivers, gorges and caves) which gave its name to all karst areas around the world, extends through a wide belt of south and south-west Slovenia, from Ljubljana all the way to the Italian border.

In south-west Slovenia, in the area by the Adriatic coast, the Mediterranean climate determines both the natural and cultivated vegetation. With about 50 km of coastline, Slovenia is also a maritime country. The eastern part of Slovenia gradually transforms into the Pannonian plain. It is mostly an area of hills, interrupted by extensive plains of gravel and clay. To the south, along the Sava and Krka rivers, the countryside is characterised by green hills with meadows and forests.



I.c REGIONS OF SLOVENIA

GORENJSKA



Mountains and lakes are the big attraction in the Gorenjska (Upper Carniola), the province that in many ways feels more 'Slovenian' than any other. It contains most of Slovenia's share of the Julian Alps with many peaks rising to well over 2000 metres. There's a lot of skiing here and Gorenjska offers some of the best hiking in Europe. Gorenjska also has many of Slovenia's most attractive historical towns with treasures of Gothic, Renaissance and baroque art and architecture. People here have a reputation for being on the 'thrifty' side.



Julian Alps (Julijske alpe)

provide a view of the Soča and the upper Sava river valleys which spreads below Mount Triglav, Slovenia's highest mountain. Lying between the two rivers is Triglav National Park, which protects numerous endemic animal and plant species in a region of high rocky mountains, deeply cut river gorges, high-mountain karst shafts, and attractive low mountains as well as the traditions of the once difficult life of the mountain farmers and alpine dairymen.



Triglav National Park

Our first and so far only national park is named after Mount Triglav (2864 m), the symbol of Slovenia. The Triglav National Park is situated close to the junction of the three borders of Austria, Italy, and Slovenia and contains the most characteristic landscape elements typical of Slovenia. In addition to the alpine valleys, mountain ridges, and peaks of the Julian Alps, other distinctive natural assets in the park include high mountain lakes, Lake Bohinj, waterfalls, gorges, troughs, and high mountain karst phenomena. Various protection measures apply in the park area. Tourist centers: Bled, Bohinj, Bovec, Kranjska Gora, and others are located outside the park but very close to its borders.



Bled

Bled (501 m above sea level) is today considered one of the most beautiful alpine holiday resorts and health spas. During the long summer season, it is very pleasant to swim in the lake or in hotel swimming pools with thermal water (28 degrees C.) and enjoy rowing, sailing, wind surfing, fishing in the lake or in alpine rivers, kayaking, canoeing, rafting, and other activities. Amid beautiful surroundings you can play golf or tennis, go horseback riding, go mountaineering, fly with a glider or hand-glider, and more.

PRIMORSKA (Coast and Karst)

Where the sun strokes the picturesque Mediterranean towns on the Adriatic coast. Its rays are infatuated with the beauty of the Karst region planted with olive groves and vineyards, with peach orchards and cherry trees. Some of the most beautiful underground worlds of our planet lie below their roots. There are more than six thousand karst caves and sinkholes in Slovenia, and ten of these treasures of limestone masterpieces created by disappearing karst rivers have been adapted and opened for tourists

Primorska, the long slender province that extends from Austria and Triglav National Park to Istria and the Adriatic Sea has a coastline of only 47 kilometres. The climate and the flora here are distinctly Mediterranean right up to the foothills of the Alps. Piran is an old Mediterranean town which is situated at the tip of the Piran peninsula. The town is actually one large museum with its medieval architecture and a rich cultural heritage. It is one of the best preserved historical towns on the Adriatic and is protected as a cultural monument. Narrow streets and tight houses are a special charm of the town.



The Slovenian Karst

Limestone and water have created here characteristic karst phenomena such as sinkholes, chasms, poljes with disappearing lakes, and underground caves.



Križna Jama (Cave)

first documented in 1832 is one of the best known karst caverns in the world. It is particularly renowned for its chain of twenty two underground lakes of crystal clear emerald-green water separated by calcite (calcium bicarbonate) barriers.



Because of its remarkable natural phenomena, the science of karstology was named after the Kras region, which is also the home of world speleology, speleobiology, and cave tourism. Cave lovers can explore around 100 karst caves, of which 25 are open for tourists and some of which can only be visited with experienced guides. The best known tourist caves are Postojna, Pivka, Črna jama, Planina, Škocjanske jame, Vilenica, Dimnica, and Križna jama. The intermittent Cerknica Lake is unique, as is the remarkable Rakov Škocjan Regional Park.

Postojna Cave

The Postojna Cave is one of the largest and most easily accessible world caves where visitors are transported by electric train. Its stalactites, stalagmites, pillars, and translucent curtains constantly create unforgettable impressions, and the underground cave waters offer shelter to a unique resident, the amphibian *Proteus anguinus* or human fish.



Škocjan Caves - World Heritage Site

The Škocjan Caves are included in UNESCO's list of World Natural and Cultural Heritage Sites. The caves are situated at the heart of the Škocjan Regional Park in Slovenia's Classical karst region and offer a marvelous world of stalactites and stalagmites, immense underground caverns and deep chasms, and the turbulent flow of the underground Reka River. On your way through the Park to the caves, you will find the fascinating great diversity of karst formations and the flora and fauna, including typical karst cultural heritage presentations.

Lipica, the Cradle of the Lipizzaner Horse

Close to the Slovene-Italian border, lying deep in the heart of the karst countryside under the blue Mediterranean sky, is the Lipica Stud Farm, the cradle of the white Lipizzaner horse. Founded in 1580, the stud farm ranks among the most important cultural and historical monuments in Slovenia. Through the centuries, the stud farm has maintained the tradition of breeding and selecting the best purebred Lipizzaner horses. In the last forty years, Lipica has also cultivated the equestrian arts, and its achievements are presented at various international riding events. Present-day Lipica is



a well-equipped tourist resort with a touch of tradition. Guests can spend a delightful holiday learning or improving riding skills, taking carriage rides, or simply enjoying the unspoiled natural surroundings. A performance of the classical riding school, which takes place in a covered arena, is an unforgettable experience, as is a visit to the stud farm and to the art gallery with its exhibition of paintings by Avgust Černigoj.

NOTRANJSKA



'Inner Carniola' is largely covered in forest – the setting of many of the country's myths and legends. It's most distinguishing characteristic is its karst caves below the ground, its underground rivers and its intermittent lakes at Cerknica and Planina. Much of the country's wildlife (like bears) live in this region.

DOLENJSKA



'Lower Carniola' is a charming area of gently rolling hills, vineyards, forests and the Krka River flowing south-eastward into Croatia. Winegrowing hills and small churches, castles and monasteries, mighty forests and gentle birch groves give the extensive region of southeastern Slovenia a very picturesque appearance. Those white hilltop churches with their red tile roofs that you'll see everywhere once protected the people from raiding Turks and other invaders. The castles along the Krka are some of the best preserved in Slovenia as are the many monasteries and abbeys. It is the cycling centre of Slovenia and there is plenty of opportunity for hiking, kayaking, canoeing and swimming in the thermal spas.

SAVINJSKA

From one of the most beautiful alpine valleys past medieval castle inspirations of the Celje Counts to mysterious Kozjansko, the Savinjska region offers secret corners of unspoiled nature, thermal and climatic health resorts, towns and cities with interesting pasts and lively presents, hospitable farms, places with sporting challenges.



BELA KRAJINA

The 'White March' of south-eastern



Slovenia takes its name from the endless birch trees that cover this little province. It is a treasure trove of Slovenian folklore and you'll see more traditional dance and

hear more music here than anywhere else in the country. Like Dolenjska, Bela Krajina is famous for its Hallstatt and Roman sites as well as a 3rd century shrine to the god Mithra near the village of Rožanec which is one of the best preserved in Europe.





Maribor the second largest city in Slovenia is the centre of south Štajerska viticulture where, Stara trta, the oldest vine in the world has been growing for more than 400 years. This vine produces a high quality of white wine.

Štajerska is Slovenia's largest province. It has more big farms than any other part of Slovenia (hops, wheat, potatoes and grapes) and it contains some of the country's largest and most historical towns. Štajerska has been at the crossroads of Slovenia for centuries and virtually everyone has 'slept here' at least for a time: Celts, Romans, early Slavs, Habsburgs and Nazi German occupiers. The area suffered terribly under the black leather boot of Nazism in WWII and many of its inhabitants were murdered, deported or forced to work in labour camps.

KOROŠKA

Koroška, Carinthia in English, is Slovenia's smallest province – a mere shadow of what it once was. Until the end of WWI, Carinthia included a very large area including the cities of Klagenfurt and Villach, both now in Austria. It is an excellent area for outdoor activities, including skiing, flying, horse back riding and especially hiking. Koroška has a special place in the hearts and minds of most Slovenes. The Duchy of Carantania, the first Slovenian – and Slavic, for that matter – state dating back to the 7th century, was centred here. The region was heavily fortified with castles during the Middle Ages and from the 12th Century onward was an important cultural artistic centre.



PREKMURJE

The dreamy countryside along the Mura River in eastern Slovenia is a land of wide fields and rounded hills, storks and wind-rattles, floating mills, healing



waters and energy points, picturesque winegrowing hills, original traditions and dialects, and most of all, a land of hospitable people, who live in Slovenia's largest agricultural region. Prekmurje, Slovenia's 'forgotten' corner, is mostly a broad plain that extends for kilometers beyond the Mura River. Its isolation is rooted in history, until 1924 not a single bridge spanned the sluggish Mura River and crossings were made by ferry. As a result, Prekmurje has preserved traditional music, folklore and even architecture in its distinctive Pannonian-style farmhouses. Until the end of WWI, almost all of Prekmurje belonged to the Austro-Hungarian crown and a sizeable Magyar minority still live here.

In many ways Prekmurje looks and feels more like Hungary than Slovenia.



Towns

Those who take too little time to explore deeply, the history of our cities and towns will probably appear much the same: it reaches back long millenniums and record invasions and natural disasters and periods of decline and flourishing, but Slovene cities and towns always emerged victorious from trouble and misfortune. Along the banks of rivers and streams, they grew into pleasant centers where the spirit of the Middle Ages merges with the pulse of the modern.

Slovenia`s cities and towns offer more than history, monuments, churches, museums, and restaurants with delicious food and drink; they are also the venues of numerous events, from

minor festivities only found on the local calendar to traditional world-renowned events. Our cities and towns not only offer the ancient cores where their life began millenniums ago but also serve as starting points for excursions into the immediate and more distant surroundings where many historical and natural sites wait to be discovered.



Whichever Slovene city or town you come to, hotels, bed and breakfasts, private rooms, apartments, and campgrounds will welcome you; your hosts will give you their undivided attention, provide you with information in the form of leaflets, brochures, and maps, and invite you to come again next year.

Relative to size and population compared with other European cities and towns, Slovenia`s are not among the largest, so do not look here for Eiffel Towers and Roman Coliseums. Instead, their very smallness is their advantage: you can get into their souls and enjoy every site to the fullest. The townsmen will become your friends, the events a part of your annual schedule and the surroundings only an extension of the pleasures they offer. Places will become a part of you once you get to know them.

LJUBLJANA, the capital city

Ljubljana is a political, cultural, scientific, educational, business, and transportation center that in its own way combines the characteristics of Slovenia's eastern and western, northern and southern regions. The city by the river on which the mythological Argonauts carried the Golden Fleece, a city by a moor where the crannog dwellers once lived, a city with the rich heritage of Roman Emona, a city that was once the capital of the Province of Carniola and the capital of Napoleon's Illyrian Provinces, a city of Renaissance, Baroque, and especially Art Nouveau facades, a city that boasts the greatest exhibition of the architecture of the master Jože Plečnik—all this is Ljubljana.



The city nestling below the hill with Ljubljana Castle has a lively cultural life created by numerous theatres, museums, and galleries, one of the oldest Philharmonics in the world, cinemas, more than ten thousand cultural events each year, as many as ten international festivals, including the Ljubljana Summer Festival, the Ljubljana Graphics Biennial, the Ljubljana Jazz Festival, the LIFFE Film Festival, and the Druga godba Festival of Alternative Music, and much more. As Slovenia's business and commerce center, Ljubljana hosts numerous trade fairs, and like any capital city it also offers



numerous shopping temptations, from smaller shops and boutiques in old city core to large shopping centers on the outskirts. At every step, there are friendly cafes, pastry shops, and restaurants, as many serving distinctly Slovene cuisine as those offering foreign specialities. During a visit to Ljubljana, which is linked to the world by road, railway, and Brnik Airport, visitors can choose among accommodations at a hotel, motel, or bed and breakfast, in private apartments and rooms, at a campground, and at a youth hostel.

Because of the University of Ljubljana, daily life in the city is marked by a challenging and lively youthful character but also by the charm of enjoying a tranquil and relaxing boat ride on the Ljubljanica River, a stroll in Tivoli Park close to the very center of the city, a visit to the Botanical Garden with more than 4,500 plant species, a walk in the Ljubljana Zoo, a guided tour of Plečnik's Ljubljana, or the trails to nearby Rožnik Hill, Šmarna gora, or many of the other friendly peaks in the city surroundings.

How to get to Ljubljana:

By car: As Ljubljana is located in the centre of Slovenia it is easily accessible by car. It is connected with highways to almost all other major cities and neighbouring countries. You can access Ljubljana: from Villach (A) E 651, from Klagenfurt (A) E 652/E 61, from Graz (A) E 57/E 59, from Trieste (I) E 61/E 70, from Zagreb (CRO), E 70 from Budapest (H) E 57/E 71 By rail: Ljubljana is easily accessible by train: Munich-Salzburg-Villach-Ljubljana-Zagreb (Eurocity Mimara), Vienna-Graz-Maribor-Ljubljana (Emona), Geneva-Venice-Ljubljana-Zagreb (Simplon Express), Budapest-Ljubljana-Venice (Drava), Zagreb-Ljubljana-Jesenice (Eurocity Mimara). Information: Railway station Trg OF 6 1000, Ljubljana, Tel.: +386 1 291 33 32, E-mail: potnik.info@slo-zeleznice.si, Internet: <http://www.slo-zeleznice.si>

By bus: Ljubljana is connected by regular international bus lines with many major European cities. Details and information: Bus station Ljubljana Trg OF 6 1000 Ljubljana Tel.: 090 42 30, E-mail: avtobusna.postaja@ap-ljubljana.si, Internet: <http://www.ap-ljubljana.si>

By plane: Ljubljana International Airport is located in Brnik about 25 km away from the city centre. The national airline carrier Adria Airways as well as some foreign ones (including low-cost carriers) connect Ljubljana with many European and World cities. Information: Aerodrom Ljubljana, Zgornji Brnik 130a SI-4210 Brnik, Tel.: +386 4 206 10 00, Fax: +386 4 206 11 09, E-mail: info@lju-airport.si Internet: <http://www.lju-airport.si>



MARIBOR

The Štajerska capital, the second most important centre in Slovenia, invites you to embrace its wine growing hills and green Pohorje. It is the foothills and the slopes of the Mariborsko Pohorje that are developing into the key tourist area which offers the experiences of the wellness and congress center, and other tranquil and lively activities may be in winter, summer, or both transitional seasons when nature awakens or prepares for rest. The glimmering surface of the river Drava, on which you can also raft, Lent Stara trta (the Old Vine), the oldest vine in the world, reflects day to day.



Extensive vineyards, which rise from the edge of town over the hills of Maribor, are interwoven with more than 50 kilometres of wine roads. These roads are sown with wine shops and tourist farms, which with their homemade wine and food entice ramblers, cyclists and friends of the iron horse.

How to get to Maribor:

By car: Maribor has good road connections with all neighbouring countries, as well as with other places in Slovenia. From Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia, to Maribor you need only a good hour of driving time (road A1/E57), from Maribor to the Austrian border just a few minutes (road A9/E57/E59), to Zagreb (road 1/E59) less than two hours, to Hungary a little longer (about 80 km) because there is no motorway connection, and from the Italian border a two and a half hour drive separates you from

By rail: You can travel to international trains. There are available with Zagreb and Vienna (A). On some trains in Ljubljana or Zidani which has good train enables fast train (H) and Venice(I).

By bus: Maribor is connected to Graz (A), Belgrade (YU), (NL) and most places in international bus lines.



Maribor.

Maribor with different are direct connections (CRO), Rijeka (CRO), Graz (A), lines it is necessary to change Most. Nearby Pragersko, services with Maribor, also connections with Budapest

connected to Zagreb (CRO), Amsterdam (NL) Rotterdam Germany by regular Otherwise Slovene towns are

connected by regular bus services to Austria, Croatia, England, France, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden and countries of the former Republic of Yugoslavia. Maribor also has good bus services with other Slovene towns. By plane: Maribor airport is located in Slivnica, just a few kilometres from Maribor. At the moment it does not have regular international lines, and is used only for charter flights, business and flying sports as well as cargo transport.

KOPER

Koper is one of the most picturesque towns in the northern Istrian peninsula given its unique historical core. It lies in the south-western part of Slovenia on the Adriatic coast, 20 km south of Trieste, Italy and about 30 km north of the Croatian border. The town municipality of Koper is one of the largest in the wider Primorska region with regard to area and population. Considering its degree of economic development, traffic infrastructure and lively cultural life Koper is among the most developed areas of Slovenia. Koper is not only a trade and industrial centre of Slovene Istria, but in many ways its cultural and rich. The cultural activities in Koper are varied and theatre, and there are museums, galleries, a cinema, and containing a well-stocked library with a special section has also literature on the surrounding area. Koper facilities. A rapid development in the field of higher education in the past years has lead to the creation of the third Slovene university, the University of Primorska.



How to get to Koper

By car

There are major highways connecting Slovenia to Italy, Austria, Hungary, and Croatia.

By plane

The nearest airports are the International Airport of Ljubljana, Slovenia (Brnik – 23 km north-west of Ljubljana and 135 km from Koper) and the International Airport of Trieste, Italy (Ronchi - 62 km from Koper). There are very good bus services connecting Koper to Ljubljana and Trieste.

By train

There are regular train lines connecting the capital city Ljubljana with Italy, Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Hungary, and Croatia. From Ljubljana you can reach Koper by bus or local trains.

By bus

It is also possible to reach Slovenia and Koper from neighbouring countries by bus. Internal bus transport is well organized and relatively inexpensive.

By sea

From May to October an alternative way of getting to the Slovenian coast from Italy is by boat. Three times a week there is a boat line between Venice (Italy) and Izola (about 6 km from Koper).



I.d CLIMATE

The distinctive geographic diversity influences the climate: there is a mixture

of continental, Alpine and Mediterranean climates in Slovenia. Most of Slovenia

has a continental climate, with cold winters and warm summers. In the north-

east, the Alpine climate means that summers are comfortably warm, while

winters are fairly cold. The Mediterranean climate runs across the coastal region

up to the Soca Valley: summers are extremely hot, while winters are mild, unless

the very strong north wind - called the burja - is blowing. The average annual

precipitation is 800 mm in the east and goes up to 3,000 mm in the north-

west. The average annual temperatures are - 2 degrees C in January, which is

the coldest month, and 21degrees C in July, which is on average the warmest

month.

I.e INTERESTING FACTS

- The area of present day Slovenia has been settled since the Palaeolithic Age. Tools made of bone dating 100,000 and 60,000 BC have been discovered.
- In 1995 one of the most important archaeological finds from the Stone Age was made in a cave at Divje Babe near Cerknica in Primorska; a primitive bone flute dating back some 35,000 years. It is now considered to be the world's oldest known musical instrument.
- Slovenia is predominantly hilly or mountainous; about 90% of the surface is more than 300m above sea level. The forests, some of it even virgin forest, covers more than half of the country making Slovenia one of the greenest countries in Europe only behind Finland.
- Cities and towns like Ljubljana, Celje, Ptuj and Koper were built on the foundations of Roman or even pre-Roman settlements while others are essentially new.
- Slovenia is home to some 2900 plant species and about 70 of them - many in the Alps - are unique to the country or were first classified here.
- Slovenia was once known as the 'country of castles' and had over 1000, but wars and development have had an impact on this number.
- Slovenia has an excellent system of walking trails – some 7000 kilometres - they are most commonly marked by a red circle with a white centre.
- World famous Lipizzaner horses were first bred at Lipica in Primorska.
- Slovenia has 7500 registered caves, every year approximately 100 more are discovered.
- Slovenia has over 300 waterfalls.
- Slovenia has some of the best birdwatching in central Europe with well over 300 species spotted.
- Slovenia has some 16 thermal spa resorts.
- Slovenia has around 8000 beekeepers, which makes it four beekeepers per 1000 inhabitants, truly a nation of beekeepers.
- 44% of Slovenian territory is classified as karst area. Karst represents a distinctive type of earth with special karstic phenomena getting the name after the region Kras in the background of the Trieste Bay. The name has Paleoeuropean origin (karra - stone).
- After WWI, the Slovenian nation lost 90,000 of its nationals to Austria, 400,000 to Italy and 5,000 to Hungary – some 37% of its total population of 1.3 million people at the time.

I.f POLITICAL SYSTEM

Slovenia's Constitution, adopted on 23 December 1991, exactly a year after the plebiscite for an independent state, provides for a parliamentary system of government. The highest legislative authority is the National Assembly (Državni zbor) consisting of 90 deputies elected for a term of four years by secret ballot, on the basis of universal adult suffrage. Italian and Hungarian ethnic minorities are guaranteed two seats in the National Assembly. The National Council (Državni svet), which is elected for a five- year term, performs an advisory role. Council members (40) represent regions and interest groups.

The head of state, the President of the Republic (elected for a maximum two consecutive five-year terms by direct elections), is also the supreme commander of the armed forces. Executive power is vested in the prime minister and his cabinet. The government must be approved by

and their appointment is for life. There

appeals courts while the supreme

system. The first Slovene

1994, and he reports to

The highest statute is

and amended by the

(a 2/3 majority is

hierarchical order are:

decrees issued by the

of laws, regulations,

ministries for the

government decrees;

bodies have passed in

jurisdiction. The new

the position of the

the National Assembly. Judges exercise judicial authority,

are district and circuit courts, the high courts are

court is the highest court in the judicial

Ombudsman was elected in September

the National Assembly on his work.

the Constitution, which is adopted

Parliament in a special procedure

needed). Other legal acts in

laws passed by the Parliament,

government for implementation

guidelines and orders issued by

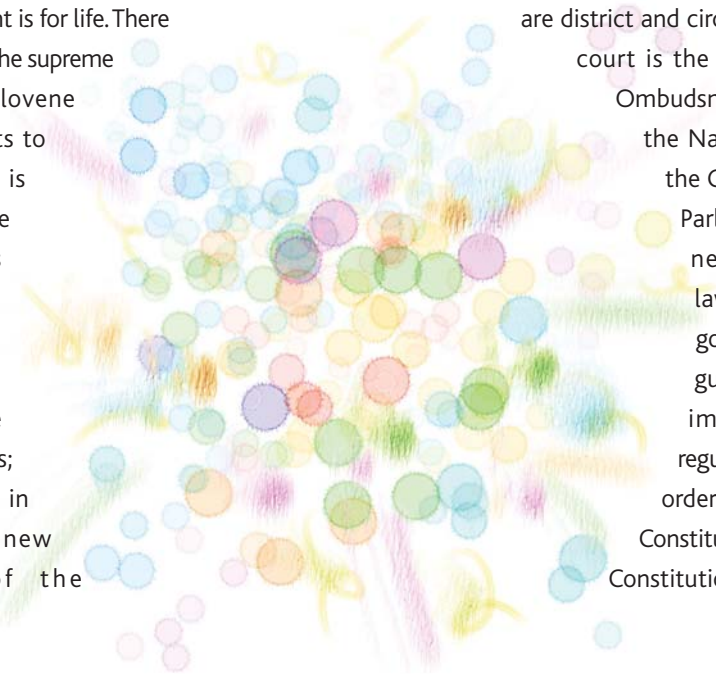
implementation of laws and

regulations which local government

order to regulate affairs under their

Constitution significantly strengthened

Constitutional Court.



I. g POPULATION

The vast majority of the population are Slovenians (83.1% - 2002 census). Italians and Hungarians are considered

indigenous minorities with rights protected under the Constitution. Other ethnic groups - which mostly arrived in Slovenia

after W.W.II as economic immigrants - identify themselves as Croats, Serbs, Muslims, Yugoslavs, Macedonians, Montenegrins

and Albanians. There are indigenous Slovenian minorities in Italy, Austria, Hungary and Croatia. Ethnic Slovenes living

outside the national borders number between 250,000 to 400,000 (depending on the inclusion of second and other

generations), with the vast majority of them living overseas and in the countries of the European Union.

The main religion in Slovenia is Roman Catholic though the number of followers is dropping. In 1991, almost 72 % were

Roman Catholic and in 2002 there were less than 59 %. There are also some small communities of other Christian

denominations (in particular Protestant in the eastern parts of the country) and Jews. 2.4 % of the population is Muslim

and 2.3 % Orthodox. 10 % of the population declared themselves to be atheist.

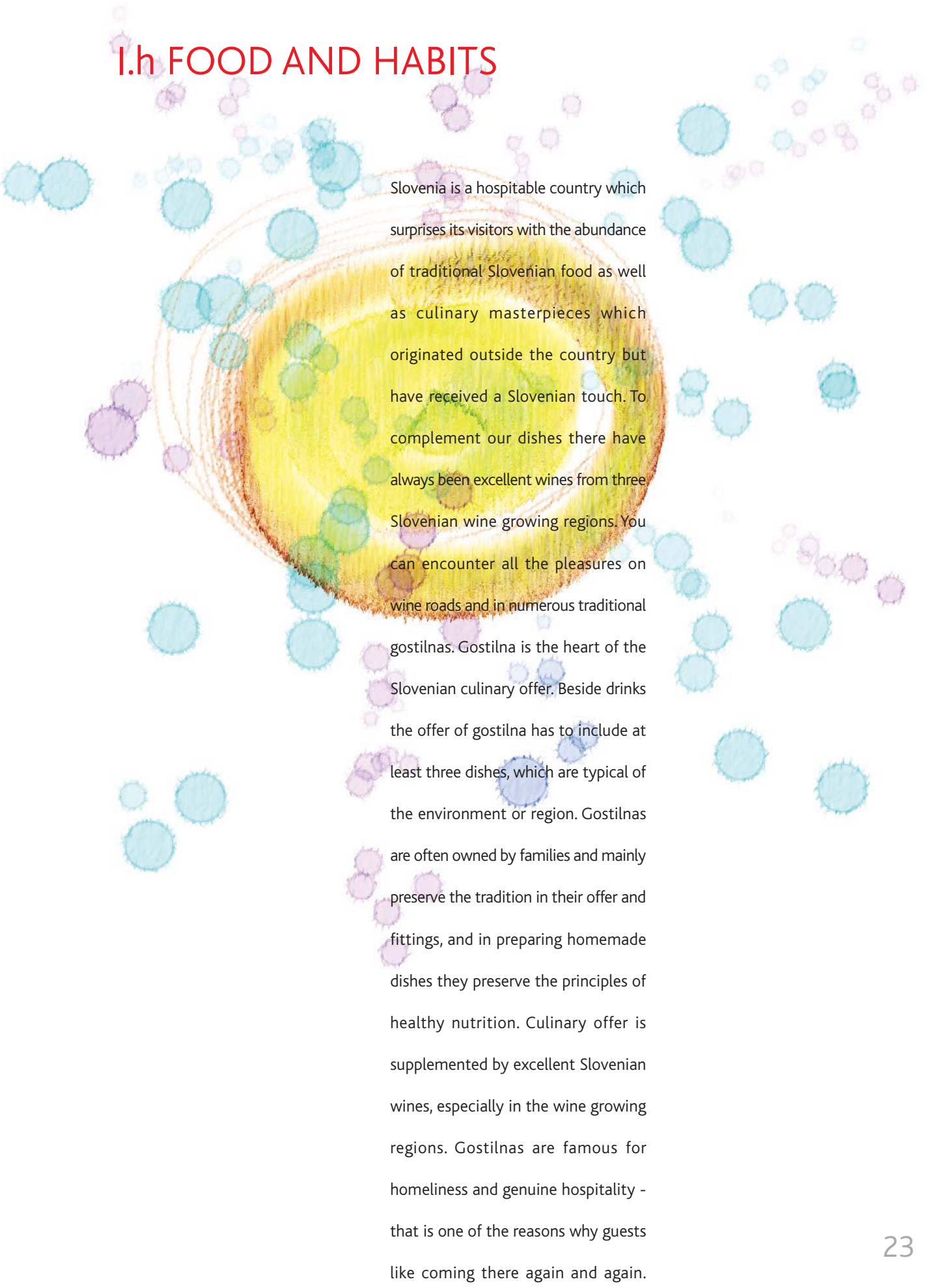
HISTORICAL OVERVIEW



- End of 6th century: Slavs begin settling the valleys of the Sava, Drava and Mura rivers, and under pressure from the Avars, reach the shores of the Black Sea, Friuli plains, the Danube, Adriatic Sea and Lake Balaton.
- 7th century: Western Slavic tribes form an alliance with the Slavic Duchy of Carantania with its centre in present day Austrian Carinthia.
- 745: Carantania becomes a part of the Frankish Empire. The Slavs convert to Christianity and gradually lose their independence.
- 869 to 874: Prince Kocelj briefly establishes an independent state of Slovenes in Lower Pannonia.
- 9th century: Alongside the growing influence of Christianity the Slovenian language is increasingly used in religious services. The Freising Manuscripts, the oldest written records in the Slovenian language, originate from this period.
- 14th to 16th centuries: The House of Habsburg extends its control over most of the Slovenian regions.
- 1551: Protestant Primož Trubar publishes "Abecednik in Katekizem" (Spelling-book and Catechism), first books written in the Slovenian language.
- 1584: Jurij Dalmatin translates the Bible into Slovenian. Adam Bohoric writes a Slovenian grammar book.
- 1848: Slovenian intellectuals issue the first political program for a United Slovenia.
- 1918 - October: Liberation of all Slovenians from the territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy is declared, and in December the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is formed.

- 1941- April 27th: sees the formation of the OF (Liberation Front), an anti-Nazi coalition, which becomes the pillar of the partisan struggle against the German, Italian and Hungarian occupation after the capitulation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.
- 1945: Fighting with the Germans in Carinthia and Styria ended on May 15th (Last battle of W.W.II).
- 1945: The process of nationalisation begins, gradually bringing private business, industry and land ownership under state control.
- 1988 to 1990: The military trial of three journalists and an army officer leads to calls for an independent Slovenia. Events following are known as the Slovene Spring, ending with the first parliamentary multiparty democratic election in the former state (April, 1990).
- 20 January 1990: The Slovenian delegation leaves the congress of the Yugoslav League of Communists for the last time.
- 23 December 1990: 88.5% of voters at the referendum cast their vote for an independent Slovenia.
- 25 June 1991: The Republic of Slovenia officially declares its independence.
- 27 June 1991: The Yugoslav Army attacks Slovenia.
- 7 July 1991: By signing the Brioni Declaration the Yugoslav People's Army terminates its military involvement in Slovenia.
- 8 October 1991: Slovenian tolar replaces Yugoslav dinar as the official currency
- 25 October 1991: The last Yugoslav soldier leaves Slovenia.
- 23 December 1991: The Slovene Constitution is adopted.
- 15 January 1992: The European Union officially recognizes Slovenia.
- 22 May 1992: Slovenia becomes a member of the United Nations.
- 6 December 1992: The first elections are held in independent Slovenia.
- 27 September 1994: Slovenia signs the accession declaration in Geneva for incorporation in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Slovenia thus becomes a founding member of the World Trade Organization (23 December 1994).
- 1 January 1996: Slovenia becomes a full member of the Central European Free Trade Agreement.
- 10 June 1996: Slovenia and the European Union sign an association agreement, granting Slovenia the status of associate membership and access to the structural dialogue.
- 25 June 1996: Slovenia becomes an associated partner of the Western European Union (WEU).
- 1 May 2004: Slovenia becomes a full Member State of the European Union.
- 1 January 2007: Euro replaces Slovenian tolar as official Slovenian currency

I.h FOOD AND HABITS



Slovenia is a hospitable country which surprises its visitors with the abundance of traditional Slovenian food as well as culinary masterpieces which originated outside the country but have received a Slovenian touch. To complement our dishes there have always been excellent wines from three Slovenian wine growing regions. You can encounter all the pleasures on wine roads and in numerous traditional gostilnas. Gostilna is the heart of the Slovenian culinary offer. Beside drinks the offer of gostilna has to include at least three dishes, which are typical of the environment or region. Gostilnas are often owned by families and mainly preserve the tradition in their offer and fittings, and in preparing homemade dishes they preserve the principles of healthy nutrition. Culinary offer is supplemented by excellent Slovenian wines, especially in the wine growing regions. Gostilnas are famous for homeliness and genuine hospitality - that is one of the reasons why guests like coming there again and again.



SLOVENE COOKING

In the palette of national dishes there are many connected with the traditional festive slaughtering. Popular everyday dishes are made from cabbage, beans and potatoes. Every Slovenian region has its own various types of bread. There are also many flour-based dishes, among which those made from buckwheat – the cereal which gives grey flour, are a speciality. Slovenian cooking encompasses some native dishes, such as kranjske klobase (Carniolan sausages), potica, and štruklji (rolled dumplings). More than seventy variations of štruklji are widely spread across Slovenia. The most renowned is luxuriously filled prekmurska gibanica (over Mura moving cake). Don't forget to try the potica, a cake roll filled with walnuts, poppy seeds, raisins, various herbs, cottage cheese, honey or crackling. In Primorska, they will delight you with original fish dishes and delicacies made from local plants, vegetables and fruit (asparagus, artichokes, truffles), and of course pršut from Karst which is cured in the bora wind. Other dishes have been influenced by the neighboring regions: Austria (zavitek - strudel), Hungary

(golaž - goulash), Italy (rižota - risotto), and recently the Balkans (ražnjiči - shishkebob). The main meal is almost unthinkable without soup, all year around. Vegetables, stewed or boiled, are seasoned with cream or bread crumbs browned in butter. Dried beans are eaten warm with sauerkraut or in salad with onion. Sauerkraut and sour turnips are topped with ocvirki (cracklings). Potatoes, an important part of the diet, are usually served sauteed (pražen krompir) or boiled and topped with ocvirki. Salads, often grown in the family garden, vary with the season. Bread used to be baked at home in krušna peč (literally: bread oven/stove), which occupied a corner of the family room and was made of brick and faced with green or brown tiles. Benches were attached on two sides, and the stove was large enough for a man to sleep on the top on a cold night. The stove was heated with wood from an opening in the hallway. For baking, the ashes were pushed aside and the dough for several loaves of bread was introduced with a long paddle in the hot oven. Other dishes were baked in the oven as well. Many

farm houses still have such stoves. A wide variety of dishes is made from wheat or buckwheat flour (žganci, štruklji), from corn meal (polenta), and with millet meal (kaša). Mashed potatoes are added to the dough for dumplings, which can be either plain or filled with plums (češpljevi cmoki) or apricots (marelični cmoki). Traditional sweets are flancati (crisp deep fried pastry), krofi (doughnuts)—with or without jam—and potica, the latter with either walnut, raisin, tarragon, honey or even chocolate filling. Palačinke (crepes) filled with jam or walnuts are also popular. Fruits (cherries, apricots, peaches, pears) are preserved in Mason jars and served as dessert in the winter. Dried fruits (apples, pears, prunes) are used to prepare cereal and rice dishes or compote. Morello cherries (višnje), which are slightly sour, are preserved in brandy. Green walnuts preserved in syrup are a delicacy. Visit this internet site for Slovenian recipes in English. Below is recipe of a favoured Slovenian dish that is usually made for Christmas.



POTICA

Dough:

- _ cup lukewarm water
- 1 cup scalded milk
- 1 package of active dry or 1 cake yeast
- _ cup granulated sugar
- 2 egg yolks slightly beaten
- _ cup (_ stick) butter
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 3.5 to 4 cups sifted all purpose flour

Making the dough:

1. In a small bowl, sprinkle dry yeast onto the warm water (use lukewarm water with cake yeast), stir until dissolved.
2. In big bowl, mix milk, sugar, butter, salt. Cool to lukewarm.
3. Add 2 cups of flour, beating well with a rubber spatula or a spoon. Beat in yeast, egg yolks, then enough of remaining flour to make soft dough.
4. Turn out the dough onto a lightly floured surface, cover with a bowl, let stand 10 minutes. Knead dough until smooth and elastic (8 to 10 minutes).
5. Place dough in a lightly greased bowl, turn once to grease the surface. Cover with a clean towel, let rise in warm place (about 85 F) till doubled in size, about 1.5 hours. When the dough has doubled, punch it down, again let rise till doubled (45 minutes).
6. Meanwhile grease a round angel food cake pan (or two 9" by 5" by 3" loaf pans).

Filling:

- 12 tablespoons scalded light cream
- 4 cups ground walnuts (packed)
- 1.5 cups granulated sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- 4 tablespoons butter
- 4 tablespoons fresh bread crumbs
- 2 egg whites

Filling and baking:

1. Put the scalded light cream in a small bowl, stir in the walnuts, sugar, and vanilla. Melt butter in a saucepan, add crumbs, saute till golden, add to nut mixture.
2. Beat egg whites till stiff, fold into nut mixture.
3. Punch down dough, on a slightly floured surface roll into a 32" by 18" rectangle. (If using 2 loaf pans, divide the dough into half and roll into 16" by 9" rectangles.) With a small spatula, spread on the filling, starting at the short end. Roll up in a jelly-roll fashion, place loaf(s) in the pan(s).
4. Let loaf(s) rise until almost doubled (30 to 40 minutes). Meanwhile start heating the oven to 375 F. Brush the top of the loaf(s) with melted butter and bake the loaf(s) 30 to 40 min. or until sounding hollow when tapped with finger.
5. When the potica is done, remove from the pan(s), lay upside down on a rack to cool completely (keep out of draft). Serve on board and slice at table.



WINES



A special delight are the wines – from quality to top quality specialty wines, predicate wines and sparkling wines. On the coast you should try **Teran, Rumeni Muškat, Malvazija and Rebula**. The speciality of the Posavje Region is **Cviček**, a Slovene wine with a light taste and low alcohol. Vine growing hills of the Podravje Region in the east boast excellent speciality wines such as **Renski Rizling, Traminac, Sauvignon, Chardonnay, Ranina** and many other top quality wines. Numerous wine cellars in Slovenia offer wine tasting and the inns and restaurants you can consult experienced sommeliers.

The hilly surroundings of Maribor, along with a favourable climate, stimulate the development of wine growing. Quality red wine (**Merlot, Refosk** etc.) is grown in the south-western part of Slovenia and many sorts of excellent white wines (**Traminac, Muskat Otonel, Sivi pinot, Silvanec**, etc.) in the regions around Maribor. There are many wine cellars located in or near Maribor. If you are lucky enough and you study in autumn, there is an event you must not miss: the vintage is usually in September or October and is almost a national holiday in Slovenia. Another important date connected to wine in Slovenia is November 11th, **Martinovo** (St. Martin's Day). This is

the day when new wine (pressed grape juice) turns into wine. Both occasions give you a chance to drink wine and eat good Slovene specialties. Our ancestors knew that one must thank God for a good harvest. The **Martinovanje festival** is one of the oldest folk thanksgiving celebrations for an abundant grape harvest, and during the festive days the new wine/must becomes wine. Many delicacies are served, but a roast goose with new wine is mandatory and cannot be missing from any table. According to the legend, St. Martin hid himself in a flock of geese when people were looking for him to tell him that he had been made a bishop. On St. Martin Saturday, people gather in Slovenia's wine cellars and celebrate the festivity of abundance. In Drašiči, a small village

in the Metlika municipality where most people make their living from wine, Martinovanje is celebrated with a number of festivities that last more than a week. They visit each other's cellars, and the day before the festival they fete all named Martin or Martina, sing, and attend concerts. On St. Martin Sunday they organize a big feast at the volunteer fire brigade station, serving goose, locally made mlinci (flat cake), a local cake called povitica, and new wine.

A fact not widely known outside Slovenia is that the oldest vine in the world grows in Maribor. »Stara trta« - The old vine, as we call it, grows in front of the Stara trta in Lent. It is over 400 years old and it gives approximately 80 kg of grapes each year.



HABITS

Beekeeping has been an occupation in Slovenia for more than 600 years. In the last century, swarms of Carniolian bees were exported widely across Europe as well as to other continents. In addition to its well-known breed of bees, beehive panels decorated with religious, historical, and, most frequently, humorous folk paintings are a special feature of original Slovene beekeeping. At least 50,000 examples and more than 600 various motifs from the middle of the 18th century and into the 19th century have been preserved that represent a genuine gallery of folk art and popular perceptions of the world.

Hiking and Trekking

Wherever you are in Slovenia it is possible is covered by countless paths for many **theme and teaching trails**, trails towns, cities and lakes and less demanding the most attractive are mountain footpaths and both Slovenian sections of the **European Long-distance Footpath – E6 and E7** which are 600 kilometres long.

In the mountains of Slovenia there are more than seven thousand kilometres of marked **trails**, along which there are 165 mountain lodges, huts and bivouacs. The mountain world offers an abundance of both, easily accessible marks and



those more difficult ones which can be reached with the help of experienced mountain guides. Slovenian mountaineers like conquering the **Slovene Alpine Transversal**, which leads from Maribor over the hills and mountains to the Adriatic sea. Slovenian mountains are a part of the large alpine transversal **Via Alpina**, which connects eight alpine countries. Many mountain trails reach over the borders of Slovenia and there you can find maintained and marked **mountain border passes**. In Slovenia there are numerous mass **hiking**

events as "Objemi svoje mesto" which has been attracting many hikers to the trails around Ljubljana since the year 1957. The traditional march along the Levstik's Cultural and Historical Path from Litija to Čatež revives the journey described by the writer Fran Levstik and there are many New Year's Eve marches or organised night marches with torches. Hiking trails in the valleys and in the medium sized mountains attract visitors throughout the year; the appropriate time to visit the high mountains is from April to November when the **mountain huts** are open as well.



A very popular sport activities in winter is **skiing**. There are thousands of metres of ski slopes around Slovenia.



The word **Kurentovanje** is derived from the traditional carnival mask Kurent or Korant, as it is systematically called by traditionalists. The most prominent mask belongs to the so-called group of animal masks - furry masks. That means that its outfit consists of a fur coat made of different domestic animal skins (especially of sheep skin), of a chainbelt with five bells (previously, only one enormous bell), of a wooden club with a hedgehog skin at one end called "ježevka" to be carried. The former vegetative demon represents today an important identification symbol for a wider local community, region and even the state. Since 1960, Ptuj, the oldest town in Slovenia that bears a strong mark of carnival traditions, has been the stage for the annual traditional carnival event called Kurentovanje, the biggest organised carnival event in Slovenia



The **kozolec**, a rack for drying hay and other field crops, is scattered across Slovenia. The Slovene double kozolec or toplar is a unique structure that draws attention due to its original construction. Although they were depicted for the first time in the 17th century, their origin is much older.



I.i Slovene Language

Slovenian or Slovene (slovenski jezik or slovenščina) is an Indo-European language that belongs to the family of South Slavic languages. It is spoken by approximately 2 million speakers worldwide, the majority of whom live in Slovenia. Slovenian is one of the few languages to have preserved the dual grammatical number from Proto-Indo-European. Also, Slovenian and Slovak are the two modern Slavic languages whose names for themselves literally mean "Slavic" (slověnskii in old Slavonic). Slovenian is also one of the official languages of the European Union.

Like all Slavic languages, Slovenian traces its roots to the same proto-Slavic group of languages that produced Old Church Slavonic. Literary Slovenian emerged in the 16th century thanks to the works of Reformation activists (Primož Trubar, Adam Bohorič and Jurij Dalmatin). During the period when present-day Slovenia was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, German was the language of the élite, and Slovenian was the language of the common people. Following World War II, Slovenia became part of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Slovenian was one of the official languages of the federation, although in practice, Serbo-Croatian was forcefully put forward, again introducing Croat elements into Slovenian. Slovenian has been used as official language in all areas of public life (including the army) only from 1991 when Slovenia gained independence. National independence has revitalized the language. It became one of the official languages of the European Union upon Slovenia's admission.

Slovenian is a highly varied language with many dialects, with different grades of mutual intelligibility. Linguists agree that there are about 48 dialects. Slovenians are said to be 'a nation of poets' due to their language. Poet France Prešeren and writer Ivan Cankar are two of the most famous Slovenian authors. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slovenian_language

France Prešeren, a portrait
by Božidar Jakac, 1940



France Prešeren (1800 - 1849) is considered to be the leading poet of Slovenian poetry, acclaimed not only nationally or regionally, but also according to the standards of developed European literature. Prešeren was one of the best European Romanticists. His fervent, heartfelt lyrics, intensely emotional but never merely sentimental, have made him the chief representative of the Romantic school in Slovenia. The seventh stanza of Prešeren's poem *Zdravljica* (A Toast) has been the Slovenian national anthem since 1991.

*'God's blessing on all nations,
Who long and work for that bright day
When o'er earth's habitations
No war, no strife shall hold its sway;
Who long to see
That all men free
No more shall foes, but neighbours be'*

France Prešeren (1800-49)



France Prešeren and the first verse
of the 7th stanza of *Zdravljica* on
the Slovenian 2 euro coin

Short phrase book

Yes.	Ja.	Left.	Levo.
No.	Ne.	Right.	Desno.
Please.	Prosim.	What time is it?	Koliko je ura?
Thank you (very much).	Hvala (lepa)	I would like to order...	Rad bi naročil...
That's all right.	V redu.	A beer, please.	Eno pivo prosim.
Good morning.	Dobro jutro.	The bill, please.	Račun, prosim.
Good day.	Dober dan.	I would like to buy...	Rad bi kupil...
Good evening.	Dober večer.	Four tokens, please.	Štiri žetone prosim.
Good night.	Lahko noč.	Expensive.	Drago.
Hello.	Živjo.	Cheap.	Poceni.
Bye.	Adijo.	What are you doing tonight?	Kaj delaš nocoj?
How are you?	Kako si?	Party.	Žur.
Good.	Dobro.	What's your name?	Kako ti je ime?
Bad.	Slabo.	You are very pretty.	Zelo si lep(a)
Great.	Super.	Guy.	Fant.
I don't speak Slovene.	Ne govorim slovensko.	Girl.	Punca.
Do you speak English?	Ali govorite angleško?	I like you.	Všeč si mi.
I understand.	Razumem.	I love you.	Ljubim te.
I don't understand.	Ne razumem.	Shall we go?	A gremo?
How do you say....?	Kako se reče...?	Let's go.	Gremo!
Pardon me. Excuse me.	Oprostite.		
Where is...?	Kje je...?		

On-line Slovene course:

www.e-slovenscina.si/login_snd_eng.asp

II. Higher education in Slovenia

II.a Higher education development

Over the last fifteen years higher education in Slovenia has undergone several legislative and structural changes, rapid institutional development and significant increase in student numbers.

The first higher education act in Slovenia as an independent state was adopted in 1993. The act served as a basis for restructuring of universities, the establishment of the non-university sector (single higher education institutions) and of private higher education institutions. In following years higher education legislation has been amended several times, the most important changes being introduced in 2004 (supplemented in 2006), in accordance with the Bologna Principles.

With only two public universities in 1993 the institutional landscape has expanded to fifteen higher education institutions in 2006, which cover all fields of studies: three public universities (incorporating forty-one faculties, three art academies and four professional colleges) and twelve private higher education institutions (one university, five faculties and six professional colleges). Under certain conditions, private higher education institutions can offer also state recognised and co-financed study programmes.

The number of students has more than doubled since 1991. Share of higher education students per thousand inhabitants has risen from 19.1 in 1991 to 41.1 in 2005.

Academic year	Students		
	Undergraduate	Postgraduate	Total
1991/92	36.504	1.647	38.151
2006/07	91.873	8.344	1000.217

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

From 2004 higher education is the responsibility of the newly formed Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology.

Institutions

Higher education institutions are universities, faculties, art academies and professional colleges. They are given their autonomy by the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia and the Higher Education Act. Public faculties, professional colleges and art academies can only be founded as members of public universities. Private (single) higher education institutions can be established as universities or single faculties, art academies and professional colleges. Higher education institutions can be established by Slovene or foreign natural or legal entities. They can start offering credential higher education programmes when they are entered into the register of higher education institutions that is kept by the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology.

While faculties and art academies can offer both academic and professional study programmes, professional colleges can offer only professional study programmes. After legislative changes in 2004, professional colleges may be accredited also for second-cycle study programmes, if they meet academic standards with regard to staff and equipment, otherwise such programmes must be carried out in co-operation with university establishments.

Study programmes are adopted by the senate of higher education institutions. With the expert approval of the Council for Higher Education new study programmes become state approved. The completion of such study programmes leads to a state approved diploma. The essential part of a diploma is a diploma supplement. All study programmes, accredited after April 2004, are measured in credit points according to ECTS (European Credit Transfer System). One credit point represents 25-30 students' working hours; one academic year can last from 1500 to 1800 students' working hours. In addition to teaching, higher education institutions also carry out research and art activities.

Higher vocational education

The first vocational colleges were established in 1996/97. Programmes are markedly practice-oriented and tightly connected with the world of work. Post-secondary vocational education lasts for two years ending with a diploma examination. A post-secondary vocational diploma enables students to start work in specific occupations. Since the 1998/99 academic year, vocational college graduates have been able to enrol in the second year of professionally oriented higher education programmes if the higher education institution providing this type of study allows such arrangements.



Some institutions from the sector of higher vocational education:

Institution	Address	Town	Web site
Vocational College for Catering Maribor	Zagrebška cesta 18	2000 Maribor	www.vs-gt.mb.edus.si
Horticultural College	Ljubljanska cesta 97	3000 Celje	www.vsc.si
School Center Slovenj gradec, Vocational College	Koroška 11	2380 Slovenj Gradec	http://www.sc-sg.net
School of Economics, Vocational College	Ulica talcev 3/a	8000 Novo mesto	http://esnm.si
Educational Centre of Biotechnology Ljubljana, Vocational College	Ižanska cesta 10	1000 LJUBLJANA	http://www.bic-lj.si
Kranj School Centre for Technical Sciences	Kidričeva cesta 55	4000 Kranj	http://www.s-sess.kr.edus.si/
Agricultural School GRM Novo mesto	Sevno 13	8000 Novo mesto	http://vs.ksgrm.net
School Centre of Novo mesto Post- Secondary Vocational School	Šegova ulica 112	8000 Novo mesto	http://www.sc-nm.com/scnm
Vocational College Maribor	Prešernova ulica 1	2000 Maribor	www.doba.si
Wood Technology School Maribor- Vocational College	Lesarska ulica 2	2000 Maribor	http://www.visjales-mb.org
School Center Šentjur, Vocational College	Cesta na kmetijsko šolo 9	3230 Šentjur	http://www.sc-s.si
Economic Highschool Murska Sobota, Higher Vocational School	Slovenska ulica 11	9000 Murska Sobota	http://www.ekonomskasolams.si
Vocational College for Catering and Tourism Bled	Prešernova cesta 32	4260 Bled	http://www.vgs-bled.si
School of Business and Commerce Celje	Kosovelova 4	3000 Celje	http://www.pksola.com
Technical School Centre Nova Gorica	Cankarjeva 10	5000 Nova Gorica	http://www.s-tsc.ng.edus.si
The Celje School of Commerce	Lava 7	3000 Celje	http://www.vks-celje.si
Food Technology School	Park mladih 3	2000 Maribor	http://www.zivilska.si

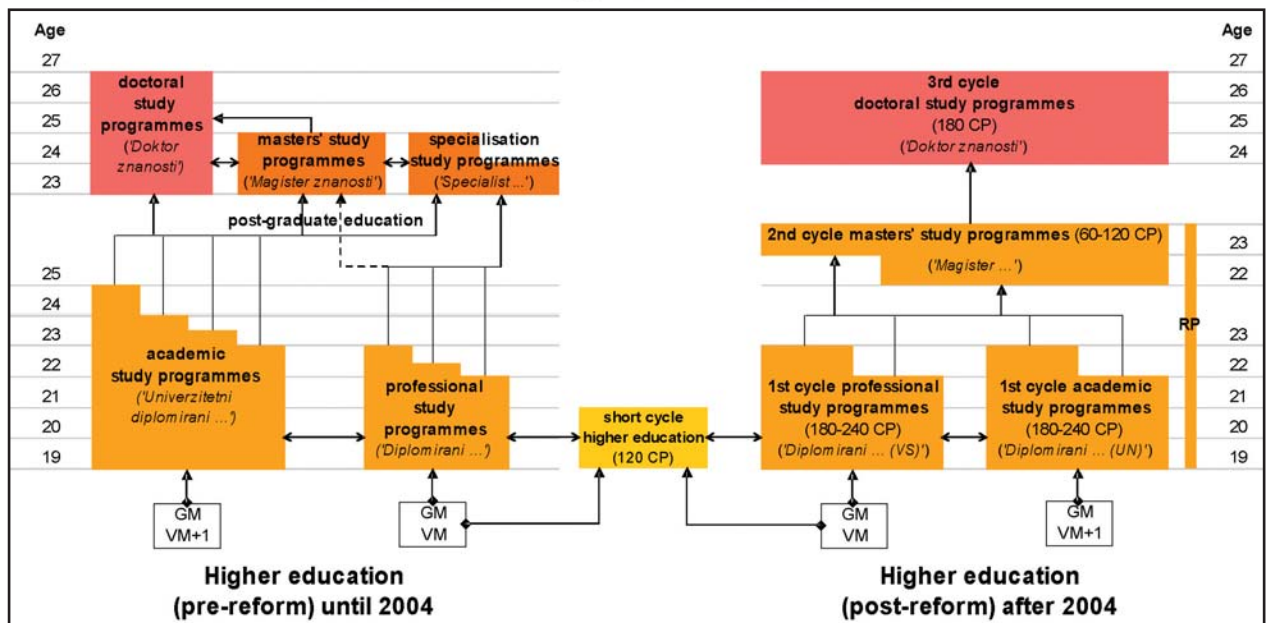
Bologna reform

Slovenia joined the Bologna process with the signing of the Bologna declaration in 1999. A degree system based on three main cycles has existed in the Slovenian higher education system since the 1960s but the length and the structure of studies did not correspond to the Bologna guidelines, so in 2004 a new structure of higher education studies was introduced.

Like some other EU countries Slovenia decided for gradual implementation of the Bologna reform, so that by the academic year 2009/10 only the so-called 'post-reform' study programmes will be offered. Until then Slovene higher education institutions will offer both, 'pre- and post-reform' study

programmes. The last time students will be able to enrol in 'pre-reform' study programmes is in the academic year 2008/09 and they will have to finish their studies by 2015/16 at the latest. Once new study programmes are adopted, they gradually replace the existing 'pre-reform' ones. The first new study programmes started in the academic year 2005/06.

The Structure of Higher Education in Slovenia



Legend: RP - long non-structured masters' study programmes (e.g. EU regulated professions) CP - credit point according to ECTS
 ← general access ← - - - access under certain conditions ↔ possibility of transfer (Diplomirani ...) - awarded title
 ← admission requirements GM - general 'matura' VM - vocational 'matura' VM+1 - vocational 'matura' + exam

Pre-Bologna degree structure

The 'pre-reform' higher education system, which was introduced in 1994, consists of undergraduate studies followed by postgraduate studies:

- Undergraduate studies consisting of professional study programmes (3-4 years) and university (academic) study programmes (4-6 years). ('univerzitetni diplomirani ...', 'diplomirani ...')
- Postgraduate studies leading to a 'Specialist' degree (1-2 years of professional studies), 'Magister znanosti' (2 years of research oriented master of science) and 'Doktor znanosti' (4 years of doctoral studies or 2 years for graduates with 'Magister znanosti').



Post-Bologna degree structure

The higher education reform in 2004 introduced a three-cycle structure according to the Bologna process guidelines. The duration of study programmes is limited in credit points (CP¹). One CP stands for 25-30 hours of student work. 60 CP represent one academic year.

- The first-cycle has binary system of academic and professional study programmes (180-240 CP; 3-4 years) leading to the first-cycle degree. ('diplomirani ... UN', 'diplomirani ... VS')
- The second-cycle offers masters' study programmes (60-120 CP; 1-2 years) leading to 'Magister ...'. The new 'Magister ...' differs from the old 'Magister znanosti' in content and scientific title awarded after completion. The new 'Magister ...' is not a first phase of doctoral studies any more but belongs to the pre-doctoral study structure.
- The third-cycle are doctoral studies (180 CP; 3 years) leading to 'Doktor znanosti'.

Long non-structured masters' study programmes are allowed as an exception (for example EU regulated professions).

¹ CP: Credit points according to ECTS (European credit transfer system).

II. b Organisation of studies

1. Academic year

In Slovenia the academic year begins in October and lasts until the end of September of the following year. It is divided into two semesters: the winter semester usually runs from October to January and the summer semester from February to the middle of July.

The organisation of studies is defined with a study programme.

The Higher Education Act additionally regulates undergraduate study programmes that last for 30 weeks in the academic year and comprise the minimum of 20 and the maximum of 30 hours of lectures, seminars and exercises per week. If the programme includes also practical training then it can last up to 42 weeks per academic year but the total student workload must not surpass 40 hours per week. In some cases studies can also be organised part-time, which means that the organisation and the time schedule of the lectures, seminars and exercises is adapted to the possibilities of students, who are unable to attend the studies full-time (for example because they are employed).

2. Methods of teaching

Higher education institutions use different teaching methods – lectures, seminars, exercises, colloquium and written assignments. Usually lectures are given for a large group of students, while the seminars and exercises are usually offered for a smaller group of students. The studies also demand a lot of individual and preparatory work from each individual student. The methods are defined with the study programme.

3. Tests and exams

The rules and procedures of the examination policy are set in detail by the constitution of higher education institution. As a rule, subject courses end with examinations, which can be oral, written or both. Usually the examinations are held at the end of each semester during the four week examination period (January-February and June-July) and in September before the beginning of a new academic year.

Students finish their studies by defending their thesis/dissertation. The examination takes place at the end of final year and it is conducted by a board of examiners before whom the candidate defends his/her diploma paper. Before they can take this examination, students must fulfil all other obligations set by the study programme.

4. Grading system

In Slovenia the grading system used in higher education is unified:

- 10 = excellent (percentage of knowledge: 91 – 100 %),
- 9 = very good (81 – 90 %),
- 8 = very good (71 – 80 %),
- 7 = good (61 – 70 %),
- 6 = satisfactory (51 – 60 %),
- 5 - 1 = fail (less than 51 %).

5. Language of instruction

Language of instruction is predominantly Slovenian. Many higher education institutions are already offering some lectures also in English language (mostly postgraduate studies) and we expect that the number of study programmes will rise.

6. Credit system

All study programmes, accredited after April 2004, are measured in credit points according to ECTS (European Credit Transfer System). One credit point represents 25-30 students' working hours; one academic year can last from 1500 to 1800 students' working hours.

7. Fees

Students from EU member states, like Slovene students, pay tuition fees for part-time studies, while full-time studies are free. Foreigners from non-EU member countries pay tuition fees regardless of the type of studies.

As a rule, the tuition fee is paid in a lump sum for each academic year. Payment of tuition fees covers also compulsory health insurance.

The Ministry of Education, Science and Sport issued a decree on the level of tuition fees for foreign students and Slovenians without Slovenian citizenship in 1995, setting out the highest and lowest fees, and within this range higher education institutions calculate the fees for individual study programmes.

Tuition for full-time undergraduate study

- up to **\$1,500** in euro equivalent for one year in social science study programmes;
 - up to **\$2,000** in euro equivalent for one year in natural science, technical and arts study programmes.
- Tuition fees for full-time undergraduate study are generally paid on enrolment in the faculty in the full amount for one academic year. Faculties also use the tuition fees for undergraduate study to arrange and pay for basic health insurance for the foreign student.

Tuition fees for undergraduate study do not need to be paid by:

- citizens of European Union Member States,
- foreign citizens with permanent residence in Slovenia who themselves or their parents/guardians are liable for tax in Slovenia,
- foreign citizens from one of the countries with which Slovenia has concluded relevant bilateral agreements,
- foreign students for whom based on an individual request the faculty has agreed to waive or reduce the fees,
- Slovenians without Slovenian citizenship with Slovenian government grants.

8. Admission for foreign students (enrolment)

a) General and specific requirements

Admission requirements are defined by the programme of study.

General admission requirements are set by the Higher Education Act: for study programmes leading to a university degree, 'matura' (an external examination taken at the end of a 4-year secondary school programme) is needed, for postgraduate programmes the condition is a university degree from a corresponding field of studies for master studies and master degree from corresponding field of studies for doctoral studies. In case of certain study programmes specific requirements are demanded, which may include a test of talent of artistic skills or psychophysical abilities (sports).

Whether the requirements for admission to an undergraduate or postgraduate study programme are met, is decided by the competent body of higher education institution.

Higher education institutions have the right to organise a preparatory study year for foreigners who do not fulfil all the admission requirements.

b) Enrolment procedures

The number of places available is limited for all study programmes. The places available for new applicants are announced by higher education institutions each year in a pre-enrolment announcement separately for undergraduate and postgraduate study programmes. For students from EU member states, the enrolment procedures are the same like for Slovene students. Places available for these students are included in the quota for Slovene students. For foreigners from non EU countries the number of study places available is set additionally and must not exceed 5% of full-time or 50% of part-time study places for individual study programme.

If the number of applicants exceeds the available number of study places, applicants are selected according to the same criteria and procedure as Slovene students. If study places reserved for citizens of the Republic of Slovenia and EU member states remain vacant, foreigners from non-EU states can also register for those places.

1. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR ENROLMENT IN THE FIRST YEAR OF STUDY:

Successfully completed appropriate secondary education (To enrol in university study programmes, the candidates must have a recognised national 'exit' exam, like the Slovene matura or American SAT) or final examination before 1 June 1995. To enrol in professional higher-education programmes, the candidates must have a recognised final examination, vocational certification or national exit exam.);

Knowledge of Slovenian language (For some study programmes the candidates must pass the Slovene language examination.);

Completed recognition procedure for secondary-school certificates obtained abroad.

Some study programmes require the candidates to pass a test of artistic aptitude or psychophysical capacity.

2. EVIDENCE OF FULFILMENT OF ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Notarised copies of birth certificates, certificate of citizenship, passport or personal identity card are needed. Notarised copies of the secondary school 'exit' certificate and its Slovenian translation are needed. All the graded subjects of the last two years, including the corresponding marks, must be specified in the certificate. All documents have to be translated by an officially authorised translator.

Decision on recognition of certificates obtained abroad. The recognition procedure determines the equivalent Slovenian certificate to the certificate issued abroad. The procedure is carried out by the University of Maribor.

3. RECOGNITION OF CERTIFICATES OBTAINED ABROAD

The Act on Recognition and Assessment of Education (Uradni list RS No. 73/04) introduces a modern system of recognition of foreign certificates and diplomas and assessment of certificates and diplomas obtained in Slovenia and abroad, taking account, in the procedures and criteria, of the principles of education system reforms as well as respecting and continuing the tradition of transparency provided for by the previous Act regulating the recognition of foreign school certificates (Zakon o nostrifikaciji v tujini pridobljenih šolskih spričeval).

International conventions ratified by the Republic of Slovenia, in particular the Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region (Lisbon 1997), and the Bologna process creating a single European higher education area, based on the Bologna Declaration (signed by the Ministers of Education from 29 countries, including Slovenia, on 19 June 2003), form a new and more efficient basis for international academic cooperation processes and exchanges and thus also for the recognition of education.

The establishment of an efficient and transparent recognition system for a quick and efficient exercise of individual rights arising from certificates and diplomas is facilitated by unified and openly designed criteria and frameworks, making it possible to take into account individual legal interests and enable the holders of certificates and diplomas to exercise their individual rights arising from such certificates and diplomas at the national and international level. This in particular concerns two fundamental rights resulting from education: the right to continue education at a higher or the same level as proven by the certificate or diploma and the right to enter the labour market.

As a result of the above-mentioned "double nature" of recognition, the new Act introduces two procedures. The recognition procedure with a view to access to education enables applicants to exercise their right to education or retraining, while the procedure of recognition with a view to access to employment gives applicants a possibility to enter the Slovene labour market and use their foreign vocational and technical education titles or their professional and academic titles. Assessment of education is envisaged by the Act to facilitate the exercise of any other possible rights based on school certificates and diplomas or an individual's educational achievements. It enables applicants to claim such rights or implement them through the procedure (for example the right to a scholarship or registration with the employment office).

The subject of recognition under this Act is education forming part of the education system of a particular country or several countries and leading to some level of education or its part.

(Source: Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology, 2006)

For more information please contact:

Education Recognition Unit

Trg OF 13

1000 LJUBLJANA

Tel.: (01) 478 47 45 (if calling from abroad: 00 386 1 478 47 45)

Fax.: (01) 478 47 24 (if calling from abroad: 00 386 1 478 47 24)

E-mail: naric.mvzt@gov.si

Website: <http://www.mvzt.gov.si/index.php?id=345&L=1>

Website ENIC/NARIC: <http://www.enic-naric.net>

9. International Student Office

Every higher education institution that accepts foreign students has an International Relations Office or a person in charge of dealing with international relations. It is recommended to establish contacts with this office before the enrolment in order to get detailed information on application procedures and other necessary data.



II. c Where to study in Slovenia?

STUDYING AT UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA



Kongresni trg 12, 1000 Ljubljana
Phone: +386 (0)1- 241 85 00
internet: <http://www.uni-lj.si>

The University of Ljubljana is an institution with a rich tradition. It is a very large university, with more than 63,000 undergraduate and postgraduate students studying in more than 158 different undergraduate and 117 postgraduate study programmes.

Approximately 4,000 higher education teachers are employed in 22 faculties, 3 arts academies and 1 professional school. It was founded in 1919 on the basis of centuries of educational tradition. For half a century it was the only Slovenian university. Around 30 years ago it was joined by the University of Maribor and then in 2003 by the University of Primorska. The University is based in Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia, a relatively large Central European city with more than 300,000 inhabitants. Students account for more than one-tenth of the population, giving the city a youthful and lively character. The central administration as well as the majority of faculties, academies and the professional school are situated in the centre of Ljubljana. Some of the most recent and modern buildings are on the city outskirts.

The University of Ljubljana is renowned for its quality social and natural sciences and technical study programmes. The 2005/2006 academic year marked the first offer of places for 17 undergraduate and 13 master's degree courses designed in accordance with the Bologna Declaration. The study programmes of the University of Ljubljana, and its projects, keep pace with the latest developments in the areas of the arts, sciences and technology, at home and abroad, in which numerous Slovenian professors and researchers play an important role.



1. APPLICATION AND ADMISSION PROCEDURE for FULL TIME STUDENTS

For enrolment in the first year of study at the **University of Ljubljana**, at the **University of Primorska** and the following autonomous institutions of higher education: **GEA College of Entrepreneurship, Piran, Nova Gorica Polytechnic, School of Business and Management, Novo Mesto** IS CONDUCTED BY **Higher Education Application-Information Service of the University of Ljubljana**.

Information about registration and application procedure for enrolment in first year study:

Office hours: every day from **Monday to Friday from 10.00–12.00 and from 14.00–15.00**

Personal: Higher Education Application-Information Service of the University of Ljubljana, Kongresni trg 12, 1000 Ljubljana

By Phone: +386 1 241 85 04 (Ms. Tanja Žužek), By E-mail: tanja.zuzek@uni-lj.si

Deadline for application: please check the web site and contact the institution directly.

Applicants can submit application on paper in English Language (application forms are published at the web site). You must send the application by registered mail no later than the set deadline to University of Ljubljana, Higher Education Application-Information Service, p.p. 524, 1001 Ljubljana. Electronic application is available on the Internet at: www.vpis.uni-lj.si but **only in Slovenian language**.

Foreign applicants for full time studies can apply for available places open for citizens of Slovenia published in the Call for Enrolment (published every year by the Ministry for Higher Education, Science and Technology).

The second application period

There is usually a second application period for full time studies. Please contact the Application-Information office for details.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION for EXCHANGE STUDENTS

If you wish to undertake a period of study at the University of Ljubljana, you should contact the Office of International Relations (intern.office@uni-lj.si) to request the application package.

A copy of this package, which includes all forms will be sent to you. You can also download these forms from our web-site: <http://www.uni-lj.si/English/InternationalRelations/SocratesErasmus.asp>. The forms should be completed and returned to the University together with a transcript of your previous studies.

The Learning Agreement

This document is an agreement between incoming students and the host institution. Students select the subjects they wish to study in consultation with their academic advisor at their home institution. The draft proposal is then sent to Ljubljana with the application form. The options the student has selected are then considered by the University of Ljubljana on the basis of availability and the candidate's ability and academic background. A decision is then forwarded to the candidate and, if both sides are in agreement, the document is considered as a contract. However, departments do have the right to withdraw their courses at any time before the study period begins.

The Transcript of Records

This document has two functions. Firstly, it is used by departments to make decisions about a candidate's suitability based on the information supplied on the transcript of records. The transcript functions as a formalised curriculum vitae or resume. The certificate presented to students upon the completion of their studies in Ljubljana is also known as a transcript. It outlines the courses taken and the grades achieved.

3. LEARNING SLOVENIAN

Several ways of learning Slovenian are organised by the **Center za slovenščino kot drugi/tuji jezik na Univerzi Ljubljani** (Center for Slovenian as a Second/Foreign Language at the University of Ljubljana). Candidates can obtain information about courses from:

University of Ljubljana
Centre for Slovenian as a Second/Foreign Language
Kongresni Trg 12
1000 Ljubljana
Slovenia

Tel.: +386 1 241-13-26, every day from 11.00 to 13.00, and on Wednesdays
also from 15.00 to 17.00

E-mail: center-slo@ff.uni-lj.si

Internet: www.centerslo.net

For candidates who need to pass the Slovenian examination under the programme Slovenian for Foreigners at Intermediate Level, we strongly recommend the 40-hour course entitled Preparation for the Intermediate Level Examination in Slovenian. This course is held at the beginning of September in the premises of Filozofska fakulteta [Faculty of Arts], for four hours a day. This course is not intended for beginners. The deadline for registration is 28 August. Cost of the course is approximately 284 euros. Accommodation is not provided. Courses and individual tuition in Slovenian are also offered by other foreign language schools in Slovenia.

4. TUITION FEES

Tuition for undergraduate study

General rules set by the Ministry for Higher Education are followed (read above).

Tuition fees for specialist and master's studies

- up to **\$2,250** in euro equivalent for one year in social science study programmes;
- up to **\$3,000** in euro equivalent for one year in natural science, technical and arts study programmes. Tuition for postgraduate study can also be paid in instalments by agreement with the faculty. Faculties do not pay for foreign students' basic health insurance out of tuition fees for part-time study.

Tuition fees for doctoral studies

- up to **\$2,250** in euro equivalent for one year in social science study programmes, after completion of a master's degree, or up to **\$4,500** in euro equivalent for full doctoral studies;
- up to **\$3,000** in euro equivalent for one year in natural science, technical and arts study programmes after completion of a master's degree, or up to **\$6,000** in euro equivalent for full doctoral studies. For citizens of European Union countries and students from countries with which Slovenia has a relevant agreement, the postgraduate study tuition fees are the same as those for Slovenian citizens. Once again, out of this tuition fee the faculty does not pay for basic health insurance. By agreement with the faculty or academy, students can pay tuition fees in instalments.

IMPORTANT!

The University of Ljubljana presently has no funds to provide financial assistance to foreign citizens during their studies.



Members of the University of Ljubljana:

- **Academy of Music**
Stari trg 34, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 242 73 00
internet: <http://www.ag.uni-lj.si>
- **Academy of Theatre, Radio, Film and Television**
Nazorjeva 3, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 251 04 12, 251 05 03
internet: <http://www.agrft.uni-lj.si>
- **Academy of Fine Arts and Design**
Erjavčeva 23, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 251 27 26
internet: <http://www.alu.uni-lj.si>
- **Biotechnical faculty**
Jamnikarjeva 101, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 423 11 61
internet: <http://www.bf.uni-lj.si>
- **Faculty of Economics**
Kardeljeva ploščad 17, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 589 24 00
internet: <http://www.ef.uni-lj.si>
- **Faculty of Architecture**
Zoisova 12, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 200 07 35, 200 07 62
internet: <http://www.arh.uni-lj.si>
- **Faculty of Social Sciences**
Kardeljeva ploščad 5, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 580 51 00
internet: <http://www.fdv.uni-lj.si>
- **Faculty of Electrical Engineering**
Tržaška 25, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 476 84 11
internet: <http://www.fe.uni-lj.si>
- **Faculty of Pharmacy**
Aškerčeva 7, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 476 95 00
internet: <http://www.ffa.uni-lj.si>

• **Faculty of Civil Engineering and Geodesy**

Jamova 2, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 476 85 00 n.c.
internet: <http://fgg.uni-lj.si/>

• **Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology**

Aškerčeva 5, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 241 91 00
internet: <http://www.fkkt.uni-lj.si>

• **Faculty of Mathematic and Physics**

Jadranska 19, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 476 65 00
internet: <http://www.fmf.uni-lj.si>

• **Faculty of Maritime Studies and Transport**

Pot pomorščakov 4, 6320 Portorož
tel: (05) 676 71 00
internet: <http://www.fpp.uni-lj.si>

• **Faculty of Computer and Information Science**

Tržaška 25, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 476 84 11
internet: <http://www.fri.uni-lj.si>

• **Faculty of Social Work**

Topniška 31, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 280 92 40
internet: <http://www.fsd.si/>

• **Faculty of Mechanical Engineering**

Aškerčeva 6, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 477 12 00
internet: <http://www.fs.uni-lj.si>

• **Faculty of Sport**

Gortanova 22, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 520 77 00
internet: <http://www.sp.uni-lj.si>

• **Faculty of Public Administration**

Gosarjeva ulica 5, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 580 55 00
internet: <http://www.fu.uni-lj.si/>

• **Faculty of Arts**

Aškerčeva 2, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 241 10 00
internet: <http://www.ff.uni-lj.si>

• **Faculty of Medicine**

Vrazov trg 2, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 543 77 00
internet: <http://www.mf.uni-lj.si>

• **Faculty of Natural Sciences and Engineering**

Aškerčeva 12, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 470 45 00
internet: <http://www.ntf.uni-lj.si>

• **Faculty of Education**

Kardeljeva ploščad 16, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 589 22 00
internet: <http://www.pef.uni-lj.si>

• **Faculty of Law**

Poljanski nasip 2, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 420 31 00
internet: <http://pf-lj.kelt.si/>

• **Theological Faculty**

Poljanska 4, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 434 58 10
internet: <http://www.teof.uni-lj.si>

• **Veterinary Faculty**

Gerbičeva 60, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 477 91 00

• **University College of Health Studies**

Poljanska cesta 26a, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 300 11 11
internet: <http://www.vsz.uni-lj.si>

STUDYING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR



Slomškov trg 15
2000 Maribor, Slovenia
Phone: +386 (0)2- 235 52 80
internet: <http://www.uni-mb.si>

Maribor, the seat of one of the three Slovene universities, was first mentioned in historical documents as a town as early as the year 1257. The beginnings of higher education in Maribor are closely connected to Anton Martin Slomšek, the bishop of the Lavantine diocese in St. Andraž in Carinthia. The bishop moved the seat of the diocese to Maribor in 1859 and opened a new seminary and religious school in the city. This was the first institution of higher education in Maribor and a forerunner of the present day university. In 1961 the Association of Institutions of Higher Education in Maribor was formed. The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia confirmed the university status of the institutions of higher education in Maribor in 1975.

Over time these developed into the 14 faculties and 1 college.

Not all of the faculties are located in Maribor. The Faculty of Organizational Sciences is located in Kranj, the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security in Ljubljana and the Faculty of Logistics in Celje and Krško. The rest of the faculties are spread all over the city of Maribor.

Courses of study offered by the University of Maribor and its member institutions are degree study programmes leading to the award of diplomas and credential programmes leading to the award of certificates. Degree study programmes can be undergraduate - leading to university degrees and to degrees of professional higher education institutions and graduate study programmes. Study programmes are offered by faculties and one College as full time or part time studies. In this academic year the University of Maribor has 24,850 undergraduate and 1,947 post graduate students.

1. APPLICATION AND ADMISSION PROCEDURE for FULL TIME STUDENTS

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS FOR ENROLMENT IN UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMMES

The application and admission procedure for enrolment in the first year of study at the University of Maribor is conducted by:

University of Maribor, Admissions and Information Office, VPIS
Slomškovo trg 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia
Telephone: +386 (0)2 235 52 61
Telefax: +386 (0)2 235 52 65
E-mail: vpis@uni-mb.si,
<http://vpis.uni-mb.si/>

Citizens of European Union countries may apply for study in Slovenia under the same conditions as citizens of the Republic of Slovenia.

Application and admission procedure

The first application period: please check the web site and contact the institution directly (usually in February) .

Candidates can apply using the First Application form available on our website: <http://vpis.uni-mb.si/>. Application forms are also available in bookshops in Slovenia during the application period.

The application form must be sent by registered mail to the Admissions and Information Office of the University of Maribor no later than the stated deadline.

The second application period: please check the web site and contact the institution directly (usually during August/September) .

During the second application period, candidates who missed the deadline for the first application period or were not admitted during the first phase of the admission procedure may apply.

An application form, available at our website and also in bookshops in Slovenia, must be sent by registered mail no later than the stated deadline to the Admissions and Information Office of the University of Maribor.

Candidates can apply only for available places listed on the website: <http://vpis.uni-mb.si/>.



Evidence of fulfilment of admission requirements

Notarized copies of birth certificates, certificate of citizenship, passport or personal identity card.

Notarized copies of the secondary school exit certificate and its Slovenian translation. All graded subjects of the last two years, including the corresponding marks, must be specified in the certificate. All documents must be translated by an officially authorized translator.

Decision regarding recognition of certificates obtained abroad. The recognition procedure determines the equivalent Slovenian certificate to the certificate issued abroad. The procedure is carried out by University of Maribor. Information about the recognition procedure is available from the following e-mail address: tea.pletersek@uni-mb.si, tel. + 386 (0)2 235 52 16.

Slovenian language certificate. For admission to the Faculty of Education, a Slovenian language certificate must be submitted before enrolling in the first year of study. For other study programmes candidates must submit a Slovenian language certificate before enrolling in the second year of study, with the exception of study programmes of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering and Faculty of logistics, where no language certificate is required. A Slovenian language certificate is obtainable from:

University of Ljubljana, Centre for Slovene as a Second/Foreign Language
Kongresni trg 12, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Tel: +386 (0)1 241 86 77, E-mail: center-slo@ff.uni-lj.si

A health certificate must be obtained in Slovenia.

If the application is accepted, the candidate must pay the tuition fee and complete her/his enrolment at the chosen faculty.

Tuition fees

Tuition fees for full-time undergraduate study are:

- up to \$1,500 USD at the equivalent tolar counter value for one year in social science study programmes,
- up to \$ 2,000 USD at the tolar counter value for one year in natural science, technical and arts study programmes.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS FOR ENROLMENT IN POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMMES

Calls for applicants for enrolment in the postgraduate programme are published on the University web site

<http://www.uni-mb.si/>

Proceedings and deadlines for applications for enrolment are a part of the Call.

The application contains: written application and proof of fulfilment of the conditions for enrolment.

Foreign students and Slovenians without Slovenian citizenship may enrol in accordance with the provisions of the Standing Orders on the Study of Foreigners and Slovenians without Slovenian Citizenship in the Republic of Slovenia (Official Gazette of the RS, no. 5/94 and 2/2005).

Applications for enrolment in a postgraduate programme will be accepted until the deadline set in the Call. Under exceptional circumstances, as determined by the authorized board, late applications may be accepted as well.

The exact dates of the beginning of study programmes will be determined by the faculties/departments.

More detailed information about the different programmes, the procedures for enrolment, the conditions for enrolment and the costs of studies may be viewed by candidates at the website of the University of Maribor: <http://www.uni-mb.si/> and at the faculties/departments of the University of Maribor.

Information about the Recognition of a foreign university diploma: tea.pletersek@uni-mb.si, Telephone + 386 (0)2 235 52 16.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION for EXCHANGE STUDENTS

ADMISSION /REGISTRATION PROCEDURE FOR EXCHANGE STUDENTS

An electronic application form can be found at the following Internet site:
<http://help.uni-mb.si/socrates/main.htm>
(Admission/registration procedure)

/ or: <http://www.uni-mb.si/> " eng
" SOCRATES-ERASMUS

For admission to the University of Maribor in the framework of the Socrates Erasmus Programme student must follow these 5 steps:
Apply for your individual password,
Complete the electronic Application Form, Learning Agreement, and Housing Application,
Print out the fully completed Application Form and obtain the signature of the Erasmus academic coordinator at your home university.
A university stamp is also required.
Request a Transcript of Records from your Home University.
The transcript can be in any form including computer print outs from your university Registrar's office.
Send the Application Form and the Transcript of Records to the following Address:
University of Maribor
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OFFICE
Slomškovo trg 15
2000 Maribor, Slovenia

Deadlines: first semester: 15 July,
second semester: 1 December.

The International Relations Office (IRO) will send the form to the departmental co-ordinator at the University of Maribor.

If the student is accepted, the IRO will send an Acceptance Letter and the confirmed Learning Agreement to the student and to the student's Home University.

Members of the University of Maribor:

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS

Ekonomsko poslovna fakulteta (EPF)
Razlagova 14, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia
Telephone: +386 (0)2 229 00 00
Telefax: +386 (0)2 252 70 56
E-mail: epf@uni-mb.si
http://www.uni-mb.si/_Faculties_/Faculty_of_Economics_and_Business

FACULTY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND COMPUTER SCIENCE

Fakulteta za elektrotehniko,
računalništvo in informatiko (FERI)
Smetanova ulica 17, 2000 Maribor,
Slovenia
Telephone: +386 (0)2 220 70 00
Telefax: +386 (0)2 251 11 78
E-mail: feri@uni-mb.si
http://www.uni-mb.si/_Faculties_/Faculty_of_Electrical_Engineering_and_Computer_Science

FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

Fakulteta za gradbeništvo (FG)
Smetanova ulica 17, 2000 Maribor,
Slovenia
Telephone: +386 (0)2 229 43 00
Telefax: +386 (0)2 252 41 79
E-mail: fg@uni-mb.si
http://www.uni-mb.si/_Faculties_/Faculty_of_Civil_Engineering

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

Fakulteta za kmetijstvo (FK)
Vrbanska 30, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia
Telephone: +386 (0)2 250 58 00
Telefax: +386 (0)2 229 60 71
E-mail: fk@uni-mb.si
http://www.uni-mb.si/_Faculties_/Faculty_of_Agriculture

FACULTY OF CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Fakulteta za kemijo in kemijsko
tehnologijo (FKKT)
Smetanova ulica 17, 2000 Maribor,
Slovenia
Telephone: +386 (0)2 229 44 01
Telefax: +386 (0)2 252 77 74
E-mail: fkkt@uni-mb.si
http://www.uni-mb.si/_Faculties_/Faculty_of_Chemistry_and_Chemical_Engineering

FACULTY OF LOGISTICS

Fakulteta za logistiko (FL)
Mariborska cesta 7, 3000 Celje, Slovenia
Telephone: +386 (0)3 428 53 00
Telefax: +386 (0)3 428 53 38
E-mail: fl@uni-mb.si
http://www.uni-mb.si/_Faculties_/Faculty_of_Logistics

FACULTY OF ORGANISATIONAL SCIENCES

Fakulteta za organizacijske vede, Kranj (FOV)

Kidričeva 55a, 4000 Kranj, Slovenia

Telephone: +386 (0)4 237 42 00

Telefax: +386 (0)4 237 42 99

E-mail: dekanat@fov.uni-mb.si

http://www.uni-mb.si _ Faculties _

Faculty of Organizational Sciences in Kranj

FACULTY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SECURITY

Fakulteta za varnostne vede (FVV)

Kotnikova 8, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Telephone: +386 (0)1 300 83 00

Telefax: +386 (0)1 230 26 87

E-mail: fpvv@fpvv.uni-mb.si

http://www.uni-mb.si _ Faculties _

Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security

FACULTY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Fakulteta za strojništvo (FS)

Smetanova ulica 17, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia

Telephone: +386 (0)2 220 75 00

Telefax: +386 (0)2 220 79 90

E-mail: fs@uni-mb.si

http://www.uni-mb.si _ Faculties _

Faculty of Mechanical Engineering

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Medicinska fakulteta (MF)

Slomškov trg 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia

Telephone: +386 (0)2 234 56 01

Telefax: +386 (0)2 234 56 00

E-mail: mf@uni-mb.si

http://www.uni-mb.si _ Faculties _

Faculty of Medicine

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Pedagoška fakulteta (PEF)

Koroška cesta 160, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia

Telephone: +386 (0)2 229 36 00

Telefax: +386 (0)2 251 8 1 80

E-mail: dekanat.pfmb@uni-mb.si

http://www.uni-mb.si _ Faculties _

Faculty of Education

FACULTY OF LAW

Pravna fakulteta (PF)

Mladinska ulica 9, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia

Telephone: +386 (0)2 250 42 00

Telefax: +386 (0)2 252 32 45

E-mail: info.pf@uni-mb.si

http://www.uni-mb.si _ Faculties _

Faculty of Law

FACULTY OF ARTS

Filozofska fakulteta (FF)

Koroška cesta 160, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia

Telephone: +386 (0)2 229 38 40

Telefax: +386 (0)2 251 8 1 80

E-mail: mladen.kraljic@uni-mb.si

http://www.uni-mb.si _ Faculties _

Faculty of Arts

FACULTY OF NATURAL SCIENCES AND MATHEMATICS

Fakulteta za naravoslovje in matematiko (FNM)

Koroška cesta 160, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia

Telephone: +386 (0)2 229 38 44

Telefax: +386 (0)2 251 8 1 80

E-mail: dekanat.pfmb@uni-mb.si

http://www.uni-mb.si _ Faculties _

Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NURSING STUDIES

Visoka zdravstvena šola (VZŠ)

Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia

Telephone: +386 (0)2 300 47 00

Telefax: +386 (0)2 300 47 47

E-mail: vzs@uni-mb.si

http://www.uni-mb.si _ Faculties _

University College of Nursing Studies

STUDYING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PRIMORSKA



University of Primorska
Titov trg, 6000 KOPER
Phone: +386 (0)5 - 611 75 00
Internet: <http://www.upr.si>

Ferly recently the third Slovene university was established not only in an area bordering Croatia and Italy, but also at a meeting point of international cultural and economic trends. Its mission is based on the culture and tradition of areas of contact, on the collaboration with the regional economy orientated towards western Europe and the Mediterranean, and on the vision of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) and European Research Area (ERA). The main objectives of this young university are to carry out high quality study and research programs and to promote the excellence of educational and research work in Slovenia and abroad. By assuring autonomy in the fields of education, research and financial functioning, by honouring academic culture and by taking responsibility for results of the study processes, the University of Primorska (UP) will transmit knowledge to future generations in order to form inquisitive thinkers and professionals.

The very first efforts to establish a Primorska university were made almost one hundred years ago, whereas the first concrete steps towards the establishment of a new Slovene university were taken after the country had become independent. Thus 1992 saw the preparation of the expert study of the development of higher education in the region of Primorska, and a year later a letter of intent was signed envisioning the establishment of the University Study Centre. In 1995, the Science and Research Centre of the Republic of Slovenia was founded in order to garner the intellectual potential of the future university. Finally in 2003, the Slovene Parliament passed the University of Primorska Charter. The newly established university comprised three faculties, two colleges and two research institutes.



1. APPLICATION AND ADMISSION PROCEDURE

Those foreign citizens with permanent residence in Slovenia who (or whose parents) are taxpayers in Slovenia and citizens of the European Union are subject to the same application procedure as citizens of Slovenia.

First application for enrolment

Deadline for application: please check the web site and contact the institution directly.

You must apply for the first year of study at the University of Primorska on the Initial Application for Enrolment in First Year (Prva prijava za vpis v 1. letnik) form. You can submit your application on paper or electronically. Applications in writings: application forms (form DZS 1,71/1) are on sale during the application period in bookshops and stationery shops in Slovenia. The application form in English is available on the website of the Admissions Office of the University of Ljubljana. You must send the application by registered mail to:

University of Primorska, Admissions Office

Titov trg 4, SI - 6000 Koper

Electronic applications: electronic application form (only in Slovene language) is available on the website of the Admissions Office.

Second application for enrolment

Deadline for application: please check the web site and contact the institution directly.

You can apply for available places for foreign citizens, which will be published on the website of the Admissions Office of the University of Primorska. Applications in writings: application forms (form DZS 1,71/2) are on sale during the application period in bookshops and stationery shops in Slovenia. You must send the application by registered mail to:

University of Primorska, Admissions Office

Titov trg 4 - SI, 6000 Koper

Candidates who intend to enroll in study programmes that require tests of artistic aptitude and psycho-physical capacity may find the dates for those tests in the Pre-enrollment Announcement.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION for EXCHANGE STUDENTS

Students who would like to study at the University of Primorska should submit the following completed forms to the International Relations Office of the UP:

- Application form for international students
- Learning agreement
- Housing request form
- 1 colour photo (passport format)

The deadline for the submission of the application is July 15th for the winter semester or full academic year and November 15th for the spring semester.



The forms can be found on <http://www.upr.si/en/Sodelovanje/Studenti/ApplicationProcedures.html>

Learning Agreement
The learning agreement is an integral part of the application documentation and has to be submitted together with the application form and signed by the applicant's home institution.

Confirmation of Enrolment

Confirmation of enrolment at the University of Primorska will be sent by e-mail to the coordinator in charge of the student exchange program at the partner institution. Students will also receive the original confirmation by post.

3. TUITION FEE FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDY:

Same rules apply as at other HEIs in Slovenia.

4. SLOVENIAN LANGUAGE PREPARATION COURSE:

The University of Primorska will provide an intensive Slovene language course, which will be free of charge for Erasmus students. The course will be organized at the beginning of each semester. For more precise information on the course please visit the web site <http://www.upr.si/en/Sodelovanje>

Students can also attend the Erasmus Intensive Language Course (EILC) of Slovene language, which is currently offered by the Centre for Slovenian as a Second/Foreign Language in Ljubljana. It is a four-week course held from Monday to Thursday. While attending these courses, exchange students may live in student hostels in Ljubljana. Due to a limited number of rooms, applications have to be sent on time. Further information can be found on: www.ff.uni-lj.si/center-slo/default.asp.

Members of the University of Primorska:

- **Faculty of Humanities Koper**

Titov trg 5, 6000 Koper
Phone: +386 5 663 77 40
Fax: +386 5 663 77 42
Web page: <http://www.fhs.upr.si/>
E-mail: info@fhs.upr.si

- **Faculty of Education Koper**

Cankarjeva 5, 6000 Koper
Phone: +386 5 663 12 60
Fax: +386 5 663 12 68
Web page: <http://www.pef.upr.si/>
E-mail: info@pef.upr.si

- **College of Health Care Izola**

Polje 42, 6310 Izola
Tel.: +386 5 662 64 60
Fax: +386 5 662 64 80
Web page: <http://www.vszi.upr.si/>
E-mail: info@vszi.upr.si

- **Faculty of Management Koper**

Cankarjeva 5, 6000 Koper
Phone: +386 5 610 20 00
Fax: +386 5 610 20 15
Web page: <http://www.fm.upr.si/>
E-mail: info@fm.upr.si

- **Turistica – College of Tourism Portorož**

Senčna pot 10, 6320 Portorož
Phone: +386 5 617 70 00
Fax: +386 5 617 70 20
Web page: <http://www.turistica.upr.si/>
E-mail: dekanat@turistica.upr.si

- **Faculty of Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Information Technologies**

Glagoljaška 8, 6000 Koper
Web page: <http://www.famnit.upr.si/>
E-mail: info@famnit.upr.si

OTHER and FREE - STANDING HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS:

University of Nova Gorica

Vipavska 13, PO Box 301
Rožna dolina
SI-5000 Nova Gorica
Slovenia
Internet: <http://www.p-ng.si/en/>
E-mail: info@p-ng.si

Members:

- School of Engineering and Management
- School of Environmental Sciences
- School of Slovenian Studies Stanislav Škrabec
- School of Applied Sciences
- School of Viticulture and Enology
- Graduate School

Evropska pravna fakulteta v Novi Gorici

Kidričeva 9, 5000 Nova Gorica
tel: (05) 338 44 00
internet: <http://www.evro-pf.si>

Fakulteta za podiplomske državne in evropske študije Kranj

Predoslje 39, 4000 Kranj
tel: (04) 260 18 50
internet: <http://www.fds.si>

Ljubljana Graduate School of Humanities - Institutum Studiorum Humanitatis

Breg 12, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 425 18 45, 252 30 24
internet: <http://www.ish.si>

IEDC – Bled School of Management

Prešernova 33, 4260 Bled
tel: (04) 579 25 00
internet: <http://www.iedc.si>

Mednarodna fakulteta za družbene in poslovne študije

Ljubljanska c. 5a, 3000 Celje
tel: 041-264-105
e-mail: info@mrksi.si

Jožef Stefan International Postgraduate School

Jamova 39, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 477 31 00
internet: <http://www.mps.si>

Arthouse – College for Visual Arts

Ul. Jožeta Jame 12, 1000 Ljubljana
tel.: (01) 510-82-70
internet: <http://www.arthouse-si.com>

College of Commerce Celje

Lava 7, 3000 Celje
tel: (03) 428-55-44
internet: <http://www.vks-celje.si>

College of Design

Gerbičeva ul. 51, 1000 Ljubljana
tel: (01) 283-37-95
internet: <http://www.vsd.si>

College of Business Studies

Prešernova ul. 1, 2000 Maribor
tel: (02) 228 38 90
internet:
<http://www.doba.si/visoka/default.asp>

GEA College of Entrepreneurship Piran

Kidričevo nabrežje 2, 6330 Piran
tel: (05) 671 02 40, 671 02 41
internet: <http://www.vssp.gea-college.si>

School of Business and Management Novo mesto

Na Loko 2, 8000 Novo mesto
tel: (07) 393 00 10
internet: <http://www.visoka-sola.com>

III. USEFUL information

III.a RESIDENCE PERMIT

- **Citizens of EU Member States** may enter Slovenia with a valid identity document or a passport and they do not require an entry visa in accordance with the basic freedom of movement of people within the EU. Upon arrival citizens of EU have to register with the police for stays up to 3 months.
- **Exchange students from Croatia** don't have to submit an application for First Residence Permit, if their stay is 90 days or less. Students who stay longer must submit an application for First Residence permit.
- **NON-EU Citizens** have to submit an **application for First Residence Permit** at your nearest diplomatic or consular representative office (DCRO) of the Republic of Slovenia.

You may submit your application in person, send it to the DCRO by registered mail, or a third person may submit it on your behalf with your authorisation.

There is a consular fee of app. 80 EUR that you have to pay upon submitting the application. In some cases you are excused from paying this fee.

With your application you have to enclose:

- a certified photocopy of a valid passport,
- enrolment certificate (Confirmation of Enrolment at University of Ljubljana) OR Letter of Grant Award (CEEPUS/Erasmus exchange grant),
- certificate of sufficient means of support during your stay in Slovenia (this shall mean regular income, such as scholarship contract, parent's income, personal income, pensions, a single fund deposit in Republic of Slovenia or a credit card) are not enough
- health insurance certificate; this certificate should contain, in addition to stating that you have health insurance, a clear description of the scope of your rights and **it should be already valid from the time of the application for the residence permit** (if you have no health insurance agency in your home country, you may submit a certificate of commercial insurance of the insurance company that will cover your insurance in the Republic of Slovenia; contact ASSISTENCE CORIS, Ul. Bratov Babnik 10, 1000 Ljubljana, tel.: +386 1 519 20 20, fax: +386 1 519 16 98),
- confirmation of no criminal proceedings being instituted against the person in question, issued by a competent body in your home country.

All certificates, confirmations or appendices must be translated into the Slovene language and the translation certified by a notary.

Please be aware that the procedure of acquiring the first residence permit can last up to 60 days!

Upon receiving notification that you may collect your permit, you will have to come in person with your passport to the DCRO where you submitted your application. The permit in a form of a label and a stamp will be added to your passport.

In case your application is denied, you have the right to appeal, which should be submitted within the prescribed time limit to the DCRO.

Within three days after your arrival in the Republic of Slovenia, you are required to report the place of your temporary residence to the nearest police station or to the Administration Unit (Office for Passports and Aliens, Tobačna ulica 5, Ljubljana).

III.b HEALTH INSURANCE

During temporary stay in the Republic of Slovenia, insured citizens of the EU Member States will be able to claim medical services in public health institutions and from private doctors who have concluded a contract with the Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia (HIIS) on the basis of the European health insurance card. Medical services may only be claimed at the primary level in health centres and from general practitioners who have concluded a contract with the HIIS, while from specialists and in hospitals this may only be done on the basis of a doctor's referral issued by a general practitioner. You can find more information at: <http://www.zzzs.si/>

Students from Bulgaria and Macedonia must bring a document confirming that they have insurance in their home country, along with their passports.

Students from Croatia must have a document HR/SLO 3 and students from Macedonia should bring form RM/SI 3.

Students from other countries can either arrange their insurance in Slovenia (which costs approximately 20,000 SIT = 83 EUR per month) or pay for necessary medical treatment. However, we strongly advise obtaining insurance with an insurance company in your home country which offers arrangements for time spent abroad. In the later event, you may be able to ask for reimbursement of medical expenses later in your home country – please check the details at your insurance company.

III.c EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES

For the complete and updated list of embassies and consulates please look at the web-site :

<http://www.gov.si/mzz/eng/index.html>

Or go to:

Ministry of foreign affairs, Prešernova
cesta 25 , SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
phone: +386 1 478 2000
fax: +386 1 478 2340
e-mail: info.mzz@gov.si

EMBASSIES IN LJUBLJANA:

• Austrian Embassy

Prešernova 23
tel: +386 1 479 07 00
fax: +386 1 252 17 17
e-mail: laibach-ob@bmaa.gv.at

• Belgian Embassy

Trg republike 3/IX
tel: +386 200 60 10
fax: +386 1 426 63 95
e-mail: ljubljana@si-diplobel.org

• Embassy of the Czech Republic

Riharjeva 1
tel.: +386 1 420 24 50
fax : +386 1 283 92 59
e-mail: ljubljana@embassy.mzv.cz

• Danish Embassy

Tivolska 48
tel.: +386 1 438 08 00
fax: +386 1 431 74 17
e-mail: ljuamb@um.dk

• French Embassy

Barjanska 1
tel: +386 1 470 04 00
fax: +386 1 425 04 65
email: france.ljubljana-amba@diplomatie.gouv.fr

• Greek Embassy

Trnovski pristan 14
tel: +386 1 420 14 00
fax: +386 1 281 11 14
e-mail: emb.gr.slo@siol.net

• **Croatian Embassy**

Gruberjevo nabrežje 6
tel: +386 1 425 62 20
fax: +386 1 425 81 06
e-mail: croemb.slovenia@mvpei.hr

• **Irish Embassy**

Poljanski nasip 6
tel.: +386 1 300 89 70
fax: +386 1 282 10 96
e-mail: ljubljanaembassy@dfa.ie

• **Italian Embassy**

Snežniška 8
tel: +386 1 426 21 94
fax: +386 1 425 33 02
e-mail: segreteria.lubiana@esteri.it

• **German Embassy**

Prešernova 27
tel: +386 1 479 03 00
fax: +386 1 425 08 99
e-mail: germanembassy-slovenia@siol.net

• **Dutch Embassy**

Poljanski nasip 6
tel: +386 1 420 14 61
fax: +386 1 420 14 70
e-mail: lju@minbuza.nl

• **Embassy of Poland**

Bežigrad 10
tel: +386 1 436 47 12
fax: +386 1 436 25 21
e-mail: ambpol.si@siol.net

• **Embassy of the Slovak Republic**

Tivolska 4
tel: +386 1 425 54 25
fax: +386 1 421 05 24
e-mail : embassy@lubiana.mfa.si

• **Spanish Embassy**

Trnovski pristan 24
tel: +386 1 420 23 30
fax: +386 1 420 23 33
e-mail: emba.espa.eslovenia@siol.net

• **Hungarian Embassy**

Ulica Konrada Babnika 5
tel: +386 1 512 18 82
fax: +386 1 512 18 78
e-mail: huemblju@siol.net

• **Finnish Embassy**

Ajdovščina 4/8
tel: + 386 1 300 21 20
fax: + 386 1 300 21 39
e-mail: sanomat.lju@formin.fi

• **Swedish Embassy**

Ajdovščina 4/8
tel: + 386 1 300 02 70
fax: + 386 1 300 02 71
e-mail: ambassaden.ljubljana@foreign.ministry.se

• **Romanian Embassy**

Smrekarjeva 33a
tel: + 386 1 505 82 94
fax: + 386 1 505 54 32
e-mail: embassy.of.romania@siol.net

• **Bulgarian Embassy**

Rožna dolina, Cesta XV/18
tel: + 386 1 426 57 44
fax: + 386 1 425 88 45
e-mail: bgembassysl@siol.net

• **Swiss Embassy**

Trg republike 3/VI
tel: 01 200 86 40
fax: 01 200 86 69
e-mail: lj.vertretung@eda.admin.ch

• **Embassy of U.K.**

Trg republike 3/IV
tel: 01 200 39 10
fax: 01 425 01 74
e-mail: info@british-embassy.si

• **US Embassy**

Prešernova 31
tel: 01 200 55 00
fax: 01 200 55 55
e-mail: usembassyjubljana@state.gov



III.d FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

There are only a few possibilities available for foreign students to obtain financial support to study in Slovenia. You can find more information on this at the following web sites:

- The Ministry for Higher Education: <http://www.mszs.si>
- Centre of the Republic of Slovenia for Mobility and European Educational and Training programmes: www.cmepius.si, E-mail: scholarships@cmepius.si
- AD FUTURA The Science and Education Foundation of the Republic of Slovenia <http://www.ad-futura.si/>, E-mail: info@ad-futura.si
- SRCE, the Student Resource Center has collected links to institutions offering financial aid to foreign national students: <http://srce.kiss.si>

III.e WORK PERMITS

A work permit is obligatory for foreign students wishing to seek employment or paid work. In general, employment of foreigners in Slovenia is quite restricted. However, exchange students do not need a work permit.

Foreign students can obtain a part-time job through Student Services.

STUDENT'S WORK IN SLOVENIA - STUDENT SERVICES

Študentski servis is an office where you can get information about part-time jobs for students. The office is a mediator between companies and students. Usually, these are easier jobs, not professional work (mostly waiters, cleaners, administrative work, etc.) but also jobs as instructors for foreign languages or music, computer programmers and translators. You can definitely find something if you need some extra money.

III.f STUDENT IDENTIFICATION CARD

Foreign students (full time and exchange students) just like Slovene students receive a plastic student identification card that is also a means of student identification for buying meal coupons and using them in restaurants. You receive the student ID card after arrival to Slovenia at the International Office of your host institution or at the student organisation office. You will need to identify yourself by a valid passport or personal ID and some sort of Letter of Award or Certificate of Enrolment.

Exchange students receive a student identification card that allows purchase of student meal coupons (20 per month), entrance to libraries and entrance to various other university facilities. Students enrolled at one of the faculties can access the libraries of all University members (borrow study materials and professional literature) free of charge. In addition, the card allows discounts on purchasing entrance tickets for swimming pools, fitness centres, museums and some means of public transport.

III.g HOUSING

Slovenia has a few student residencies, hosting students from lower economic groups and those from places away from the university centres. The demand for lodging in student residencies exceeds the supply dramatically, meaning that even students holding Slovene citizenship have to wait for student housing. For this reason, foreign students have very limited access to student housing.

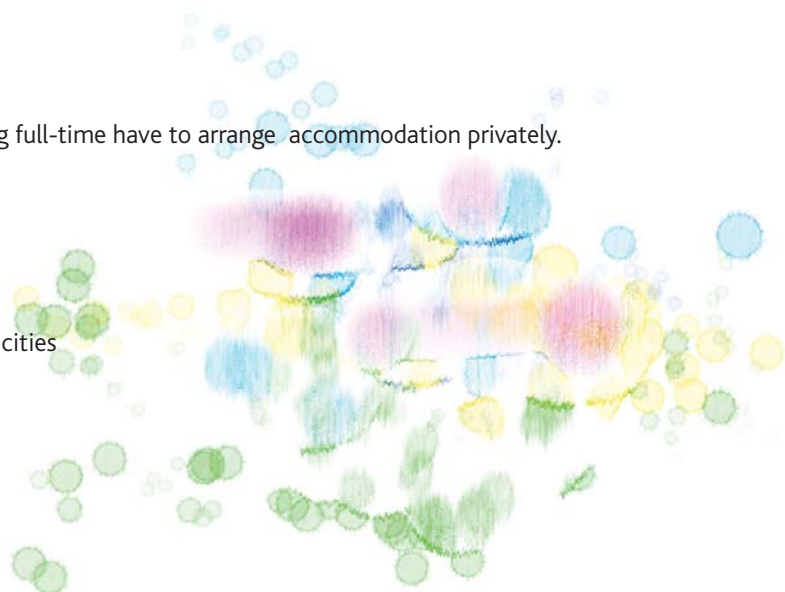
The exceptions are students on short-term exchange programmes:

- foreign students coming to Slovenia on short-term exchange programmes (up to a year) through CEEPUS programme. For more information about student housing consult the National CEEPUS Office at scholarships@cmepius.si.
- foreign students coming to Slovenia on short-term exchange (up to a year) scholarship holders of the scholarship of the Ministry of the Republic of Slovenia of Higher Education, Science and Technology on the grounds of bilateral agreements. For more information about student housing consult the Centre for Mobility and European Educational and Training Programmes at scholarships@cmepius.si.
- foreign students coming to Slovenia on short-term exchange through ERASMUS programme. For more information about student housing consult the international office of the host university.
- foreign students coming to Slovenia for regular studies as scholarship holders through the Programme for Foreigners of Slovene Decent. Scholarship holders are informed of their accommodation in student housing by the Centre for Mobility and European Educational and Training Programmes.

Foreign students coming to Slovenia with the intention of studying full-time have to arrange accommodation privately.

To rent a room we advise the students to:

- Look at advertisements in newspapers
- Contact the Student Organisation's Offices in bigger University cities
 - in Ljubljana: ***m_ - free accommodation finding service***
Tel: +386 (0)1 438 03 20 and +386 (0)51 373 999
<http://www.svetovalnica.com>
 - in Maribor: ***Kamrica***
Tel: +386 (0)2 234 21 46
<http://www.kamrica.net/>
- Place an ad in a newspaper (dailies Delo, Dnevnik, Večer, Primorske novice, in the advertising magazine Oglasnik or on the web)
- Get in touch with the host University's international office and ask for help. Keep in mind that the biggest Universities in Ljubljana and Maribor have a large number of students and they cannot help everybody on an individual basis. You can expect more help from the international offices in smaller Universities, such as Koper and Nova Gorica.



In the beginning of the academic year, in September and October, it can be quite difficult to find a suitable room or an apartment and also the prices are usually higher than the rest of the year, since most of the students tend to start their search for accommodation in that period. We advise you to find a suitable room a month or two before the accommodation frenzy.

Rent usually ranges from **100 € - 200 € per month** for a room with a shared bathroom and kitchen. One bedroom apartments or a bedsit can be found for **250 € - 400 € per month**. It is usual to pay a deposit or pay an advance for several months. The prices depend on the furnishings of the apartment and above all on the location. Depending on the arrangement with the landlord the monthly costs are sometimes included in the rent. But it is more common that electricity, water and heating bills are paid separately, and are divided among the persons sharing the apartment.

Make sure you have a signed rent contract (lease) and a signed invoice by the landlord each time you pay the rent. We strongly advise our students to book some temporary accommodation for the first few days of their stay in Slovenia and then look for a private accommodation.

Temporary accommodation can be found at some hostels and low-rate hotels (for information and booking please directly contact the addresses listed below):

Hostel CELICA

Metelkova 8
1000 Ljubljana
Tel: +386 1 4301 890
E-mail: info@souhostel.com
Web site: www.souhostel.com

HOTEL PARK

Tabor 9
1000 Ljubljana
Tel.: +386 1 2321 398
Fax: +386 1 4330 546
E-mail: hotel.park@siol.net

Youth Hostel Ljubljana (BIT Center)

Litijska 57
1000 Ljubljana
Tel.: +386 1 548 00 55
Fax: +386 1 548 00 56
Web site: www.yh-ljubljana.com
E-mail: hotel@bit-center.net

Prenočišča Bežigrad

Podmilščakova 51
1000 Ljubljana
Tel.: +386 1 231 15 59
Fax: +386 1 433 84 21
E-mail: marko.cerkez@siol.net
Web site: www.prenocisca-bezigrad.com

Other hostels in Slovenia:

<http://www.travellerspoint.com/hostels-en-co-183.html>



III.h SLOVENE LANGUAGE COURSES

Students in the exchange programme are offered an Erasmus intensive Slovene language course (EILC) before starting the winter or summer semester. The duration of each course is four weeks, which includes 64 hours in-class and 16 hours of extra-curricular activities (excursion, theatre, etc.).

The application deadline is May 31 for the course starting in September and October 31 for the course starting in January.

The Slovene language course is organized by the Centre for Slovene as a Second or Foreign language. For more information you are invited to visit the web site http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/programmes/socrates/erasmus/eilc/index_en.htm

For other courses, please visit the website of the Centre for Slovene as a second/foreign language: <http://www.centerslo.net>

III.i ACADEMIC CALENDAR

Winter semester starts in October – ends in the middle of January

Summer semester starts in the middle of February - ends in May

Winter holidays the middle of January – the middle of February

Summer holidays commence at the beginning of July - end of August

Winter examination period:

middle of January - beginning of February

Summer examination period:

beginning of June - end of June

Autumn examination period:

end of August - middle of September

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

Slovenia has the following national holidays:

1st and 2nd January, 8th February, 28th March, 27th April, 1st and 2nd May, 25th June, 15th August, 31st October, 1st November, 25th and 26th December.

III.j STUDY FACILITIES

The names and addresses of the faculties and University College have been listed above. A good place to study is the University Library and other libraries in bigger cities. The student dormitories also offer some study rooms as well as faculty libraries.

COMPUTER FACILITIES

If you don't have your own computer, no need to worry. There are computer rooms at the faculties as well as at the dormitories for your use. There are also cyber cafes around town. In some of them, computer access is free.

III.k COST OF LIVING

We suggest that you bring approximately 450 EUR per month to cover all your basic living costs. Exactly how much you spend will depend on your lifestyle, but this figure takes into account all costs including accommodation, food, public transport and books.

Approximate prices:

Bread (1 kg) 1.25 – 1.67 EUR	Hamburger 2.10 – 3.33 EUR
Milk (1 l) 0.56 – 0.7 EUR	Juice (1 l) 0.70 – 1.25 EUR
Cheese (500 g) 2.50 - 2.90 EUR	Coke (1.5 l) 1.16 – 1.33 EUR
Butter (250 g) 1.46 EUR	Beer (0.5 l) 0.67 – 0.75 EUR in stores; 1.58 – 2.5 EUR in bars
Yoghurt (0.2 l) 0.20 – 0.50 EUR	Cup of coffee 0.83 – 1.25 EUR
PIZZA 4,17 – 5.25 EUR	
Coupon price 1.20 – 3.55 EUR	



FOOD - STUDENT COUPONS

Meals for students in Slovenia are well organized and function through a coupon system. Buying meal coupons is the cheapest way to get lunch. Each student can buy 20 meal coupons per month, which will entitle him/her to a discount of at least 50% in restaurants. The price of coupons varies (as well as the quality of the food and the service) from 0.4 – 3.5 EUR per coupon. You can find more information on the sites below:

1. IN MARIBOR:

<http://www.soum.si/>

Students have a choice of eating in 30 different restaurants, canteens, and inns around Maribor. Canteens are located mainly at the faculties, while other restaurants are in the vicinity of student halls or in the city centre. There are four locations around Maribor where students can buy meal coupons:

ŠTUDENTSKI SERVIS MARIBOR

Orožnova 8, 2000 Maribor and
Žitna 12, 2000 Maribor

GAUDEAMUS

Gregorčičeva 25, 2000 Maribor and
Gospodsvetska 86, 2000 Maribor.

2. IN LJUBLJANA:

<http://www.sou-lj.si/prehrana/#cenik>

Students can eat in many different restaurants around Ljubljana as well as in canteens at some of the faculties. You can buy coupons at:

METROPOL – Kersnikova 4

Mon-Thur.: 8.00 - 19.00
Friday.: 8.00 - 15.00

ŠOU v LJUBLJANI – Kersnikova 4

Mon-Thur.: 8.00 - 19.00
Friday.: 8.00 - 15.00

Študentsko naselje Rožna dolina, blok 4

Mon-Thur.: 8.00 - 19.00
Friday.: 8.00 - 15.00

Študentsko naselje BEŽIGRAD,

Kardeljeva ploščad 5, nasproti
študentskega servisa
Mon-Thur.: 8.00 - 19.00
Friday: 8.00 - 15.00

Besides Ljubljana, you can also buy coupons in some other places:

NOVO MESTO - Društvo novomeških študentov,

Prešernov trg 6
Mon-Thursday: 8.00 - 15.00
Friday: 8.00 - 15.00

BREŽICE - Izobraževalno kulturno razvojni center Zavod Regio - PE Agencija za mlade

PUNKT - Cesta prvih borcev 46
Mon-Friday: 8.00 - 16.00

BLED - Mladinski servis

Radovljica, Prešernova 23, Bled
Tuesday-Thursday: 8.00 - 14.00

3. IN PRIMORSKA:

<http://www.soup.si/sociala/boni/index.html>

For students staying in the students' residence in Koper a canteen is available. Otherwise there are a number of different restaurants in Koper, offering a wide variety of meals at reasonable prices. There are also other kinds of restaurants: Italian, Mexican, Chinese. As an exchange student, you can purchase meal coupons with which you can buy meals in many restaurants in the region at very reasonable prices (student meal coupons are worth two or three times their purchase price).

**Kopru na Študentski organizaciji
Univerze na Primorskem,**
Pristaniška 3, 6000 Koper;
Mon-Friday: 9:00 – 20:00;
Saturday: 11:00 – 15:00
(info: GSM: 041/670-004)

**Portorožu: ŠOU Postaja
(študentski dom Korotan);**
Obala 11, 6320 Portorož;
Mon-Friday: 9:00 – 20:00;
Saturday: 11:00 – 15:00
(info: GSM: 041/670-005)

Novi Gorici KGŠ, Trg Edvarda
Kardelja 1, 5000 Nova Gorica.
Mon-Friday: 9:00 – 20:00;
Saturday: 11:00 – 15:00 (info: GSM:
031/323-090)

III.I SPORTS FACILITIES



If you enjoy sports and nature, you will not be bored in Slovenia. There are many opportunities to do outdoor sports, such as jogging, hiking and mountain biking. In Maribor that is surrounded by hills, there is excellent skiing. The Pohorje ski resort is only 5 km from the city centre, and it can be reached by bus every 15 minutes. The University Sports Centre Leon Štukelj (UŠC) provides sport facilities for various indoor sports for students. Students can practice volleyball, basketball, handball, badminton, squash, soccer, and table tennis. There is also a gym and indoor climbing wall as well as various aerobics and dance classes, and martial arts (aikido, karate and yoga). Students can also relax in the Finnish sauna or stay fit in our fitness centre. The sports centre is open from Monday to Friday (8.00 – 23.00.) and on weekends from 9.00 – 22.00. To use the facilities students must have a **sport identification card**.

In Ljubljana ŠOU ŠPORT <http://www.sousport.si/> offers many different sport courses and recreational activities. An annual membership for once or twice per week yoga, aerobic, pilates, swimming and many other activities costs around 100 EUR.

IV. Let's have fun in Slovenia

CULTURE AND ENTERTAINMENT

Although your academic achievement is very important, we also hope that you will find the cultural environment stimulating and interesting. There are many clubs, theatres and different student activities in which you can share experiences with Slovene and foreign students.

PUBS AND DANCING

• MARIBOR

There are many places to go out in Maribor. The most popular pubs in Maribor among young people are the Irish pub - Patrick's, Mexican pubs – Taco's and Bongos, and the Jazz pub – Satchmo. But if you want to dance, there is the Trust and the student disco ŠTUK. ŠTUK is a popular student entertainment facility near Maribor Students' Housing Services at Gosposvetska 83. It contains a student cinema and disco, and hosts poetry readings, concerts, and other events. There is always something going on. At Lent, the historic district on the riverbank below the city walls, visitors and locals like to socialize in the pubs, pizzerias, and inns. It is a beautiful place to relax, especially on sunny days. THEATRE AND CINEMAS In Maribor, the Slovenian National Theatre (Slovensko narodno gledališče Maribor), which has received international recognition in recent years and which has a fully renovated building, is of special importance. There is also an important cultural event - the largest and oldest theatre festival in Slovenia, called Borštnikovo srečanje (in October)



• LJUBLJANA

On warm, sunny days when you want to relax and enjoy the sun with a nice view, you can spend some time in one of the small bars that become lively in spring and summer in the old part of Ljubljana near the river Ljubljanica. You can meet lots of people walking along the street especially at the weekend when the street becomes a small market where they sell antiques from paintings, furniture, jewellery etc. It is picturesque, just to have a look around and walk, enjoying the various beautiful old-fashioned things that we mostly don't see nowadays. When walking along take some time to visit the other side where there is an open-air fruit market and you can enjoy the lively atmosphere among the vegetable and fruit stands. You can also sit in Prešeren square, a great place to relax and have a very good ice cream or some other sweet. Also on warm days another great place where you can sit after a long walk through Tivoli park is called Čolnarna, located near a small pond in the middle of park, surrounded by flowers and trees.

During the week when Ljubljana is full of young people there are many places where parties go on every night. But before you go dancing you can have some drinks in one of the many bars. If you prefer something fancier Global or Bachus are great places. For those of you that like something more alternative there is a great place called Metelkova city in the same place as the youth hostel Celica. There are many different places with many kinds of music so you can surely find something for yourself. Also K4, next to the International office is great place if you want to drink and enjoy good music. Many different concerts take place there, usually non-commercial but very good bands.

Free time in Ljubljana:

If you want to spend some of your free time by your own (not only in events organized by the International office) there are many opportunities for entertainment. If you are interested in culture you can choose among different events that go on every evening. In the Drama theatre you can see many good performances based on classical dramatic works with relatively cheap tickets. At the same time many new more avandgarde performances are performed at the theatre

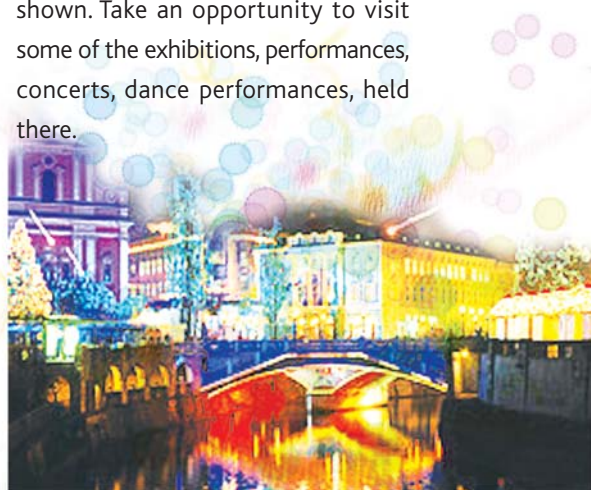


For those of you who prefer music, there is an Opera house in the city centre where tickets are relatively cheap. For those who prefer jazz, there

is a place called Gajo very close to the Opera house where every Monday evening there are free concerts given by the students of the Academy of Music where you can really enjoy the various sounds of jazz. There are great concerts almost every week (blues, jazz, latin jazz etc.). Or just take your time and drink a coffee during the day and it is a nice place also in the evening.

For those who prefer the cinema to the theatre there is great place called Kinoteka (on Miklošičeva street near the Railway station) where you can see films not shown in regular cinemas. From old, classical, to avandgarde, to new experimental movies from less well known European production companies. Also every month there is

a retrospective of one remarkable movie producer. The most important cultural institution in Ljubljana is named after the Slovenian famous writer Ivan Cankar. Cankarjev dom culture and congress centre where most current performances and events are shown. Take an opportunity to visit some of the exhibitions, performances, concerts, dance performances, held there.



IV.a STUDENT ASSOCIATIONS



STUDENT ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA (ŠOU)

International office

Študentska organizacija

Univerze v Ljubljani

Kersnikova 4

1000 Ljubljana

Phone: + 386 1 438 02 00

Fax: + 386 1 438 02 02

E-mail: info@kiss.si

erasmus@kiss.si

STUDENT ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR (ŠOUM)

International office

Študentska organizacija

Univerze v Mariboru

Gospodsvetska 83

2000 Maribor

Telephone: +386 (0)2 28 56 00

Telefax: +386 (0)2 29 51 60

E-mail: info@soum.si

<http://www.soum.si>

STUDENT ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PRIMORSKA (ŠOUP)

International office

Pristaniška ulica 3

6000 Koper

Telephone: +386 5 6626220

Faks: +386 5 6626236

Mobilni telefon: +386 31 452000

E-mail: info@soup.si

<http://www.soup.si>



STUDENT ORGANISATION OF SLOVENIA

Dinajska 51

1000 Ljubljana

Slovene students actively participate in different subject field specific international student organisations:

IEEE

(The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

AISEC

(Association Internationale des Etudiants et Sciences Economiques at Commerciales)

ELSA

(The European Law Students' Association)

AEGEE

(Association des Etats Generaux des Etudiants de l'Europe)

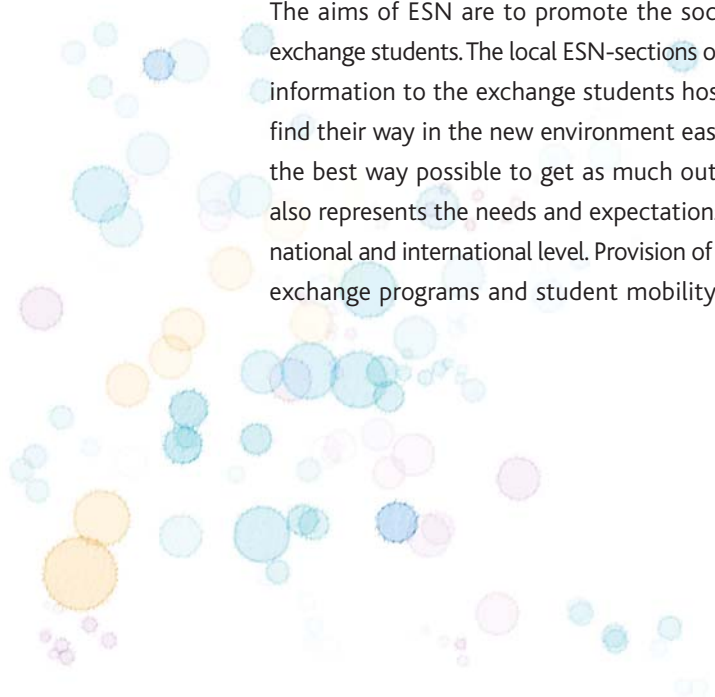
ESIB

(The National Unions of Students in Europe)



Erasmus Student Network (ESN) is a European wide student organization. Its goal is to support and develop student exchange. It is composed of over 2500 members from 200 local sections in 28 countries working in Higher Education Institutes (Universities, Polytechnics, and University Colleges etc). ESN is organized on a local, national and international level. Our network is in contact with almost 60 000 international minded students.

The aims of ESN are to promote the social and personal integration of the exchange students. The local ESN-sections offer help, guidance and other valuable information to the exchange students hosted by their university. Newcomers find their way in the new environment easier and they can utilize their time in the best way possible to get as much out of their exchange as possible. ESN also represents the needs and expectations of exchange students on the local, national and international level. Provision of relevant information about academic exchange programs and student mobility is one of the aims of ESN as well.



ESN in Slovenia

Since 1999, Slovenia is a full member of ESN International and today it is one of the most active members. There are **4 sections**:

1. ESN Kranj:

<http://www.so-fov.org>,
e-mail: esn.so@fov.uni-mb.si

2. ESN at the University of Maribor:

e-mail: esn@uni-mb.si

3. ESN ŠOUM:

<http://www.soum.si>,
e-mail: esn@soum.si

4. ESN Primorska:

<http://www.soup.si/English.html>,
e-mail: esn@soup.si

5. ESN Ljubljana:

<http://www.sou-lj.si/mp/erasmus.html>,
email: erasmus@kiss.si



The Erasmus Student Network in all Slovenian universities takes an active part in promoting the Socrates Erasmus programme and in activities concerning all exchange students. As an exchange student in Slovenia you will be involved in many activities organized by ESN sections. ESN sections help foreign students who study in Slovenia to integrate into social and cultural life in Slovenia. Each year, a group of Slovene students tries to help new-comers with practical information

(how to find an accommodation, where to buy coupons for meals, how to deal with bureaucratic problems, etc.) They also organize a weekly program, which consists of cultural and social events, parties, weekend trips, etc.



ESN sections in Slovenia are a part of the student organizations. Any questions that you have in advance or when you are already in Slovenia, you are very welcome to the International office in one of the Student organizations listed below.

Student organizations are also responsible to make a student identification card for you, which gives you the same opportunities as Slovenian students have (buying coupons, cheaper sport activities - ŠOU ŠPORT in Ljubljana, free library access at faculties, discounts in museums etc.).

Also ESN section as part of the Student organizations helps foreign students with finding accommodation and more over they are responsible for all social programmes for foreign students. So, don't hesitate and come as soon as possible to one of our offices!

ERASMUS STUDENT NETWORK AT UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR

<http://esn.uni-mb.si/projects.html>

Projects

WELCOME WEEK

We organize "Welcome week" for all exchange students, so that you will not have to be on your own during the first days of your arrival in a new environment and among people you do not know. Every foreign student is assigned to a Slovene student that is called "mentor" who is going to wait for you at the train or bus station. Your mentor is the one who will take you to the dormitory – the place where all foreign students live. During this week be prepared to arrange all the necessary formalities in the shortest time possible. Of course we are here to help you and also the mentors are always willing to help. Finally, get ready for many social events, where you will get to know your new friends. Not only do we organize special parties for you, you will also have a guided tour of Maribor, we go for lunch and dinner together, you will have "city rally" – getting to know Maribor in a fun way, we will have an "International dinner" where every country will present its own food and drinks...and much more. And we finish Welcome Week with a 3-day trip to a Slovene region. So, who is going to help you during this first week? A group of very positive, enthusiastic and friendly students, who already have international experience. That is why they understand very well how you may be feeling during the first days and what problems you might be trying to cope with. Please note that they are helping you, because they believe in the international exchange of students.

MONTHLY TRIPS

Every month or every second month we organize a trip to a Slovene region. Sometimes these trips are 2-day – it depends on where we are going. If we are going to our coast or to Gorenjska region we organize a 2 or even 3-day trip. On these trips we have a lot of fun and it's very interesting to see how students get to know the customs and habits all around Slovenia (as you know in every region we have something special, unique and different). So at the end, when students go home to their countries, they know Slovenia quite well and they don't mix things up anymore (for example: they know that it is not good to order Union beer in Maribor – in Maribor we WARMLY recommend you order Lasko pivo). After all, these trips are very well organised (at least we try to make every trip special, unique and as good as possible) and are not expensive.



CHRISTMAS DINNER

BYE, BYE PARTIES AND PICNICS

Everything beautiful, nice and amusing has to come to an end. So as the semester of Erasmus students. As we organized Welcome Week for them upon their arrival, we also organize a Bye-Bye party or picnic for them before their departure (if it's going to be a picnic or a party depends on the weather). So we all gather (all foreign students, their mentors, friends, ESN at UM) and we have a great party. Of course from time to time we also see tears but that's normal because no one likes to say goodbye – especially if you have new friends to say goodbye to.

But we are always optimistic and we know that someday all of you will come back!!!-We will be here!!!!!! Like other European nations, universities, and local student organizations, ŠOUM provides different student extra-curricular activities.

Some of the activities carried out by ŠOUM are in co-operation with associated member organizations of ŠOUM dealing with different areas: student culture, education, sports, technical culture, international co-operation, training and education abroad, research, student social and economic status, information and computer science, publishing and media. Through its membership in the Student Organization of Slovenia, ŠOUM is also a member of various international student networks.



ERASMUS STUDENT NETWORK AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PRIMORSKA

<http://esn.uni-mb.si/projects.html>



When trying to get a taste of real student life or searching for an interesting extracurricular activity, students are encouraged to contact the Student Organization of the University of Primorska (ŠOUP), which is active in the following areas: culture, international co-operation and tourism, sports and student recreation, education and student counselling, and student welfare. The ŠOUP publishes Kažin ('Chaos'), the magazine of UP students, organizes exhibitions of young artists in the Zapor student gallery, and finances the Menander student theatre, which will soon put on a new performance. Together with the university, it has established the Academic Choir of the UP. The office for international co-operation and tourism helps students spend their holidays abroad and attend a summer university, conference or course. The office also gives support to Erasmus students through the Erasmus Student Network, and it provides information on scholarships, volunteering, travelling, industrial training placement abroad, etc.





ERASMUS STUDENT NETWORK AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA

<http://esn.uni-mb.si/projects.html>

In the very city centre on Metelkova 4, where ŠOU - Student Organization of Ljubljana is located, **Erasmus student network International office** also has offices. It is here where we will make you a student visiting card, that will give you equal opportunities like other students of the University of Ljubljana. That means you



will be able to use meal coupons (special tickets for discounts in most restaurants in Ljubljana), you will be able to borrow books from libraries at the faculties, have discounts in some shops, at parties,



concerts etc. and especially "status" that brings you lots of privileges- cheaper ski tickets, entrances for all other sport activities that your faculty has, a discount for monthly bus tickets, cheap student meals etc.

Meeting on Monday: Every Monday all foreign students meet in **Parlament pub**. We present a plan for the upcoming week, all activities, parties and trips that will be organized. The International office with the **Parlament pub** is a place to meet new people, to talk, to dance, to drink but most of all to have fun-together!

News after meeting on Monday: On Tuesday you will receive an email on our mailing list receptionnews@list.kiss.si with the programme for the upcoming week with all activities in which you can take part (movie nights, concerts, parties, sport etc.)



Weekend trips:

Every weekend one or two-day trips around Slovenia and two trips in one of the capitals of the neighbouring countries are organized.

We visit museums, natural parks, lakes, mountains, towns etc. taste traditional food and drinks, get to know every day life of the Slovenians and we especially have more time together and fun.



At the beginning of each new semester we also organize two-day trips called **Getting to know each other trip** somewhere in the mountains, where new Erasmus students have the opportunity to spend lots of time with each other and do sport and other activities (like sightseeing, trips and parties) and spend active and enjoyable time together.

International dinner party: twice a year the International office organizes a big party called 'International Dinner', where foreign students present their homeland to Slovenes with posters, brochures, flags, food, drinks, music and other material, and Slovene students will prepare a presentation of various regions of Slovenia for them. It is a presentation of different food and drinks from all around Europe. Foreign students have the opportunity to present their country or region through typical dishes and drinks particular to their country and at the same time try different



foods from other countries. It's a great way to exchange our drinks and eating habits, to try foods we have never eaten before and of course to dance to many different types of music.

V. What about after graduation?



Some of you may already know the future. If you want to be a researcher there is a network that can ease your mobility to other countries.

Launched in 2004, the ERA-MORE mobility centres and numerous local mobility centres providing personalized assistance for outside Europe. The mobility centre and its personnel can provide you with information on career opportunities, legal issues, everyday life or family support. You can contact your nearest mobility centre in your country or a centre in the country you want to go to. You can find a list of national mobility centres on <http://europa.eu.int/eracareers/era-more>.

You can also find career opportunities and practical information on the European Researchers Mobility Portal (<http://europa.eu.int/eracareers>) where you can place your CV in a Researcher's Mobility Job Database or browse through job opportunities published by organizations.

If you are thinking about research work in Slovenia our mobility centre and its portal can offer you assistance and information on legislation, administrative procedures and practical information connected with your staying and research work in Slovenia.

You can find us at:

CMEPIUS

Ob železnici 16

1000 Ljubljana

www.eracareers.si

eracareers@cmepius.si



what you want to do in the researcher it's good to know your mobility to other

network has around 200 contact points in 32 countries, mobile researchers from inside and its personnel can provide you with issues, social and health security, taxes, your nearest mobility centre in your country



Ad futura

Science and Education Foundation of the Republic of Slovenia, Public Fund



AD FUTURA

In 2001 the Slovene Government established the Ad futura Foundation. Its aim is to promote, mitigate and provide financial support for the international mobility of students and researchers thus ensuring formation of highly qualified personnel for purposes of technological and economic development. We continue to create new programmes of financial assistance, thus adapting to changes in society, science and on the labour market in cooperation with science and education institutions, specialised offices in Slovenia and abroad, as well as representatives from the field of economy and future employers.

Slovenia is continuing to open up to the world every year. Offering a variety of interesting study and research programmes, effectively adapted to scientific development, Slovenia is also increasingly interesting for foreign students and researchers. The main activities of the Ad futura Foundation are:

1. Scholarships/grants


Awarding scholarships for study and research work to foreign citizens in Slovenia and Slovenes studying abroad.

Foreign citizens in Slovenia

- study scholarships – to date, 70 have been awarded
- grants for research and teaching cooperation – to date, 100 have been awarded

Slovene students studying abroad

- study scholarships – to date, 300 have been awarded
- grants for research and teaching cooperation – to date, 90 have been awarded



2. Organisation of international events

We actively cooperate in forming education and research policy within European and global perspectives. We initiated the introduction of simplified mobility procedures in the Slovene educational area and helped eliminate administrative obstacles.

- **European Forum for Early Career Researchers, in cooperation with Marie Curie Fellowship Association, Otočec, Slovenia, May 2005 - 200 participants and guests**
- **First Annual Colloquium of Foreign Students and Researchers in Slovenia, Ljubljana, June 2004 - 150 participants**
- **European Science Drama Festival, Ljubljana, Slovenia, October 2005 - 900 visitors**
- **Annual Convention of Slovene students abroad, Slovenia, 2003, 2004, 2005 - 500 participants**

3. Dissemination of information via the Internet Club Ad Futura




We are aware of the importance of successful communication and providing information.

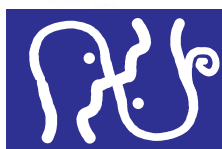
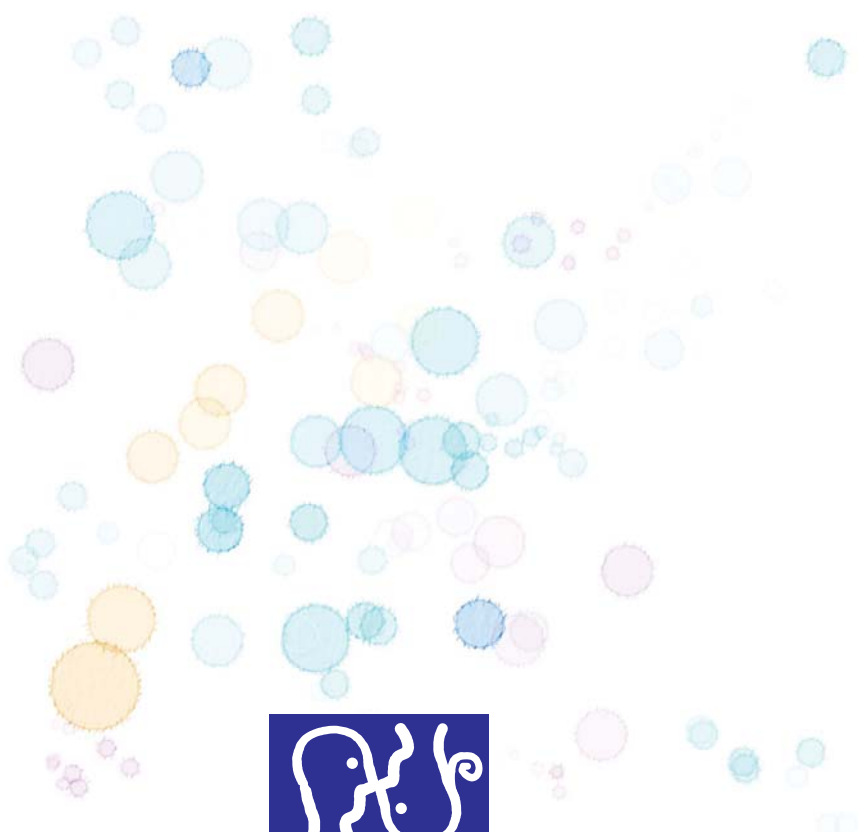
On the website of the Foundation, available in Slovene and English, information on our programmes and opportunities offered by other institutions in Slovenia and abroad is being updated constantly.

- **More than 1500 members, of that 200 foreign citizens**
- **Weekly e-letter to all members**
- **Current information about scholarship tenders of the Ad Futura Foundation and institutions in Slovenia and abroad**
- **Participation in internet discussion forums**
- **Networking between the Club and contact with, research institutions and employers thus gaining first-hand information.**

CONTACTS AND INFORMATION

Ad futura,
Public Fund,
Kotnikova 34,
1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
www.ad-futura.si
00 386 (0)1 434 10 80
info@ad-futura.si





CMEPIUS

**Centre of the Republic
of Slovenia for Mobility
and European
Educational and
Training Programmes**

Ob železnici 16
1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
Tel.: +386 1 586 42 51
Fax: +386 1 586 42 31
E-mail: info@cmepius.si
www.cmepius.si



CMEPIUS

**Centre of the Republic
of Slovenia for Mobility
and European
Educational and
Training Programmes**

Ob železnici 16
1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
Tel.: +386 1 586 42 51
Fax: +386 1 586 42 31
E-mail: info@cmeplus.si
www.cmeplus.si